Section Quizzes and Chapter Tests
To The Teacher

Glencoe offers resources that accompany *The American Vision: Modern Times* to expand, enrich, review, and assess every lesson you teach and for every student you teach. Now Glencoe has organized its many resources for the way you teach.

**HOW THIS BOOK IS ORGANIZED**

*Section Quizzes and Chapter Tests* offers assessment blackline masters at unit, chapter, and section levels. We have organized this book so that all tests and quizzes appear at the point when you will most likely use them—unit pretests followed by section quizzes, followed by chapter tests, followed by unit posttests.

**A COMPLETE ANSWER KEY**

A complete answer key appears at the back of this book. This answer key includes answers for every test and quiz in this book, in the order in which they appear in the book.

**Creating a Customized File**

There are a variety of ways to organize Glencoe Social Studies teaching aids. Several alternatives in creating your own files are given below.

- Organize by category (all activities, all tests, etc.)
- Organize by category and chapter (all Chapter 1 activities, all Chapter 1 tests and quizzes, etc.)
- Organize sequentially by lesson (activities, quizzes, tests, for Chapter 1/Section 1, Chapter 1/Section 2, etc.)

No matter what organization you use, you can pull out individual worksheets from these booklets for your files, or you may photocopy directly from the booklet and file the photocopies. You will then be able to keep the original booklets intact and in a safe place.
# Table of Contents

## Unit 1 Tests and Quizzes
- Unit 1 Pretest, Form A ........................................... 1
- Unit 1 Pretest, Form B ........................................... 3
- Section Quiz 1-1 .................................................. 5
- Section Quiz 1-2 .................................................. 6
- Section Quiz 1-3 .................................................. 7
- Section Quiz 1-4 .................................................. 8
- Chapter 1 Test, Form A ........................................... 9
- Chapter 1 Test, Form B ........................................... 13
- Section Quiz 2-1 .................................................. 17
- Section Quiz 2-2 .................................................. 18
- Section Quiz 2-3 .................................................. 19
- Section Quiz 2-4 .................................................. 20
- Chapter 2 Test, Form A ........................................... 21
- Chapter 2 Test, Form B ........................................... 25
- Section Quiz 3-1 .................................................. 29
- Section Quiz 3-2 .................................................. 30
- Section Quiz 3-3 .................................................. 31
- Section Quiz 3-4 .................................................. 32
- Chapter 3 Test, Form A ........................................... 33
- Chapter 3 Test, Form B ........................................... 37
- Unit 1 Posttest, Form A ......................................... 41
- Unit 1 Posttest, Form B ......................................... 43

## Unit 2 Tests and Quizzes
- Unit 2 Pretest, Form A ........................................... 45
- Unit 2 Pretest, Form B ........................................... 47
- Section Quiz 4-1 .................................................. 49
- Section Quiz 4-2 .................................................. 50
- Section Quiz 4-3 .................................................. 51
- Chapter 4 Test, Form A ........................................... 53
- Chapter 4 Test, Form B ........................................... 57
- Section Quiz 5-1 .................................................. 61
- Section Quiz 5-2 .................................................. 62
- Section Quiz 5-3 .................................................. 63
- Section Quiz 5-4 .................................................. 64
- Chapter 5 Test, Form A ........................................... 65
- Chapter 5 Test, Form B ........................................... 69
- Section Quiz 6-1 .................................................. 73
- Section Quiz 6-2 .................................................. 74
- Section Quiz 6-3 .................................................. 75
- Section Quiz 6-4 .................................................. 76
- Section Quiz 6-5 .................................................. 77
- Chapter 6 Test, Form A ........................................... 79
- Chapter 6 Test, Form B ........................................... 83
- Unit 2 Posttest, Form A ......................................... 87
- Unit 2 Posttest, Form B ......................................... 89

## Unit 3 Tests and Quizzes
- Unit 3 Pretest, Form A ........................................... 91
- Unit 3 Pretest, Form B ........................................... 93
- Section Quiz 7-1 .................................................. 95
- Section Quiz 7-2 .................................................. 96
- Section Quiz 7-3 .................................................. 97
- Chapter 7 Test, Form A ......................................... 99
- Chapter 7 Test, Form B ........................................... 103
- Section Quiz 8-1 .................................................. 107
- Section Quiz 8-2 .................................................. 108
- Section Quiz 8-3 .................................................. 109
- Chapter 8 Test, Form A ......................................... 111
- Chapter 8 Test, Form B ......................................... 115
- Section Quiz 9-1 .................................................. 119
- Section Quiz 9-2 .................................................. 120
- Section Quiz 9-3 .................................................. 121
- Section Quiz 9-4 .................................................. 122
- Chapter 9 Test, Form A ......................................... 123
- Chapter 9 Test, Form B ......................................... 127
- Unit 3 Posttest, Form A ......................................... 131
- Unit 3 Posttest, Form B ......................................... 133

## Unit 4 Tests and Quizzes
- Unit 4 Pretest, Form A ........................................... 135
- Unit 4 Pretest, Form B ........................................... 137
- Section Quiz 10-1 ............................................... 139
- Section Quiz 10-2 ............................................... 140
- Section Quiz 10-3 ............................................... 141
- Section Quiz 10-4 ............................................... 142
- Section Quiz 10-5 ............................................... 143
- Chapter 10 Test, Form A ....................................... 145
- Chapter 10 Test, Form B ....................................... 149
- Section Quiz 11-1 ............................................... 153
- Section Quiz 11-2 ............................................... 154
- Section Quiz 11-3 ............................................... 155
- Chapter 11 Test, Form A ....................................... 157
- Chapter 11 Test, Form B ....................................... 161
- Section Quiz 12-1 ............................................... 165
- Section Quiz 12-2 ............................................... 166
- Section Quiz 12-3 ............................................... 167
- Chapter 12 Test, Form A ....................................... 169
- Chapter 12 Test, Form B ....................................... 173
- Unit 4 Posttest, Form A ....................................... 177
- Unit 4 Posttest, Form B ....................................... 179
Unit 5 Tests and Quizzes
Unit 5 Pretest, Form A ........................................... 181
Unit 5 Pretest, Form B ........................................... 183
Section Quiz 13-1 ................................................. 185
Section Quiz 13-2 ................................................. 186
Section Quiz 13-3 ................................................. 187
Section Quiz 13-4 ................................................. 188
Chapter 13 Test, Form A ........................................ 189
Chapter 13 Test, Form B ........................................ 193
Section Quiz 14-1 ................................................. 197
Section Quiz 14-2 ................................................. 198
Section Quiz 14-3 ................................................. 199
Section Quiz 14-4 ................................................. 200
Section Quiz 14-5 ................................................. 201
Chapter 14 Test, Form A ........................................ 203
Chapter 14 Test, Form B ........................................ 207
Section Quiz 15-1 ................................................. 211
Section Quiz 15-2 ................................................. 212
Section Quiz 15-3 ................................................. 213
Section Quiz 15-4 ................................................. 214
Chapter 15 Test, Form A ........................................ 215
Chapter 15 Test, Form B ........................................ 219
Section Quiz 16-1 ................................................. 223
Section Quiz 16-2 ................................................. 224
Section Quiz 16-3 ................................................. 225
Chapter 16 Test, Form A ........................................ 227
Chapter 16 Test, Form B ........................................ 231
Unit 5 Posttest, Form A ........................................... 235
Unit 5 Posttest, Form B ........................................... 237

Unit 6 Tests and Quizzes
Unit 6 Pretest, Form A ........................................... 239
Unit 6 Pretest, Form B ........................................... 241
Section Quiz 17-1 ................................................. 243
Section Quiz 17-2 ................................................. 244
Section Quiz 17-3 ................................................. 245
Chapter 17 Test, Form A ........................................ 247
Chapter 17 Test, Form B ........................................ 251
Section Quiz 18-1 ................................................. 255
Section Quiz 18-2 ................................................. 256
Section Quiz 18-3 ................................................. 257
Chapter 18 Test, Form A ........................................ 259
Chapter 18 Test, Form B ........................................ 263
Section Quiz 19-1 ................................................. 267
Section Quiz 19-2 ................................................. 268
Section Quiz 19-3 ................................................. 269
Chapter 19 Test, Form A ........................................ 271
Chapter 19 Test, Form B ........................................ 275
Section Quiz 20-1 ................................................. 279
Section Quiz 20-2 ................................................. 280
Section Quiz 20-3 ................................................. 281
Chapter 20 Test, Form A ........................................ 283
Chapter 20 Test, Form B ........................................ 287
Unit 6 Posttest, Form A ........................................... 291
Unit 6 Posttest, Form B ........................................... 293

Unit 7 Tests and Quizzes
Unit 7 Pretest, Form A ........................................... 295
Unit 7 Pretest, Form B ........................................... 297
Section Quiz 21-1 ................................................. 299
Section Quiz 21-2 ................................................. 300
Section Quiz 21-3 ................................................. 301
Section Quiz 21-4 ................................................. 302
Section Quiz 21-5 ................................................. 303
Chapter 21 Test, Form A ........................................ 305
Chapter 21 Test, Form B ........................................ 309
Section Quiz 22-1 ................................................. 313
Section Quiz 22-2 ................................................. 314
Section Quiz 22-3 ................................................. 315
Section Quiz 22-4 ................................................. 316
Chapter 22 Test, Form A ........................................ 317
Chapter 22 Test, Form B ........................................ 321
Section Quiz 23-1 ................................................. 325
Section Quiz 23-2 ................................................. 326
Section Quiz 23-3 ................................................. 327
Section Quiz 23-4 ................................................. 328
Chapter 23 Test, Form A ........................................ 329
Chapter 23 Test, Form B ........................................ 333
Section Quiz 24-1 ................................................. 337
Section Quiz 24-2 ................................................. 338
Section Quiz 24-3 ................................................. 339
Section Quiz 24-4 ................................................. 340
Chapter 24 Test, Form A ........................................ 341
Chapter 24 Test, Form B ........................................ 345
Unit 7 Posttest, Form A ........................................... 349
Unit 7 Posttest, Form B ........................................... 351

Answer Key ............................................................. 353
A Nation Is Born

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. people who signed contracts agreeing to work in return for passage to America</td>
<td>A. loyalists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. American colonists who believed British law should be upheld during the Revolutionary War</td>
<td>B. judicial review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. inventor of the cotton gin</td>
<td>C. scalawags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws are constitutional</td>
<td>D. sharecroppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. religious revival movement of the early 1800s</td>
<td>E. carpetbaggers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. the act of withdrawing from the Union</td>
<td>F. the Enlightenment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Northerners who traveled to the South during Reconstruction</td>
<td>G. Eli Whitney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. white Southerners who supported Reconstruction</td>
<td>H. indentured servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. period when philosophers suggested politics and human nature operate according to natural laws</td>
<td>I. secession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. tenant farmers who paid rent with crops instead of cash</td>
<td>J. Second Great Awakening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

| 11. The colony that offered Quakers religious freedom was | A. Plymouth. |
| | B. Georgia. |
| | C. Pennsylvania. |
| | D. Maryland. |

| 12. The Southern colonies developed an economy based on | A. fishing. |
| | B. agriculture. |
| | C. manufacturing. |
| | D. shipbuilding. |

| 13. The Constitution created a system of checks and balances that | A. reserves additional powers for the federal government. |
| | B. prevents any branch of government from becoming too powerful. |
| | C. preserves the rights of states over the federal government. |
| | D. gives the chief executive the power to impeach elected officials. |
14. In 1806, Congress began connecting distant regions of the country together by funding
   A. the National Road.  
   B. miles of toll roads.  
   C. a modern canal system.  
   D. the transcontinental railroad.

15. Supporters of Manifest Destiny believed that
   A. Native Americans should have their own territory to settle.  
   B. the nation was meant to spread to the Pacific Ocean.  
   C. Christianity was meant to spread across the country.  
   D. U.S. borders should be closed to further immigration.

16. Thousands of “Forty-Niners” came to California looking for
   A. gold.  
   B. cheap land.  
   C. religious freedom.  
   D. oil.

17. The Civil War began when
   A. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.  
   B. the Confederacy attacked Washington, D.C.  
   C. the Confederacy fired on Fort Sumter.  
   D. John Brown raided Harpers Ferry.

18. Before Robert E. Lee agreed to lead Confederate troops, he was a(n)
   A. Mississippi Senator.  
   B. factory owner.  
   C. teacher at a military college.  
   D. officer in the United States Army.

19. Before the Emancipation Proclamation, what was the main purpose of the Civil War to most Republicans?
   A. to free enslaved people  
   B. to save the Union  
   C. to destroy the Southern way of life  
   D. to elect a Republican president

20. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while
   A. making a speech.  
   B. visiting the troops in Virginia.  
   C. watching a play.  
   D. strolling on the White House grounds.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. The new Constitution provided for the separation of powers among the branches of the federal government. Name each of the branches and describe their role in government.

22. What do you think were some of the results of the Civil War? What kinds of things would the national government have to resolve to put the nation back together again?
A Nation Is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. developed earliest civilization in the Americas
2. system of exchanging goods among the colonies, England, Caribbean sugar planters, and Africa
3. first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
4. author of Common Sense
5. proposed women’s movement focus on the right to vote
6. moderation in the consumption of alcohol
7. fall of this Union military base began the Civil War
8. this crucial Northern victory convinced Lincoln that it was time to end slavery
9. location where Lee surrendered to Grant
10. informal network that helped enslaved persons to escape from the South

Column B

A. Fort Sumter
B. temperance
C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
D. triangular trade
E. Antietam
F. Appomattox Courthouse
G. Olmec
H. John Marshall
I. Underground Railroad
J. Thomas Paine

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The Pilgrims drew up a plan for self-government called the
   A. Massachusetts Bay Charter.
   B. Virginia Company.
   C. Mayflower Compact.
   D. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.

12. Which two world powers struggled for dominance on the American continent in the French and Indian War?
   A. France and Spain
   B. France and Portugal
   C. France and the Netherlands
   D. France and Great Britain

13. The process of amending the Constitution requires
   A. impeachment and conviction.
   B. approval by Congress and the states.
   C. the president’s approval.
   D. a Supreme Court decision.

14. In the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, the United States gained
   A. Texas from Mexico.
   B. New Mexico from Spain.
   C. Arizona from Mexico.
   D. Florida from Spain.
15. The presidential proclamation that declared that the American continents were no longer to be colonized by European powers is known as the
A. Manifest Destiny.  
B. Marshall Plan.  
C. Monroe Doctrine.  
D. Magna Carta.

16. Which popular president used the spoils system extensively, believing that ordinary citizens should play a more prominent role in government?
A. James Polk  
B. Thomas Jefferson  
C. James Madison  
D. Andrew Jackson

17. The Seneca Falls Convention marked the beginning of an organized
A. women’s movement.  
B. temperance movement.  
C. abolitionist movement.  
D. nativist movement.

18. What divisive issue contributed to sectional divisions and eventually led to the Civil War?
A. whether to expand slavery into the North  
B. whether to expand slavery into western territories  
C. whether enslaved persons could become citizens  
D. whether to continue importing enslaved Africans

19. Lincoln believed his re-election represented a mandate to
A. push for Reconstruction.  
B. end slavery permanently.  
C. punish the South.  
D. elect only Republicans to office.

20. White Southerners who worked with the Republicans and supported Reconstruction were known as
A. sharecroppers.  
B. carpetbaggers.  
C. redeemers.  
D. scalawags.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Describe the problem that arose when Missouri applied for statehood, and how the Missouri Compromise solved the problem.

22. What were some advantages that the North enjoyed over the South in the Civil War?
### DIRECTIONS: Matching
Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. built elaborate irrigation systems</td>
<td>A. Separatists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. broke away from the Anglican Church</td>
<td>B. conquistadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. large Mississippian city</td>
<td>C. Cahokia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. befriended the Pilgrims</td>
<td>D. Hohokam</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. built the Spanish Empire in the Americas</td>
<td>E. Wampanoag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice
In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

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<tr>
<td>6. Anthropologists think the first people to build a civilization in America were the</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Anasazi.</td>
<td>C. Hohokam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Olmec.</td>
<td>D. Maya.</td>
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<td>7. Most of the peoples of the Eastern Woodlands were divided into two major language groups, Algonquian and</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Cherokee.</td>
<td>C. Sioux.</td>
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<td>B. Mesoamerican.</td>
<td>D. Iroquoian.</td>
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<td>8. Who claimed Florida for Spain?</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Juan Ponce de León</td>
<td>C. Francisco Pizarro</td>
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<td>B. Christopher Columbus</td>
<td>D. Amerigo Vespucci</td>
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<td>9. Which town was founded by Roger Williams?</td>
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<td>A. Charleston</td>
<td>C. Jamestown</td>
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<td>B. Hartford</td>
<td>D. Providence</td>
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<td>10. The crop that was grown in South Carolina was</td>
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<td>A. sugar cane.</td>
<td>C. rice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. vegetables.</td>
<td>D. tobacco.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 1-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.
Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
   ____ 1. Thomas Jefferson relied on his words and ideas
   ____ 2. suggested the separation of government powers
   ____ 3. stressed an individual’s devoutness
   ____ 4. exchange of goods among the colonies, England, the Caribbean, and Africa
   ____ 5. document that guaranteed freedom of speech

Column B
   A. English Bill of Rights
   B. John Locke
   C. Baron Montesquieu
   D. pietism
   E. triangular trade

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

   ____ 6. An emphasis on logic and reasoning happened during
       A. the Enlightenment.
       B. rationalism.
       C. the Great Awakening.
       D. colonialism.

   ____ 7. Skilled workers were also known as
       A. merchants.
       B. artisans.
       C. investors.
       D. proprietors.

   ____ 8. Laws that kept enslaved Africans from owning property or meeting freely were known as
       A. mercantilist laws.
       B. navigation acts.
       C. slave codes.
       D. social contracts.

   ____ 9. Jews in the colonies were not allowed to
       A. marry.
       B. vote.
       C. own property.
       D. sign contracts.

   ____ 10. Who became unpopular by rigorously enforcing the Navigation Acts?
       A. King James II
       B. Sir Edmund Andros
       C. John Locke
       D. King Charles II
### Section Quiz 1-3

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a special unit of militia in the town of Concord</td>
<td>A. Treaty of Paris of 1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. made Great Britain the dominant power in North America</td>
<td>B. <em>Common Sense</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. stunning American victory that led to a French alliance</td>
<td>C. committee of correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that swayed public opinion</td>
<td>D. Saratoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. created by colonies to communicate and coordinate strategy</td>
<td>E. minutemen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. The Proclamation Act of 1763 declared that colonists could not settle west of the</td>
<td>A. Rocky Mountains.</td>
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<td>B. Ohio River.</td>
<td>C. Appalachian Mountains.</td>
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<td>D. Mississippi River.</td>
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<td>7. What was passed by Parliament to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party?</td>
<td>A. Coercive Acts</td>
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<td>B. Stamp Act</td>
<td>C. Quebec Act</td>
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<td>D. Townshend Acts</td>
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<td>8. On the night of December 25, 1776, George Washington led approximately 2,400 men across the icy</td>
<td>A. Delaware River.</td>
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<td>B. Hudson River.</td>
<td>C. Lake Ontario.</td>
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<td>D. St. Lawrence River.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. the Coercive Acts and Quebec Act</td>
<td>C. the Coercive Acts and Tea Act</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. the Coercive Acts and Townshend Acts</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. What expressed loyalty to the king, but urged a peaceful compromise?</td>
<td>A. <em>Common Sense</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. Olive Branch Petition</td>
<td>C. Declaration of Rights and Grievances</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. Declaration of Independence</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 1-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. opponents of the Constitution
2. a collection of essays written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay
3. power to reject a proposed law
4. protest against increased taxes by farmers in western Massachusetts
5. economic slowdown

Column B

A. Anti-Federalists
B. veto
C. recession
D. Shays’s Rebellion
E. The Federalist

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. With Americans’ increasing belief in equality, many states extended the right to vote to larger numbers of
   A. men.
   B. children.
   C. African Americans.
   D. landowners.

7. The system created to prevent any one of the three branches of government from becoming too powerful is called
   A. popular sovereignty.
   B. amendments.
   C. checks and balances.
   D. impeachment.

8. The Great Compromise proposed that in one house of Congress—the House of Representatives—the states would be represented according to the size of their
   A. acreage.
   B. state banks.
   C. trade income.
   D. population.

9. What did the Federalists promise to add to the Constitution after ratification?
   A. voting regulations
   B. more government branches
   C. a bill of rights
   D. state constitutions

10. How many states had to vote in favor of the Constitution in order to put it into effect?
    A. 9
    B. 10
    C. 11
    D. 13
A Nation is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the letters in the chart (A, B, or C). Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

____ 1. headed by a president
____ 2. makes laws
____ 3. interprets federal laws
____ 4. implements and enforces laws
____ 5. renders judgment in cases involving federal laws
____ 6. has veto power
____ 7. may override vetoes
____ 8. may impeach government officials
____ 9. once appointed, federal members serve for life
____ 10. puts down rebellions

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

____ 11. Current scientific evidence suggests that people arrived in America between ____ years ago.
   A. 5,000 and 10,000
   B. 15,000 and 30,000
   C. 30,000 and 40,000
   D. 80,000 and 100,000

____ 12. What major advantage did the conquistadors have over the Native Americans?
   A. territorial ownership
   B. agricultural knowledge
   C. superior weapons
   D. abundant labor supply

____ 13. The early settlers of Jamestown survived with the help of the
   A. Powhatan Confederacy.
   B. Wampanoag people.
   C. English courts.
   D. nearby French settlers.

____ 14. The owner of the proprietary colony of Maryland was
   A. Henry Hudson.
   B. James Oglethorpe.
   C. King Philip.
   D. George Calvert.
15. What prohibited enslaved African Americans in colonial society from owning property?
   A. triangular trade          C. backcountry farmers
   B. slave codes              D. indenture contracts

16. Soon after the Glorious Revolution in England, the colonists
   A. declared their independence.
   B. voted for new trade laws.
   C. ousted Governor-General Andros.
   D. began smuggling goods to Europe.

17. Which Enlightenment writer suggested separating executive, legislative, and judicial powers into different branches of government?
   A. Jonathan Edwards          C. Jean Jacques Rousseau
   B. John Locke                D. Baron Montesquieu

18. The French and Indian War began because
   A. the French organized Native American attacks on settlements.
   B. both the French and the British wanted the Ohio River valley.
   C. the French ambushed a British detachment near Quebec City.
   D. both the French and the British claimed Louisiana.

19. What was the first direct tax the British imposed that enraged the colonists?
   A. the Sugar Act of 1764          C. the Stamp Act of 1765
   B. the Quartering Act of 1765      D. the Townshend Acts

20. King George III declared the colonies “open and avowed enemies” after
   A. he read the Olive Branch petition.
   B. the Battle of Brandywine Creek.
   C. Common Sense was published.
   D. the attack on British troops in Saratoga.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the events leading up to and during Bacon’s Rebellion. Discuss what impact the outcome had upon the issues of expansion and slavery.

22. How did Thomas Paine’s pamphlet Common Sense change public opinion in the colonies? Use the diagram to help you organize your answer.
Chapter 1 Test, Form A

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“The closeness of the place, and the heat of the climate, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded . . . [we] had scarcely room to turn . . . [The closeness] almost suffocated us . . . [This] brought on a sickness . . . of which many died . . . ”

—Olaudah Equiano, also known as Gustavus Vassa

23. Equiano’s narrative gives details about the conditions under which enslaved persons were transported on slave ships. In addition to coping with the heat, many of the people
A. were so crowded that they could not breathe.
B. helped to prevent others from getting sick.
C. found large areas of space in which to move around.
D. complained about the quality of the food they received.

24. Britain repealed the Stamp Act and replaced it with the _____ Act(s).
A. Sugar
B. Townshend
C. Tea
D. Coercive

(continued)
### The Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Powers of the Central Government</th>
<th>Articles of Confederation</th>
<th>United States Constitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declare war</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin money</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiate with other nations</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise armies</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish a postal system</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impose taxes</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulate trade</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect copyrights</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take other necessary actions to run the federal government</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. What was one power given to the government under both the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution?
   - A. impose taxes
   - B. coin money
   - C. regulate trade
   - D. protect copyrights

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. What effect did the Spanish soldiers have on the Aztec, judging by the quote above?

   “They [Spanish soldiers] came in battle array, as conquerors. . . . Their spears glinted in the sun, and their pennons fluttered like bats. They made a loud clamor as they marched, for their coats of mail and their weapons clashed and rattled. . . . They terrified everyone who saw them.”
   —anonymous Aztec

27. How did Thomas Jefferson rely upon the words and ideas of this document by John Locke?
A Nation is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
1. founded Quebec in 1608
2. explorer for whom America was named
3. English navigator who was hired by Dutch merchants
4. required all colonial imports to come through England
5. French thinker who argued that people should make their own laws
6. leader of the Great Awakening
7. tried to halt colonial expansion into lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
8. Britain recognized the United States as a new nation
9. proposed each state’s representation in Congress depend on its population
10. believed the Constitution endangered states’ independence and people’s rights

Column B
A. Staple Act
B. Great Compromise
C. Jonathan Edwards
D. Proclamation Act of 1763
E. Henry Hudson
F. Amerigo Vespucci
G. Treaty of Paris of 1783
H. Samuel de Champlain
I. Jean Jacques Rousseau
J. Samuel Adams

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Which country financed Christopher Columbus’s voyage in 1492?
   A. Portugal
   B. England
   C. Spain
   D. France

12. The Treaty of Tordesillas
   A. confirmed Spain’s right to control trade with Africa.
   B. granted Portugal control over the lands along the Mississippi.
   C. granted Portugal the exclusive right to trade with India.
   D. confirmed Spain’s claim to most of the new lands in America.

13. Which colony offered a new chance to the poor who had been imprisoned in England?
   A. Virginia
   B. Rhode Island
   C. Georgia
   D. North Carolina
14. The change in power in England in which William and Mary became the new rulers is known as
   A. the Glorious Revolution.  
   B. King Philip’s War.  
   C. Bacon’s Rebellion.  
   D. the Enlightenment.

15. During the Great Awakening, Southern Baptists
   A. allowed only the wealthy to attend revivals.  
   B. condemned the brutality of slavery.  
   C. were popular with the majority of white planters.  
   D. stressed the idea that people were not born sinful.

16. The colonists protested the Stamp Act by
   A. refusing to sell goods to Britain.  
   B. boycotting all goods made in Britain.  
   C. dumping British tea into Boston Harbor.  
   D. dissolving the Massachusetts assembly.

17. After the Boston massacre, the British brought peace to the colonies temporarily by repealing the
   A. Townshend Acts.  
   B. Stamp Act.  
   D. Quebec Act.

18. The laws known as the “Intolerable Acts” were the Coercive Acts and the
   A. Stamp Act.  
   B. Tea Act.  
   C. Townshend Acts.  
   D. Quebec Act.

19. Who did the delegates of the Constitutional Convention choose as their presiding officer?
   A. Benjamin Franklin  
   B. George Washington  
   C. Alexander Hamilton  
   D. James Madison

20. To win support in Massachusetts, the Federalists promised to
   A. allow the states veto power over acts of Congress.  
   B. name George Washington as the first president.  
   C. attach a bill of rights to the Constitution.  
   D. make it easier to adopt new amendments.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe triangular trade and its effect on society in large emerging cities.

22. What kinds of people supported ratification of the new Constitution and why?
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. Which cities had a population of more than 16,000 in 1760?
   A. Boston and New York
   B. Philadelphia and New York
   C. Philadelphia and Boston
   D. Newport and Charles Town

24. Why did Britain pass the Stamp Act, according to the chart above?
   A. The colonies were rebelling.
   B. The Townshend Acts needed to be replaced.
   C. The colonies were smuggling goods.
   D. Britain needed money.
Chapter 1 Test, Form B

The American Vision: Modern Times

Name __________________________ Date ________________ Class __________

Chapter 1 Test, Form B

25. What did the central government have the power to do under the U.S. Constitution, but not under the Articles of Confederation?

- A. declare war
- B. coin money
- C. regulate trade
- D. establish a postal system

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“The Spaniards grinned like little beasts and patted each other with delight. When they entered the hall of treasures, it was as if they had arrived in Paradise. They... coveted everything; they were slaves to their own greed... They seized these treasures as if they were their own, as if this plunder were merely a stroke of good luck.”

—anonymou Aztec

26. By this account, what was the main reason for the Spanish conquest of the Aztec?

“. . . it is not the cause of a poor printer, or of New York alone, which you are now trying . . . it is the cause of liberty . . . the liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing the truth.”

—Andrew Hamilton’s plea to the jury in the trial of printer John Peter Zenger, 1735

27. What right guaranteed by the Constitution is Hamilton defending in the above passage?
Section Quiz 2-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. advisors to the president</td>
<td>A. Electoral College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. authority necessary for the government to do its job NOT explicitly stated in the Constitution</td>
<td>B. implied powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. system for electing the president</td>
<td>C. Louisiana Purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. legal power to decide which laws are constitutional</td>
<td>D. judicial review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. land the United States bought from France</td>
<td>E. cabinet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. One of the most important acts of Congress during its first session in 1789 was the introduction of a</td>
<td>A. national bank.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. bill of rights.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. tax on whiskey.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. national capital.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 7. The members of the Whiskey Rebellion were Western farmers who | A. wanted the government to tax imported whiskey. |
|   | B. resisted the tax on whiskey by terrorizing the tax collectors. |
|   | C. peacefully protested the tax on whiskey. |
|   | D. wanted the government to help boost whiskey sales. |

| 8. The nation’s first two political parties were the Federalists and the | A. Loyalists. |
|   | B. Independents. |
|   | C. Democratic-Republicans. |
|   | D. Speculators. |

| 9. Washington’s Farewell Address warned Americans against the dangers of | A. party politics and sectionalism. |
|   | B. state sovereignty. |
|   | C. concentration of wealth and power. |
|   | D. war with France. |

| 10. Signed on December 24, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent | A. condemned the practice of impressment. |
|   | B. destroyed the Democratic-Republican party. |
|   | C. gave the United States former Canadian territory. |
|   | D. restored prewar boundaries. |
Section Quiz 2-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. introduced a bill proposing the Second Bank of the United States
2. established supremacy of the federal government over the states
3. popularized the use of interchangeable parts
4. established the federal right to control interstate commerce
5. established the Supreme Court’s authority to hear appeals of state court decisions

Column B

A. Gibbons v. Ogden
B. John C. Calhoun
C. Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee
D. McCulloch v. Maryland
E. Eli Whitney

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Spain ceded all of Florida to the United States as a result of the
   A. Monroe Doctrine.
   B. Jay Treaty.
   C. Adams-Onís Treaty.
   D. Gibbons v. Ogden case.

7. What made river travel more reliable and upstream travel easier?
   A. canals
   B. sails
   C. steamboats
   D. barges

8. Perhaps the most important reason that industry developed quickly in the United States was the American system of free enterprise based on
   A. mass production.
   B. protective tariff regulations.
   C. incorporation laws.
   D. private property rights.

9. Even though industry and cities expanded in the Northeast during the early 1800s, what was the country’s leading economic activity?
   A. ship building
   B. manufacturing
   C. agriculture
   D. mining

10. For enslaved African Americans, songs played a key role in their
    A. medicine.
    B. religion.
    C. language.
    D. games.
### Section Quiz 2-3

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. practice of appointing people to jobs based on party loyalty</td>
<td>A. abolition movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. directed that payments for public lands be in silver or gold</td>
<td>B. temperance movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. called for moderation in the consumption of alcohol</td>
<td>C. Specie Circular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. marked the beginning of an organized women’s movement</td>
<td>D. Seneca Falls Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. called for an immediate end to slavery</td>
<td>E. spoils system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Missouri’s government requested admission into the Union in 1819 as a</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. free state.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. republican state.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. slave state.</td>
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<td>D. independent state.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. When President Adams named Henry Clay his secretary of state, Andrew Jackson’s supporters accused Adams and Clay of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. violating the Constitution.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. striking a corrupt bargain.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. breaking the law.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. practicing politics.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Many South Carolinians threatened to secede, or withdraw, from the Union when Congress imposed what its critics called the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Tariff of Abominations.</td>
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<td>B. Trail of Tears.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Panic of 1837.</td>
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<td>D. Webster-Ashburton Treaty.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. After Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830, the Cherokee in Georgia responded by</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. appealing to the Supreme Court.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>B. threatening to nullify the federal law.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>C. negotiating for lands away from settlers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. journeying west on the Trail of Tears.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. In the early 1800s, religious leaders organized to revive Americans’ commitment to religion in what became known as the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. romantic movement.</td>
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<td>B. transcendental movement.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Second Great Awakening.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. benevolent societies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Section Quiz 2-4

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. idea that the nation was meant to spread to the Pacific</td>
<td>A. Lecompton constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. idea that each new territory should decide if they wanted to permit slavery or not</td>
<td>B. Underground Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. informal network that helped enslaved persons</td>
<td>C. Manifest Destiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. held that Congress had no authority to prohibit the extension of slavery</td>
<td>D. popular sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. legalized slavery in the Kansas territory</td>
<td>E. <em>Dred Scott</em> decision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. The annexation of Texas led to the</td>
<td>A. establishment of a republic.</td>
<td>C. settlement of the region.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. onset of war with Mexico.</td>
<td>D. purchase of lands from Mexico.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. On February 2, 1848, Mexico’s leaders signed the</td>
<td>A. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.</td>
<td>C. Adams-Onís Treaty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. If California entered the Union as a free state, the slaveholding states would become a minority in the</td>
<td>A. House of Representatives.</td>
<td>C. Western territories.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Senate.</td>
<td>D. federal courts.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Kansas-Nebraska Act enraged many people who opposed the extension of slavery because it repealed the</td>
<td>A. Lecompton constitution.</td>
<td>C. Missouri Compromise.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Which of the following people used violence to oppose slavery?</td>
<td>A. Henry David Thoreau</td>
<td>C. Harriet Beecher Stowe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Robert Toombs</td>
<td>D. John Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2 Test, Form A

The Young Republic

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. chosen as president after a tie in the presidential election of 1800
2. perfected the telegraph
3. practice of appointing people to government jobs based on party loyalty and support
4. signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830
5. proposed a financial program that included the creation of a national bank
6. to withdraw from the Union
7. declaring that a federal law is not valid
8. president during the War of 1812
9. president who promised to annex Texas and Oregon
10. the idea that citizens of a new territory should decide for themselves whether to allow slavery

Column B

A. Andrew Jackson
B. popular sovereignty
C. Alexander Hamilton
D. Samuel F.B. Morse
E. James K. Polk
F. nullification
G. James Madison
H. Thomas Jefferson
I. secede
J. spoils system

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. How many amendments did the Bill of Rights have when it went into effect?
   A. eight
   B. ten
   C. twelve
   D. fourteen

12. The decision in the Marbury v. Madison case established
   A. a citizen’s right to a trial by jury.
   B. a citizen’s right to an attorney.
   C. the Supreme Court’s right of judicial review.
   D. the government’s right to create a national bank.

13. Supreme Court rulings in three important cases between 1816 and 1824 shaped the future of American government by establishing the
   A. dominance of the judicial branch over the legislature.
   B. right of states to regulate interstate commerce.
   C. Supreme Court as the nation’s top lawmaking body.
   D. dominance of the federal government over the states.
14. The steamboat was an improvement over barges because it could
   A. carry more cargo. C. provide onboard entertainment.
   B. travel upstream. D. navigate smaller rivers.

15. A cotton gin
   A. picks cotton. C. removes cotton seeds.
   B. spins cotton into cloth. D. bales cotton.

16. Abolitionists argued that enslaved African Americans should be
   A. freed immediately. C. kept out of the Northern states.
   B. freed in the North only. D. returned to Africa.

17. Manifest Destiny was the idea that the United States was meant to
   A. work closely with Native Americans. C. spread to the Pacific Ocean.
   B. avoid military conflicts. D. protect the environment.

18. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?

   Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
   Mexico: Ceded 500,000 square miles of territory to the United States
   United States:
   A. claimed Mexico City
   B. paid Mexico $15 million
   C. paid debts to Mexican citizens
   D. gave Oregon to Mexico

19. In 1849, thousands of people went to California because
   A. it was considered Mexican soil.
   B. it offered cheap land.
   C. gold had been discovered there.
   D. it was a slave state.

20. After the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed, Northerners headed for Kansas because
   A. the climate promised better farming than the North could offer.
   B. they wanted to create an antislavery majority there.
   C. jobs working on the transcontinental railroad were available there.
   D. Southern immigrants there were about to secede from the Union.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. What was the Monroe Doctrine and what was its purpose?

22. Describe the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* and its significance.
**Chapter 2 Test, Form A**

**DIRECTIONS:** Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competing National Visions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federalists</strong></td>
<td><strong>Democratic-Republicans</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favored a strong national government</td>
<td>Favored limiting federal power and protecting states' rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporters included Northeastern manufacturers, merchants, bankers</td>
<td>Supporters included farmers in South and West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government should promote manufacturing, trade</td>
<td>Agriculture more important than commerce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

____ 23. Which element was part of the Federalists’ national vision?  
A. The national government is the ultimate authority.  
B. State governments should have ultimate authority.  
C. All property owners should be allowed to govern.  
D. Agriculture is the basis of national power.

“I know that sometimes the confinement of the mill became very wearisome to me. In the sweet June weather I would lean far out the window, and try not to hear the unceasing clash of the sound inside. Looking away to the hills, my whole stifled being would cry out, ‘Oh, that I had wings!’”

—Lucy Larcom, quoted in *Ordinary Americans*

____ 24. How did Lucy Larcom feel about her work in the factory?  
A. She felt imprisoned in the mill and by her work.  
B. She wished for some noise to break up the silent monotony of work.  
C. She relished her work and the sounds of the factory.  
D. She was invigorated by her work and the factory environment.
“[I]f you teach that [boy] to read, there would be no keeping him. It would forever unfit him to be a slave. He would at once become unmanageable, and of no value to his master. As to himself, it could do him no good, but a great deal of harm. It would make him discontented and unhappy.’ These words sank deep into my heart. . . . From that moment, I understood the pathway from slavery to freedom.”

—Frederick Douglass, from Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass

25. The “pathway from slavery to freedom” that Frederick Douglass speaks of in this excerpt refers to

A. the Underground Railroad.  
B. voting rights.  
C. education.  
D. hard work.

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer**  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

### Cotton Production in the South

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bales of Cotton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. According to the chart, what changes occurred in the number of bales of cotton produced in the South from 1792 to 1860?

“... We knew not what night or what hour of the night we would be roused from slumber by a gentle rap at the door. . . . Outside in the cold or rain, there would be a two-horse wagon loaded with fugitives, perhaps the greater part of them women and children. I would invite them, in a low tone, to come in, and they would follow me into the darkened house without a word, for we knew not who might be watching and listening.”

— Levi Coffin, from Reminiscences of Levi Coffin

27. What do you infer that Coffin is talking about in this passage?
Chapter 2 Test, Form B

The Young Republic

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

_____  1. ended the War of 1812
_____  2. federal powers specifically mentioned in the Constitution
_____  3. federal powers not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution
_____  4. allowed factories to produce large quantities of products
_____  5. funded by Congress in 1806 to connect distant regions of the country
_____  6. founded the American Antislavery Society
_____  7. an activist who organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848
_____  8. proposed the Compromise of 1850
_____  9. attempted to start a rebellion against slaveholders
_____ 10. wrote the antislavery novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

Column B

A. interchangeable parts
B. Treaty of Ghent
C. Lucretia Mott
D. National Road
E. William Lloyd Garrison
F. John Brown
G. implied powers
H. Harriet Beecher Stowe
I. enumerated powers
J. Henry Clay

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

_____ 11. Some leaders opposed the Bank of the United States because
   A. the Constitution did not give the federal government the power to create a bank.
   B. the paper money issued by the bank would soon become worthless.
   C. Southern planters would own most of the stock because only they could afford it.
   D. the Constitution expressly forbade the federal government from creating a bank.

_____ 12. The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from
   A. France.  
   B. Spain.  
   C. Great Britain.  
   D. Mexico.  

_____ 13. The solution that emerged in the Missouri Compromise was to admit Missouri
   A. and Maine as slave states.
   B. as a slave state and Maine as a free state.
   C. as a slave state but prohibit slavery in the rest of the western territories.
   D. as a slave state and ban free African Americans from entering the state.
14. The Tariff of 1816 protected American manufacturers by
   A. taxing imports.
   B. taxing exports.
   C. banning certain imports.
   D. banning certain exports.

15. Many Irish immigrants came to the United States in 1845 because they were
   A. seeking religious freedom.
   B. fleeing political turmoil.
   C. fleeing famine.
   D. seeking better-paying jobs.

16. In 1838, Martin Van Buren sent the army to forcibly move the Cherokee people of Georgia west of the Mississippi River, a journey known as the
   A. Indian Removal Act.
   B. Westward March.
   C. Trail of Tears.
   D. Mississippi Trail.

17. What kind of movement was the Second Great Awakening?
   A. women’s rights movement
   B. temperance movement
   C. abolitionist movement
   D. religious revival movement

18. An uprising by settlers in northern California resulted in victory for
   A. the settlers, who declared the region an independent republic.
   B. the settlers, who claimed the region for the United States.
   C. Mexico, whose army slaughtered the settlers.
   D. Mexico, who eventually claimed California as its own.

19. The most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad was
   A. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
   B. Harriet Tubman.
   C. Frederick Douglass.
   D. John Brown.

20. The Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case
   A. did not address the Missouri Compromise.
   B. declared that African Americans could not sue in the courts.
   C. declared that African Americans were citizens.
   D. freed an enslaved man.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. What basic developments characterized the Industrial Revolution?

22. Describe the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“The disorders and miseries, which result [from political parties], gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual.”

— from George Washington’s Farewell Address

23. What is the result of having political parties, according to Washington?
   A. a peaceful government
   B. lively presidential elections
   C. the blessings of liberty
   D. conflict, which leads to tyranny

24. According to the graph above, during the period of time between 1824 and 1840
   A. the percentage of eligible voters who voted shrank.
   B. the percentage of eligible voters who voted grew.
   C. the percentage of eligible voters who voted exceeded expectations.
   D. the percentage of eligible voters who did not vote grew.
25. Which of the following is true about the time period from 1790 to 1850?

A. The number of enslaved people living in the North remained about the same.

B. The number of enslaved people was evenly divided between the North and the South.

C. The number of enslaved people in the South remained much higher than in the North.

D. The total number of enslaved people fell in both the North and South.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Enslaved People in Northern States</th>
<th>Number of Enslaved People in Southern States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>164,500</td>
<td>529,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>223,200</td>
<td>907,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>273,800</td>
<td>1.57 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>303,800</td>
<td>2.18 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer**  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. What two major cash crops were grown in both South Carolina and Georgia?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Cash Crops of the Southern States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27. Using the table above, briefly describe the sequence of events that led to South Carolina’s threats to withdraw from the Union.

**South Carolina’s Weakened Economy, Early 1830s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent on purchasing goods from</th>
<th>High tariffs made imports England</th>
<th>Tariff of Abominations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The American Vision: Modern Times
Section Quiz 3-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____ 1. a proposed series of amendments to the Constitution concerning slavery issues</td>
<td>A. writ of habeas corpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 2. court order requiring government to charge an imprisoned person</td>
<td>B. conscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 3. forcing people into military service through a draft</td>
<td>C. Anaconda Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 4. the wearing down of one side by the other through exhaustion of soldiers and resources</td>
<td>D. attrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 5. Winfield Scott’s strategy of blockading Confederate ports to force a surrender</td>
<td>E. Crittenden’s Compromise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

| ____ 7. Which was the first state to dissolve its ties to the Union? | A. Kansas.  C. Kentucky.  B. Georgia.  D. South Carolina |
| ____ 8. When Lincoln announced that he intended to resupply Fort Sumter, Confederate President Davis | A. ordered troops to fire on the supply ship.  B. demanded the surrender of the fort.  C. killed the commander of the fort.  D. allowed the fort to receive supplies. |
| ____ 9. In 1860, approximately what percentage of the nation’s factories were located in Northern states? | A. 30.  C. 90.  B. 50.  D. 100 |
| ____ 10. Lacking sufficient money from taxes or bonds, the Confederacy was forced to print paper money to pay its bills, causing rapid | A. increases in Southern trade.  C. growth in Southern tax revenues.  B. purchases of bonds in the South.  D. inflation in the South. |
**Section Quiz 3-2**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. small, fast vessels the South used to smuggle goods past the Union</td>
<td>A. siege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navy</td>
<td>B. Battle of Antietam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. crucial victory for Union forces</td>
<td>C. March to the Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. decree freeing all enslaved persons in states still in rebellion</td>
<td>D. Emancipation Proclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against the Union</td>
<td>E. blockade runners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to cut off food and supplies and bombard a city until its defenders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. path of destruction through Georgia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

| 6. It was clear that a large, well-trained army would be needed to defeat the South after the Union defeat at the | A. Seven Days’ Battle.             |
|                                                            | B. First Battle of Bull Run.       |
|                                                            | C. Battle of Antietam.             |
|                                                            | D. Pickett’s Charge.               |
| 7. Early on April 6, 1862, Confederate forces launched a surprise attack on Grant’s troops who were camped near a small church named | A. Murfreesboro.                   |
|                                                            | B. Stonewall.                      |
|                                                            | C. Shiloh.                         |
|                                                            | D. Gettysburg.                     |
| 8. Women filled labor shortages in various industries, particularly in | A. lumber mills.                  |
|                                                            | B. shipbuilding yards.             |
|                                                            | C. patent offices.                 |
|                                                            | D. clothing factories.             |
| 9. After the Union’s major victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, fierce fighting erupted near Chattanooga, Tennessee, a vital | A. sea harbor.                    |
|                                                            | B. source of ammunition.           |
|                                                            | C. railroad junction.              |
|                                                            | D. river port.                     |
| 10. What caused Lee to surrender to Grant on April 9, 1865?              | A. His support from the government had collapsed. |
|                                                            | B. His troops were surrounded and outnumbered. |
|                                                            | C. His view of the Confederate cause had changed. |
|                                                            | D. His generals had forced him from command. |
Section Quiz 3-3

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

**Column A**

1. group in Congress who resisted Lincoln’s plan  
2. secret society that undermined Republican rule  
3. given the task of feeding and clothing war refugees  
4. laws passed by Southern legislatures that limited the rights of African Americans  
5. ended Reconstruction by withdrawing federal troops from Southern states

**Column B**

A. Ku Klux Klan  
B. Freedmen’s Bureau  
C. Compromise of 1877  
D. Radical Republicans  
E. black codes

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

6. Which group would not be allowed to vote or hold elective office under the provisions of the Wade-Davis Bill?  
A. African Americans  
B. plantation owners  
C. Southern Democrats  
D. Confederate officials

7. Republican victories in the congressional elections of 1866 meant they were strong enough to override any presidential  
A. proclamation.  
B. pardon.  
C. veto.  
D. amendment.

8. President Johnson was impeached based on accusations that he had broken the law by refusing to uphold the  
A. Fourteenth Amendment.  
C. Fifteenth Amendment.  
D. Command of the Army Act.

9. During the 1870s, Reconstruction governments in the South built a public  
A. transportation system.  
B. hospital system.  
C. school system.  
D. welfare system.

10. Republicans who were concerned that interests in making money and selling influence were beginning to dominate the party were called  
A. Radical Republicans.  
B. Carpetbagger Republicans.  
C. Scalawag Republicans.  
D. Liberal Republicans.
The Civil War and Reconstruction

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. supported the Dred Scott decision
2. nominated Abraham Lincoln for president
3. early Union defeat against “Stonewall” Jackson
4. declared that no state could deny any person “equal protection of the laws”
5. battle that is considered a major turning point of the war
6. Southern defeat in this battle led Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
7. declared that the right to vote “shall not be denied. . . . on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude”
8. divided the former Confederacy into five districts
9. High casualties in this battle led newspapers to demand that Lincoln fire Grant.
10. banned slavery in the United States

Column B

A. Gettysburg
B. Battle of Shiloh
C. Thirteenth Amendment
D. Fifteenth Amendment
E. First Battle of Bull Run
F. Southern Democrats
G. Antietam
H. Fourteenth Amendment
I. Military Reconstruction Act
J. Republicans

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Crittenden’s Compromise proposed Constitutional amendments that would
   A. extend the Missouri Compromise line westward.
   B. prohibit slavery in Nebraska but allow it in Kansas.
   C. prohibit slavery from expanding into the western territories.
   D. require new states to enter the Union in free-slave pairs.

12. How did President Lincoln address the South in his inaugural speech?
   A. He threatened to attack unless they returned to the Union.
   B. He promised not to interfere with slavery where it existed.
   C. He repeated his commitment to abolishing slavery.
   D. He recognized the independence of the Confederacy.
13. Why did Robert E. Lee turn down command of the Union troops?
   A. He believed in slavery.        C. He refused to fight against the South.
   B. He supported secession.       D. He disliked President Lincoln.

14. Lincoln suspended writs of habeas corpus. As a result,
   A. any man could be drafted into the military.
   B. any person could be tried for treason and executed.
   C. Southern citizens found in the North could be tried as spies.
   D. a person could be imprisoned indefinitely without a trial.

15. What was Jefferson Davis’s strategy for winning the Civil War?
   A. a war of attrition to force the North to exhaust its resources
   B. attack only when battles would inflict heavy casualties
   C. defend its territory but not invade Northern soil
   D. charge enemy lines and strike for a quick, decisive victory

16. Why was Chattanooga an important military objective for Union forces?
   A. Chattanooga was a major railroad junction south toward Atlanta.
   B. Chattanooga controlled traffic on the Ohio River.
   C. Chattanooga was the South’s largest city and a trade center.
   D. Chattanooga cleared the way for an attack on Richmond.

17. Lincoln interpreted his reelection as a mandate to
   A. make peace with the South quickly.
   B. improve relations with Britain and France.
   C. end slavery permanently by amending the Constitution.
   D. punish Southern states for their secession from the Union.

18. To receive a pardon under Lincoln’s Reconstruction plan, Southerners had to take an oath of loyalty to the United States and
   A. promise to never secede again.        C. set up schools for freedmen.
   B. accept that slavery had ended.       D. pay monetary damages.

19. How did President Johnson challenge the Tenure of Office Act?
   A. by running for a third term as president
   B. by not replacing cabinet members
   C. by firing General Grant
   D. by firing Secretary of War Stanton

20. During President Grant’s second term in office, the Republicans suffered politically due to scandals and
   A. Southern opposition to Reconstruction.
   B. their failure to outlaw Ku Klux Klan activities.
   C. the nation’s deepening economic depression.
   D. Southern dependence on an agricultural economy.
DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.  
(10 points)

21. Give several reasons why Robert E. Lee decided to invade Maryland during the early part of the Civil War.

22. Describe the establishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau and the work it did.

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question.  (4 points each)

23. According to the graph above, what was the Confederacy’s strongest resource in the Civil War years?
   A. farm land  
   B. the exportation of products  
   C. the banking system  
   D. transportation

   “Men fall. . . . They are bleeding, torn, and mangled. . . . The trees are splintered, crushed, and broken, as if smitten by thunderbolts. . . . There is smoke, dust, wild talking, shouting; hissings, howlings, explosions. It is a new, strange, unanticipated experience to the soldiers of both armies, far different from what they thought it would be.”

   —Charles Coffin, quoted in Voices of the Civil War

24. What would be the best term to describe this battlefield?
   A. quiet  
   B. chaotic  
   C. orderly  
   D. predictable

(continued)
Wade-Davis Bill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majority of adult white men in former Confederate states must take an oath of allegiance to the Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Confederate states must hold a constitutional convention to create a new state government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State conventions must abolish slavery, reject debts acquired in Confederacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former confederate government officials are prohibited from voting or holding office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. According to the chart above, under the proposed terms of the Wade-Davis Bill, restrictions were harshest on

A. citizens of former Confederate states.  
B. African Americans.  
C. former Confederate officials.  
D. congressional delegates.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier who deserts, while I must not touch the hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?”

—President Abraham Lincoln

26. Explain the meaning of the quotation within its historical context.

“You never saw a people more excited on the subject of politics than are the [African Americans] of the South.”

—anonymous plantation manager

27. Why do you believe African Americans were excited about politics at this time, as the above quotation describes?
## The Civil War and Reconstruction

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(3 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. surrendered to Confederate forces at Fort Sumter</td>
<td>A. Edwin M. Stanton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. led troops across Georgia and captured Atlanta</td>
<td>B. “Stonewall” Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. former Mississippi Senator chosen to be president of the Confederacy</td>
<td>C. Robert Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. surrendered to Grant to end the Civil War</td>
<td>D. Abraham Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill</td>
<td>E. Horace Greeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ended Radical Reconstruction</td>
<td>F. Ulysses S. Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Andrew Johnson’s secretary of war</td>
<td>G. Jefferson Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. nominated for president in 1872 by Liberal Republicans</td>
<td>H. William Tecumseh Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. commanded reinforcements which defeated Union forces during the First Battle of Bull Run</td>
<td>I. Rutherford B. Hayes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. promoted by Lincoln to lieutenant general</td>
<td>J. Robert E. Lee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. The Confederate Constitution stated that each state</td>
<td>A. could impose protective tariffs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. could decide to halt slavery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. was independent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. elected its own president.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Which of the following states was first to secede from the Union?</td>
<td>A. North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Which of the following was an advantage the South enjoyed over the North from the beginning of the war?</td>
<td>A. more merchant ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. more industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. more military colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. more miles of railroad track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. a use of new military technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. an invasion of Richmond, Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. a diplomatic settlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. The announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation
   A. ended the war immediately.
   B. freed all enslaved people in the states at war with the Union.
   C. freed all enslaved people in the loyal border states.
   D. amended the Constitution to free all enslaved people.

16. Study the map of the area around Vicksburg, Mississippi, to help you answer the question: Why was capturing Vicksburg an important objective for the North?
   A. Its location made it an invasion route to the North.
   B. Its capture gave the North control of the Mississippi River delta.
   C. It was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River.
   D. Its capture prevented the South from shipping its cotton to Europe.

17. What did the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibit?
   A. war
   B. discrimination
   C. secession
   D. slavery

18. Lincoln’s plan for Reconstruction called for
   A. trying Confederate leaders for war crimes.
   B. guaranteeing African American voting rights.
   C. revolutionizing Southern institutions, habits, and manners.
   D. reconciling with the South rather than punishing it.

19. Why did Ulysses S. Grant win several Southern states in the 1868 election?
   A. Presidential candidates from the South could not enter the race.
   B. Southern voters respected his leadership abilities.
   C. Union troops in the South enabled African Americans to vote.
   D. Robert E. Lee endorsed Grant for the presidency.

20. What did Ulysses S. Grant consider the primary role of the president?
   A. making policy
   B. carrying out the laws
   C. taking the lead in all areas of government
   D. serving as a role model for all citizens

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.
(10 points)

21. What were some of the effects of the Civil War on the nation and American society?

22. Describe some of the requirements established by black codes in the South.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

"'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery, will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new — North as well as South. . . ."

—Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois, June 16, 1858

23. What idea does Lincoln defend in this passage?
   A. The Union is likely to be dissolved in the near future.
   B. The Union cannot remain divided on the question of slavery.
   C. Slavery is very likely to become extinct.
   D. Legalizing slavery in all the States would help unite the country.

"We thought we was goin' to be richer than the white folks, 'cause we was stronger and knowed how to work, and the whites didn’t and they didn't have us to work for them anymore. But it didn’t turn out that way. We soon found out that freedom could make folks proud but it didn’t make 'em rich."

—Felix Haywood, former enslaved worker

24. What did Haywood think would happen after African Americans were emancipated?
   A. African Americans would not really be free.
   B. African Americans would be less successful than their former white slaveholders.
   C. Whites would not be successful without enslaved African Americans to help them.
   D. African Americans were destined to fail, free or enslaved.
Majority of adult white men in former Confederate states must take an oath of allegiance to the Union.

Former Confederate states must hold a constitutional convention to create a new state government.

State conventions must abolish slavery, reject debts acquired in Confederacy.

Former confederate government officials are prohibited from voting or holding office.

25. Under the Wade-Davis Bill, the chief objectives were to end slavery forever and to

A. punish former slaveholders.  
B. ensure loyalty to the Union.  
C. ensure African American rights.  
D. rebuild the South.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“In...With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army, and, save in defense of my native state... I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword. I know you will blame me; but you must think as kindly of me as you can.”

—General Robert E. Lee

26. Why was Lee conflicted over the Civil War?

“In the South, the [Civil] war is what A.D. is elsewhere; they date from it.”

—Mark Twain

27. What does Twain mean by his statement above?
The American Vision: Modern Times

Unit 1 Posttest, Form A

A Nation Is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. laws that restricted the rights of African captives brought to the American colonies
2. makes laws
3. interprets laws
4. implements and enforces laws
5. Chief Justice who made the Supreme Court into a powerful, independent branch of the federal government
6. the beginning of the women’s movement
7. crucial port on the Mississippi River
8. Union defeat early in the war
9. laws intended to combat the activities of the Ku Klux Klan
10. president when Reconstruction ended

Column B

A. Vicksburg
B. First Battle of Bull Run
C. John Marshall
D. Seneca Falls Convention
E. Rutherford B. Hayes
F. judicial branch
G. legislative branch
H. Enforcement Acts
I. slave codes
J. executive branch

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. What crime did the Puritan leaders of Boston banish Anne Hutchinson for?
   A. heresy  
   B. marrying a Catholic  
   C. committing adultery  
   D. stealing

12. Which of the following is a role the committees of correspondence played in resisting the British?
   A. helped each colony raise a militia  
   B. maintained the boycott of British goods  
   C. ousted officials appointed by Great Britain  
   D. helped the colonies communicate with one another

13. The Great Compromise called for a House of Representatives, in which
   A. each state would have equal representation.  
   B. states would be represented according to population size.  
   C. states would be represented according to land area.  
   D. state legislators would choose the representatives.
14. How do protective tariffs, such as the Tariff of 1816, help to nurture industry?
   A. by taxing imports to drive up their prices
   B. by taxing exports to drive up their prices
   C. by setting quotas to limit certain imports entering the country
   D. by setting quotas on exports to encourage increased production

15. Advising the great powers to respect Latin American sovereignty was the purpose of the
   A. Seneca Falls Convention.
   B. Enforcement Acts.
   C. Monroe Doctrine.
   D. slave codes.

16. What were the nation’s first two political parties?
   A. Federalists and Tories
   B. Independents and the American Party
   C. Jeffersonians and Republicans
   D. Democratic-Republicans and Federalists

17. How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act bring the nation closer to civil war?
   A. It undid the Missouri Compromise.
   B. It forbade slavery in new territories.
   C. It made both states slave states.
   D. It undid the Compromise of 1850.

18. In his inaugural speech, President Lincoln told seceding states he would
   A. seize their forts and arsenals.
   B. not interfere with slavery where it already existed.
   C. abolish slavery everywhere it existed.
   D. declare war if they did not return to the Union.

19. President Lincoln’s plan offered pardons to Southerners who took a loyalty oath to the Union and
   A. gave a percentage of their land to newly freed African Americans.
   B. accepted the Union’s proclamations concerning slavery.
   C. agreed to set up schools to educate former slaves.
   D. promised to pay part of the cost of property damage in the North.

20. What goal did Southern leaders have for the postwar “New South”?
   A. developing a strong industrial economy
   B. rebuilding its agricultural economy
   C. embracing equal rights for all
   D. rebuilding to its prewar splendor

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Describe the lifestyle of the first people to arrive on the American continent. How did agriculture change the way these people lived?

22. What was Lincoln’s goal for Reconstruction? How did the Radical Republican view differ from Lincoln’s? Describe Radical Republicans’ goals.
A Nation Is Born

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. drew up a plan for self-government</td>
<td>A. Sons of Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. laws controlling the shipping of goods to and from the</td>
<td>B. nullification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English colonies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. group that organized protests against the Stamp Act</td>
<td>C. slave codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. laws that kept enslaved Africans from moving about freely or</td>
<td>D. Pilgrims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owning property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. popularized the concept of interchangeable parts</td>
<td>E. Henry Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Congressman who engineered passage of the Missouri Compromise</td>
<td>F. Eli Whitney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. idea that states could declare a federal law invalid</td>
<td>G. Anasazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. nativist party that opposed immigration</td>
<td>H. Navigation Acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. grew crops using elaborate irrigation systems</td>
<td>I. Anaconda Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Union strategy that included a blockade of Southern ports</td>
<td>J. Know-Nothings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. What happened as a result of King Philip’s War?
   A. A Protestant took the throne in England.
   B. The Royal Africa Company was chartered.
   C. England adopted the English Bill of Rights.
   D. Few Native Americans were left in New England.

12. What was the wave of religious feeling of the 1700s called?
   A. Great Revival
   B. the Enlightenment
   C. Great Awakening
   D. Glorious Revolution

13. Which event MOST CLEARLY demonstrated the ineffectiveness of government under the Articles of Confederation?
   A. the passage of the Northwest Ordinance
   B. Shays’s Rebellion
   C. the issue of African American emancipation
   D. the issuing of paper money by the states
14. The Supreme Court, under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall, shaped the future of American government by establishing
A. dominance of the judicial branch over the legislative branch.
B. the rights of states to regulate interstate commerce.
C. the Supreme Court as the nation’s top lawmaking body.
D. dominance of the federal government over the states.

15. What did Andrew Jackson believe about the spoils system?
A. It attracted the country’s brightest minds into public service.
B. It opened up government to more ordinary people.
C. It led to bribery and corruption.
D. It led to a government by the wealthy.

16. What are the president’s department heads and advisers officially called?
A. the directorate
B. the council
C. the cabinet
D. the braintrust

17. How did Lincoln try to prevent Maryland’s secession?
A. by respecting the state government’s declaration of neutrality
B. by declaring martial law in Baltimore
C. by promising to allow slavery to remain in Maryland
D. by sending Union troops to protect the state from invasion

18. Which of the following had the largest influence on the North’s economy during the war?
A. emancipation
B. medical advances
C. industrial production
D. immigration

19. Where did the turning point of the Civil War take place?
A. Atlanta
B. Chickamauga
C. Bull Run
D. Gettysburg

20. How did the Democrats regain power in the South by the 1870s?
A. by appeals to white racism
B. by promising to build new railroads and industry
C. by blaming Republicans for high taxes
D. by bringing in more federal troops

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Under the Articles of Confederation, what powers did the new national government NOT have?

22. Why did Stephen A. Douglas propose the bill that became the Kansas-Nebraska Act? What were the consequences?
The Birth of Modern America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. wild cattle that roamed the Texas grasslands
2. volunteers who enforced laws in the West
3. proposed creating two large reservations on the Plains
4. leader in the movement to create African American schools
5. the pen name of Samuel Clemens
6. intended to make train service safer and more reliable
7. enforced and perpetuated discrimination
8. journey across the Plains to bring cattle to railroad shipping centers
9. often lived in ethnic neighborhoods
10. corrupt Democratic political machine in New York City

Column B

A. Booker T. Washington
B. long drive
C. Mark Twain
D. time zones
E. vigilance committees
F. Indian Peace Commission
G. immigrants
H. longhorn
I. Tammany Hall
J. Jim Crow laws

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Many of the first Colorado miners did not find gold or silver because
A. usually the reports of such strikes were false.
B. the miners could not reach the remote areas where the gold and silver lay.
C. mining companies had beaten them to the claims.
D. the gold or silver lay hidden below the surface.

12. People who would move into an area, hoping to become rich from finding minerals, were known as
A. settlers.
B. prospectors.
C. frontiersmen.
D. ranchers.

13. On the Great Plains, wheat was grown because
A. it could withstand drought better than the other crops.
B. no other crops could survive on the land.
C. large amounts of it could grow on a relatively small plot of land.
D. it could bring higher prices than other crops suitable for cultivation there.
14. Corporations issue stock to
   A. allow them to open factories in rural areas.
   B. allow them to lower prices on their products.
   C. raise large amounts of money and spread financial risk.
   D. create a large business by buying many small businesses.

15. During the 1800s companies generally paid women less than men because they believed women
   A. could not do as much work as men.
   B. had men to support them.
   C. would soon leave to have children.
   D. could live on less money than men.

16. At the end of a long journey across the sea, most European immigrants to the United States disembarked at
   A. Angel Island.
   B. Manhattan Island.
   C. Ellis Island.
   D. Alcatraz Island.

17. Often labor unions were not happy about immigration, believing that most immigrants
   A. had no marketable skills.
   B. would work for low wages.
   C. would not join a union.
   D. did not understand English.

18. In 1869, Cincinnati became the first city to have a professional team in
   A. hockey.
   B. football.
   C. basketball.
   D. baseball.

19. With new technology, factories could
   A. produce more goods at lower prices.
   B. produce more goods at higher prices.
   C. produce fewer goods at lower prices.
   D. produce fewer goods at higher prices.

20. Segregation in the South, unlike the North, was
   A. enforced by law.
   B. enforced by violence.
   C. not limited to public places.
   D. not limited to private clubs.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Mark Twain called the period between about 1870 and 1900 the “Gilded Age.” Something is “gilded” if it is covered in gold on the outside but made of cheaper material inside. What do you think Twain was trying to say about this era?

22. Mining in the mountainous West in the late 1800s was a story of boomtowns followed by ghost towns. What do you think caused this cycle of boom and bust?
Unit 2 Pretest, Form B

The Birth of Modern America

**DIRECTIONS:** Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

**Column A**

1. cycle of many people moving to a town and then leaving it when the mines were played out
2. stray calves with no identifying brands
3. government regulation of the economy is not helpful to society
4. linked distant regions of the United States
5. combines many firms in the same type of business into one large firm
6. resulted when sheep herders or farmers blocked cattle trails
7. disembarkation point for immigrants crossing the Atlantic
8. place where Louis Sullivan built skyscrapers
9. offered practical aid and religious counseling to the urban poor
10. originally organized for social and educational purposes; grew to 800,000 members

**Column B**

A. Chicago  
B. mavericks  
C. laissez-faire  
D. boom and bust  
E. the Grange  
F. Salvation Army  
G. horizontal integration  
H. Ellis Island  
I. range wars  
J. transcontinental railroad

**DIRECTIONS:** Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. Corporations used _______ to find mineral deposits that lay far underground.
   A. placer mining  
   B. quartz mining  
   C. strip mining  
   D. diamond mining

12. George Custer attacked a large group of Lakota and Cheyenne warriors at
   A. the Black Hills.  
   B. Sand Creek.  
   C. the Little Bighorn River.  
   D. Wounded Knee.

13. One reason for America’s industrial success is its
   A. small workforce.  
   B. abundant raw materials.  
   C. wide open spaces.  
   D. access to oceans.

14. Some railroad investors discovered they could make more money by
   A. leaking information.  
   B. selling stock.  
   C. trading on margin.  
   D. obtaining and selling government land grants.
15. According to the concept of laissez-faire, prices and wages are best determined by the
   A. individual states.  
   B. federal government.  
   C. gross national product.  
   D. free market.

16. In the late 1800s, _______ became a popular way to sell products to people living in rural areas.
   A. door-to-door salespeople  
   B. chain stores  
   C. department stores  
   D. mail-order catalogs

17. Workers were often _______ if they tried to organize a union.
   A. put under contract  
   B. sent to another factory  
   C. promoted  
   D. blacklisted

18. What was one of the primary reasons that poor Europeans emigrated to the United States?
   A. to ride on a comfortable ship  
   B. to break away from the social class system  
   C. to get an education  
   D. to gain a sense of individualism

19. Which of these functioned as community and political centers?
   A. cooperatives  
   B. amusement parks  
   C. saloons  
   D. baseball fields

20. During the Civil War, the United States issued millions of dollars in
   A. redbacks.  
   B. greenbacks.  
   C. gold and silver coins.  
   D. national bank notes.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.  (20 points)

21. What role did railroads play in settling the Great Plains?

22. What are corporations? Who owns them, and how do they raise money for large projects?
### Section Quiz 4-1

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (*10 points each*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the major route north to Abilene, Kansas</td>
<td>A. open range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. declared a “public and private nuisance”</td>
<td>B. placer mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. self-appointed volunteers to track down and punish wrongdoers</td>
<td>C. vigilance committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. vast areas of grassland owned by the federal government</td>
<td>D. Chisholm Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. process of extracting shallow deposits of ore largely by hand</td>
<td>E. hydraulic mining</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (*10 points each*)

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. What brought the first wave of settlers to the West?</td>
<td>A. ranching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Although only a fraction of the herds survived when ranchers rounded up their cattle in 1866, it was the first</td>
<td>A. long drive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. In 1859, when prospector Henry Comstock staked a claim in Six-Mile Canyon, Nevada, the sticky blue-gray mud there turned out to be</td>
<td>A. iron ore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Deep deposits of minerals led to the creation of one of the most legendary boomtowns that dotted the mining frontier, known as</td>
<td>A. Pike’s Peak.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Eventually, and after considerable loss of life, the open range was largely fenced off with a new invention called</td>
<td>A. barbed wire.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The American Vision: Modern Times*
**Section Quiz 4-2**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th></th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a tract of public land available for settlement</td>
<td>A. bonanza farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>often brought their owners big profits</td>
<td>B. Stephen Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>productive farm area that began at the eastern edge of the Great Plains</td>
<td>C. Wheat Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>explored the Great Plains in 1819</td>
<td>D. dry farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>planting seeds deep in the ground where there was enough moisture for them to grow</td>
<td>E. homestead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Threshing machines were used for</td>
<td>A. harvesting wheat.</td>
<td>B. planting crops.</td>
<td>C. clearing homesteads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Which of the following were hardships that early settlers on the Great Plains faced?</td>
<td>A. too many trees</td>
<td>B. scorching summers</td>
<td>C. crowded cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Settlement in the Great Plains was promoted by the railroads and supported by</td>
<td>A. the mining industry.</td>
<td>B. cattle ranchers.</td>
<td>C. plow manufacturers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>What name did the first explorers of the Great Plains give the area?</td>
<td>A. Great American Desert</td>
<td>B. Wheat Belt</td>
<td>C. Unfit Frontier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 4-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. leader of the Nez Perce people</td>
<td>A. Chief Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. site of a battle between U.S. soldiers and Lakota men, women, and children</td>
<td>B. assimilate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to be absorbed into another society</td>
<td>C. annuities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. main source of food for many Native Americans</td>
<td>D. Wounded Knee Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. government payments to reservation dwellers</td>
<td>E. buffalo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

| ______ | 6. The Lakota Sioux fought to keep control of their |
|        | A. farm fields. |
|        | B. roads and bridges. |
|        | C. religious shrines. |
|        | D. hunting grounds. |

| ______ | 7. A serious toll was taken on Native Americans from the advancing American settlers, forced movement, and |
|        | A. broken treaties. |
|        | B. drought. |
|        | C. the Civil War. |
|        | D. immigration. |

| ______ | 8. Native Americans who roamed vast distances were considered |
|        | A. farmers. |
|        | B. nomads. |
|        | C. trappers. |
|        | D. miners. |

| ______ | 9. Who proposed creating two large reservations in 1867, one for the Sioux and another for the southern Plains Indians? |
|        | A. Chief Little Crow |
|        | B. George A. Custer |
|        | C. Indian Peace Commission |
|        | D. General Nelson Miles |

| ______ | 10. Defying the orders of the government agent at the reservation, the Lakota continued to perform a ritual called the |
|        | A. Buffalo Dance. |
|        | B. Peace Dance. |
|        | C. Bighorn Dance. |
|        | D. Ghost Dance. |
Chapter 4 Test, Form A

Settling the West

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

**Column A**

1. Lakota Sioux chief killed at Wounded Knee
2. war chief who lured an army detachment into an ambush
3. cavalry commander at Little Bighorn
4. chief who led a Dakota Sioux uprising in Minnesota
5. leader of the Cheyenne who were massacred at Sand Creek
6. places where many jobs are available
7. historian who studied the frontier
8. Nez Perce chief who surrendered after a flight of 1,300 miles
9. occurred when farmers blocked cattle trails
10. located near the Comstock Lode

**Column B**

A. Black Kettle
B. Frederick Jackson Turner
C. Little Crow
D. boomtowns
E. Sitting Bull
F. Crazy Horse
G. George Custer
H. Chief Joseph
I. range wars
J. Virginia City

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Early prospectors would extract shallow deposits of ore by
   A. quartz mining.
   B. hydraulic mining.
   C. placer mining.
   D. tunnel mining.

12. The Comstock Lode was a rich deposit of
   A. gold.
   B. silver.
   C. copper.
   D. diamonds.

13. Many of the first miners in the Colorado mountains did not find any minerals because
   A. there were no minerals to find.
   B. the areas were too hard to reach.
   C. mining companies had claimed them.
   D. the minerals were buried too deep.

14. In the early 1800s, Americans did not think cattle ranches on the Great Plains were practical because
   A. there was not enough grass to support large cattle herds.
   B. eastern cattle could not survive on tough prairie grasses.
   C. wagon trains had stripped the land of needed resources.
   D. there was no demand for beef in the eastern states.
15. The Chisholm Trail was a trail that
A. wagon trains followed through the Rocky Mountains.
B. Native Americans traveled on their forced westward migration.
C. cowboys used to drive cattle to a railroad line.
D. Lewis and Clark mapped on their journey to the Pacific Ocean.

16. At first, ranchers saw barbed wire as a threat because it
A. harmed their cattle.  
B. kept their herds from roaming freely.  
C. required much effort to maintain.  
D. prevented cattle from finding food.

17. The Homestead Act gave land to homesteaders if they ______ for five years.
A. fenced it off  
B. planted crops on it  
C. lived on it  
D. cut down trees on it

18. One approach to farming on the Great Plains was “dry farming,” in which farmers
A. cooperated to build community irrigation ditches.  
B. dug out depressions to create ponds for irrigation.  
C. grew crops that could withstand long periods without rain.  
D. planted seeds deep in the ground.

19. In the 1890s, when a glut of wheat on the world market caused prices to drop, some farmers tried to survive by
A. planting corn and other crops.  
B. forming cooperatives.  
C. mortgaging their land.  
D. buying more land on credit.

20. The Dawes Act attempted to help Native Americans by
A. giving them land for farming.  
B. returning them to their native lands.  
C. reintroducing the buffalo to native lands.  
D. sustaining their previous way of life.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the cycle illustrated in the diagram below.

22. How did railroads help to settle the Great Plains?
23. Which of the following answer choices offers the best reason to explain the change shown on this graph?

A. implementation of the Dawes Act  
B. the Sand Creek Massacre  
C. the popularity of the Ghost Dance  
D. a decline in the buffalo population

24. According to the chart above, from 1860 to 1900 there were approximately _________ miles of railroad track laid in the United States.

A. 53,000  
B. 123,000  
C. 208,000  
D. 229,000
“If you want to be treated with respect you must know how to speak English,” he explained to her. “It won’t take you more than ten minutes, dear. When you have lived in America for some time you will understand how necessary it is to know how to say ‘all right,’ ‘hurry up,’ ‘street’ and such words. . . .”

—Abraham Cahan

25. The quote stresses the speaker’s belief in the importance of
   A. assimilation.  
   B. segregation.  
   C. diversity.  
   D. resistance.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. After studying the time line above, describe what drew people to the West during this period.

   Role of Railroads
   
   Provided easy way to ship sheep and cattle to Eastern markets
   Brought scarce timber and coal to the Great Plains; advertised for settlers
   Displaced Native Americans by moving settlers west, taking lands, and promoting buffalo slaughter

27. What positive effects did the railroads have for western settlers?
Settling the West

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

**Column A**

1. supply point for mining areas in the Rocky Mountains
2. closed with the rapid settlement of western lands
3. prospector who staked a claim in Six-Mile Canyon, Nevada
4. destination for those using the Chisholm Trail
5. self-appointed law enforcers
6. destination for the first cattle drive
7. writer who sparked discussion of better treatment for Native Americans
8. cattle that roamed wild on the grasslands of Texas
9. invention that helped end the cowboy lifestyle
10. journey of cattle across the Great Plains

**Column B**

A. Sedalia
B. barbed wire
C. Henry Comstock
D. Abilene
E. frontier
F. Helen Hunt Jackson
G. vigilance committees
H. long drive
I. Denver
J. longhorns

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. After ore deposits near the surface dwindled, mining corporations began using
   A. quartz mining.
   B. strip mining.
   C. placer mining.
   D. tunnel mining.

12. People using the phrase “Pikes Peak or Bust” were
   A. mountain climbers.
   B. cattle ranchers.
   C. gold miners.
   D. dry farmers.

13. Huge ranches that covered thousands of acres were called
   A. stampedes.
   B. haciendas.
   C. lariats.
   D. barrios.

14. What describes the historical significance of vaqueros?
   A. They signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
   B. They taught their trade to American cowboys.
   C. They served in many state and local offices.
   D. They excluded English-speaking prospectors from gold mines.
15. The fencing of the open range resulted in
   A. lower demand for beef.  
   B. increased sheep herding.  
   C. an influx of gold miners.  
   D. the end of long cattle drives.

16. Large landholders on the Great Plains were able to
   A. invest in the tools they needed.  
   B. prevent droughts from happening.  
   C. grow any crops they wanted.  
   D. determine their own prices.

17. Which of the following was a hardship faced by settlers on the Great Plains?
   A. prairie fires  
   B. flooding  
   C. too many trees  
   D. loose soil

18. Before the Sand Creek Massacre, the Cheyenne had come to Fort Lyon to
   A. negotiate.  
   B. surrender.  
   C. attack.  
   D. defend their land.

19. The army encouraged the killing of buffalo in order to
   A. protect crops.  
   B. starve Native Americans.  
   C. force Native Americans onto reservations.  
   D. make way for new railroad lines.

20. The confrontation at Wounded Knee occurred because the chief’s followers
   A. left their reservation.  
   B. raided nearby farms.  
   C. continued hunting buffalo.  
   D. performed a ritual.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the cause-and-effect diagram below about cattle ranching on the Great Plains.

22. Describe the agreement the Dakota Sioux had made with the U.S. government and the reason for their uprising.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. According to the graph, the decline in the Native American population is closest to
   A. 100,000.
   B. 200,000.
   C. 300,000.
   D. 400,000.

24. According to the chart above, the states of _____ and _____ held the most manufacturing facilities in 1870.
   A. New York, Pennsylvania
   B. Pennsylvania, Ohio
   C. New York, Ohio
   D. Massachusetts, Illinois

The American Vision: Modern Times

(continued)
“...The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. . . . Especial care is recommended to provide for Indians settled on their reservations cattle and agricultural implements, to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences.”

—Rutherford B. Hayes

**25.** According to this excerpt, President Hayes believed that it was important for the government to be on good terms with Native Americans and to do so by first

A. establishing schools.
B. providing farm tools.
C. fulfilling its pledges.
D. providing cattle.

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. 

**26.** After studying the time line above, describe how the events that occurred between the late 1870s and late 1880s might have affected settlers on the Great Plains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American Population and the Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate miles of railroad track in U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Native American population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**27.** Examine the figures in the chart that list the approximate number of miles of railroad and the approximate Native American population in the United States between 1860 and 1900. What is a possible reason for the trends shown on this chart?
Section Quiz 5-1

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. people who risk their capital in organizing and running a business</td>
<td>A. Morrill Tariff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the total value of all goods and services produced by a country</td>
<td>B. laissez-faire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. act that reversed years of declining tariffs</td>
<td>C. gross national product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a French phrase meaning “let people do as they choose”</td>
<td>D. petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. resource that can be turned into kerosene</td>
<td>E. entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>6. Supporters of laissez-faire generally favor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>C. free trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>D. government protections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>7. By the early 1900s, Americans had transformed the United States into the world’s leading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>C. laissez-faire country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>D. military establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>8. Who invented the telephone, which revolutionized both business and personal communication?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>C. Edwin Drake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>D. George Pullman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>9. ________ was equally as important as natural resources in the nation’s rapid industrialization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>C. New technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>D. Increased population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>10. The first oil well was drilled near Titusville, Pennsylvania, by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>C. Thomas Alva Edison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>D. Elisha Otis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section Quiz 5-2**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

**Column A**

1. one of the most famous and successful railroad consolidators
2. regions where the same time is kept
3. notoriously corrupt railroad owner
4. built the Great Northern Railroad
5. given to the railroad companies by the government to encourage railroad construction

**Column B**

A. time zones
B. James J. Hill
C. land grants
D. Cornelius Vanderbilt
E. Jay Gould

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Which transcontinental railroad operated without government subsidies and was the only one not forced into bankruptcy?
   A. Central Pacific Railroad
   B. Great Northern Railroad
   C. Pennsylvania Railroad
   D. Union Pacific Railroad

7. The railroad boom began in 1862 when President Abraham Lincoln signed the
   A. time zone legislation.
   B. Gettysburg Address.
   C. Land Grant Law.
   D. Pacific Railway Act.

8. By linking the nation, railroads helped increase the size of markets for
   A. products.
   B. cities.
   C. Native Americans.
   D. homesteaders.

9. The Central Pacific Railroad began as the dream of engineer
   A. Leland Stanford.
   B. Charley Crocker.
   C. Theodore Dehone Judah.
   D. Collis P. Huntington.

10. What railroad began pushing westward under the direction of engineer Grenville Dodge?
    A. Central Pacific
    B. Southern Railway
    C. Crédit Mobilier
    D. Union Pacific
Chapter 5

Section Quiz 5-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. used for making high-quality steel efficiently and cheaply
2. agreements to maintain prices at a certain level
3. when a company owns all of the different businesses on which it depends for its operation
4. became one of the most successful retail chains in American history
5. when a single company achieves control of an entire market

Column B

A. Woolworth’s
B. pools
C. Bessemer process
D. monopoly
E. vertical integration

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. What is an organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a single person?
   A. a corporation
   B. an organized pool
   C. a holding company
   D. a trust

7. Loans, mortgages, and taxes are an example of a company’s
   A. stock.
   B. pools.
   C. fixed costs.
   D. vertical integration.

8. Combining many firms engaged in the same type of business into one corporation is called
   A. vertical integration.
   B. a holding company.
   C. horizontal integration.
   D. a monopoly.

9. What type of business does not produce anything itself?
   A. a corporation
   B. a holding company
   C. a monopoly
   D. a stock fund

10. N.W. Ayer and Son developed bold new formats for
    A. chain stores.
    B. steel companies.
    C. trusts.
    D. advertising.
Section Quiz 5-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. process whereby an impartial third party helps workers and management reach an agreement
2. a rise in the value of money
3. first national association dedicated to women’s labor issues
4. unions limited to people with specific skills
5. first nationwide union

Column B

A. Knights of Labor
B. Women’s Trade Union League
C. arbitration
D. deflation
E. trade unions

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. What did several railroads announce in July of 1877 that triggered the first nationwide labor protest?
   A. employee layoffs
   B. wage cuts
   C. blacklists
   D. sixteen-hour workdays

7. The first leader of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, believed that unions should stay out of
   A. arbitration.
   B. riots.
   C. corporations.
   D. politics.

8. Workers who tried to organize a union or strike were often fired and placed on a list of “troublemakers” called the
   A. unionlist.
   B. blacklist.
   C. outlist.
   D. strikelist.

9. Who claimed that after a workers’ revolution, the government would seize all private property and create a socialist society?
   A. Knights of Labor
   B. Pullman Company
   C. Marxists
   D. Anarchists

10. What incident occurred in 1886 that badly hurt the Knights of Labor’s reputation?
    A. Haymarket Riot
    B. formation of the American Federation of Labor
    C. Pullman Strike
    D. Great Railroad Strike
Industrialization

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. wages, shipping charges, and supplies
2. Iron Molders’ International Union, for example
3. Knights of Labor, for example
4. began the railroad boom
5. loans, mortgages, and taxes
6. changed bobbins without stopping
7. enabled longer and heavier trains
8. owns stock in companies that produce goods
9. “let people do as they choose”
10. manages property for others

Column B

A. fixed costs
B. holding company
C. industrial union
D. air brakes
E. operating costs
F. trade union
G. automatic loom
H. Pacific Railway Act
I. trust
J. laissez-faire

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Even before the invention of the automobile, petroleum was in high demand because it could
   A. lubricate moving parts in a machine.
   B. be made into plastics.
   C. be turned into kerosene.
   D. power locomotives.

12. Laissez-faire relies on ______ to regulate prices and wages.
   A. businesses
   B. government
   C. the GNP
   D. a free market

13. During the early days of industrialization, many members of Congress believed that tariffs were necessary to
   A. raise money to run the government.
   B. protect new industries from foreign competition.
   C. increase the prices that Europeans paid for American products.
   D. entice European consumers to buy American goods.

14. Economies of scale resulted in
   A. a wider variety of products.
   B. lower costs and higher prices.
   C. higher costs and higher prices.
   D. lower costs and increased production.
15. The government offered each railroad company building the transcontinental railroad land along its right-of-way to
   A. give railroad workers a place to live.
   B. encourage rapid construction of the tracks.
   C. allow the companies to build stations along the way.
   D. encourage the growth of towns along the tracks.

16. A shortage of workers in California forced the Central Pacific Railroad to hire about 10,000 workers from
   A. China.
   B. Japan.
   C. Ireland.
   D. Mexico.

17. Railroad companies raised most of the money that they needed to build their railroads from
   A. private investors.
   B. selling government land grants.
   C. subsidies from tax revenues.
   D. hauling freight to market.

18. Corporations bought new machines in order to achieve
   A. high fixed costs.
   B. high operating costs.
   C. economies of scale.
   D. stockholders.

19. A steel company that owns the coal mines, limestone quarries, and iron ore fields it depends on is an example of
   A. capital integration.
   B. vertical integration.
   C. business integration.
   D. stock integration.

20. In the late 1800s, workers’ buying power generally increased because
   A. factories often increased wages.
   B. wages increased faster than prices.
   C. prices fell faster than wages.
   D. factories often increased prices.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. What causes contributed to the tripling of the American population between 1860 and 1910, and how did this population growth aid industrialization?

22. What is a corporation, who owns it, and how does it raise money?
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Great Railroad Strike</td>
<td>After railroads announce wage cuts, the nationwide strike that follows involves 80,000 railroad workers. President Hayes orders the army to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. Troops restore order, but more than 100 people are killed and millions of dollars of property is destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Haymarket Riot</td>
<td>Seven police officers and four workers are killed in Chicago’s Haymarket Square after a bomb goes off following a clash between strikers and police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Pullman Strike</td>
<td>A strike is called by the American Railway Union after the Pullman Company cuts wages. A formal court order ends the strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. According to the chart above, the government reacted to disgruntled railroad employees in 1877 by
   A. calling out troops to restore order.
   B. following the wishes of the railroad workers.
   C. issuing a court order.
   D. resolving to raise wages.

24. According to the graph, when did the production of steel begin to rise significantly in the United States?
   A. in 1865
   B. between 1870 and 1875
   C. between 1885 and 1895
   D. between 1895 and 1900
“Man must have an idol—The amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry. To con-
tinue much longer overwhelmed by business cares . . . must degrade me beyond hope of permanent
recovery.”

—Andrew Carnegie

25. Based on the quote, which of the following would MOST likely reflect
Andrew Carnegie’s actions?
A. He created companies that failed to make any profits.
B. He did not receive any income from the companies he ran.
C. He amassed the largest amount of personal wealth that he could.
D. He donated much of his money to charitable causes.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate
sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Study the chart above, and then explain why high tariffs were a factor in the
growth of industrialization in the United States.

27. Identify the emotions that Thomas Edison and his team of workers probably
experienced as they watched the first lamp burn.

“We sat and looked and the lamp continued to burn and the longer it burned the more fascinated
we were. None of us could go to bed and there was no sleep for over 40 hours; we sat and just watched
it with anxiety growing into elation.”

—Thomas Edison, quoted in Edison As I Know Him, by Henry Ford
Industrialization

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. set up a research laboratory at Menlo Park, New Jersey</td>
<td>A. Andrew Carnegie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. known for manipulating stock prices</td>
<td>B. Karl Marx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. inventor of the telephone</td>
<td>C. Cornelius Vanderbilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. saw capitalism as a struggle between workers and owners</td>
<td>D. Edwin Drake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. began the first direct rail service between New York City and Chicago</td>
<td>E. Samuel Gompers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. operated Standard Oil</td>
<td>F. Alexander Graham Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. drilled the first oil well</td>
<td>G. Jay Gould</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. founder of a steel company in Pittsburgh</td>
<td>H. Thomas Alva Edison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. head of the American Railway Union</td>
<td>I. Eugene V. Debs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. head of the American Federation of Labor</td>
<td>J. John D. Rockefeller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Supporters of laissez-faire believed the government should interfere in the economy only to</td>
<td>A. protect property rights and maintain peace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. protect new domestic businesses from foreign competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. keep prices from rising too much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. bring the country out of an economic crisis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Measurements taken of Union soldiers during the Civil War led to the development of</td>
<td>A. practical military uniforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. the science of physiology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. rifles made to arm’s length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. ready-made clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The two railroads that built the transcontinental railroad were the</td>
<td>A. Southern Railway and Union Pacific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Southern Railway and Great Northern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Union Pacific and Great Northern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Union Pacific and Central Pacific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Construction of the Union Pacific railroad pushed west from</td>
<td>A. St. Louis, Missouri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Ogden, Utah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Omaha, Nebraska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Chicago, Illinois.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. To make rail service more reliable, in 1883 the American Railway Association
   A. set standards for materials used in the construction of railroad lines.
   B. set a maximum number of cars that a train could pull.
   C. drew latitude and longitude lines for the country.
   D. divided the country into standardized time zones.

16. In the Crédit Mobilier scandal, Union Pacific investors got rich by
   A. accepting bribes from business owners to route railroad tracks through their towns.
   B. achieving a monopoly in hauling freight along their railroad’s tracks.
   C. paying inflated bills from a construction company that they controlled.
   D. conspiring with other railroads to set high prices.

17. It made sense for big corporations to continue operating during poor economic times because
   A. their operating costs were small, compared to their fixed costs.
   B. their fixed costs were small, compared to their operating costs.
   C. their stock provided a continuous source of income.
   D. their prices were raised to bring in more money.

18. When a single company achieves control of an entire market, it is known as
   A. a monopoly.     C. an oligarchy.
   B. a corporation.  D. an integration.

19. Department stores changed the idea of shopping by
   A. locating in rural areas.
   B. offering low prices instead of elaborate service.
   C. bringing together a huge array of different products.
   D. coming together to form shopping malls.

20. A ______ was a technique for breaking a union in which the company refused to allow workers onto their property.
   A. blacklist             C. sitdown
   B. strike              D. lockout

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)
21. How did the expansion of railroads spur America’s industrial growth?
22. What were the basic ideas of Marxism?
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

The Struggle to Organize Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Great Railroad Strike</td>
<td>After railroads announce wage cuts, the nationwide strike that follows involves 80,000 railroad workers. President Hayes orders army to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago to restore order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Haymarket Riot</td>
<td>Seven police officers and four workers were killed in Chicago’s Haymarket Square after a bomb went off following a clash between strikers and police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Pullman Strike</td>
<td>Strike called by the American Railway Union after the Pullman Company cut wages. A formal court order ended the strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. The 1894 Pullman strike was halted by _______, according to the chart.
   A. the Pullman Company  C. federal troops
   B. the American Railway Union  D. a court order

24. Which of the following choices best describes the diagram above?
   A. horizontal integration  C. trust company
   B. vertical integration  D. holding company

25. Based on this quote, Samuel Gompers
   A. supported unregulated capitalism.
   B. wanted everyone to be wealthy.
   C. argued for laissez-faire economics.
   D. tended to support socialist reforms.

“... the man who owns eight or nine hundred thousand dollars will want a hundred thousand dollars more to make it a million, while the man who has his millions will want every thing he can lay his hands on and then raise his voice against the poor devil who wants ten cents more a day.”

—Samuel Gompers
DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Study the chart and explain why steel production was flat between 1865 and 1875.

27. How does Carnegie believe the state condemns a selfish millionaire, according to the excerpt?

“Men who continue hoarding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would work good to the community, should be made to feel that the community . . . cannot thus be deprived of its proper share. By taxing estates heavily at death the state marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire’s unworthy life.”

—Andrew Carnegie, The Gospel of Wealth
Section Quiz 6-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. the cheapest accommodations on a steamship
2. an anti-immigrant organization
3. caused an increase in Chinese immigration
4. location of a barracks in California to accommodate Asian immigrants
5. an extreme dislike for foreigners by native-born people

Column B

A. Angel Island
B. steerage
C. American Protective Association
D. nativism
E. Taiping Rebellion

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Nativism in the late 1800s was focused on Asians, Jews, and
   A. Canadians.  
   B. eastern Europeans.  
   C. the British.  
   D. Scandinavians.

7. By the 1890s, immigrants made up a significant percentage of some of the country’s largest
   A. plantations.  
   B. cities.  
   C. farms.  
   D. suburbs.

8. Where did many Chinese immigrants settle?
   A. western cities  
   B. eastern cities  
   C. southern cities  
   D. in New England

9. What law prevented Chinese immigrants already in the United States from becoming citizens?
   A. Workingman’s Act
   B. Chinese Immigration Act
   C. Taiping Act
   D. Chinese Exclusion Act

10. The processing center for the vast majority of immigrants arriving on the East Coast was at
    A. Angel Island.  
    B. Staten Island.  
    C. Ellis Island.  
    D. Long Island.
Section Quiz 6-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____________________________________________</td>
<td>____________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. an informal political group designed to gain and keep power</td>
<td>A. William “Boss” Tweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. invented the electric trolley car</td>
<td>B. skyscrapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. led the New York City Democratic political machine during the 1860s</td>
<td>C. Frank J. Sprague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 1870s</td>
<td>D. horsecar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a railroad car pulled by horses</td>
<td>E. political machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tall steel frame buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What was the famous New York Democratic political machine called?</td>
<td>A. Tammany Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Tammany Tweed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Thomas Pendergast Machine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. William Tweed Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. No one contributed more to the design of skyscrapers than Chicago’s</td>
<td>A. Frank Lloyd Wright.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Potter Palmer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Louis Sullivan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Frank Sprague.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. America’s industrialization made some people wealthy and created a</td>
<td>A. federal government.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>growing</td>
<td>B. middle class.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. agricultural system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. political machine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. In response to urban congestion, Boston and New York built the first</td>
<td>A. trolley cars.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. tunnels.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. overpasses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. subway systems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Who rose to become one of New York’s most powerful party bosses?</td>
<td>A. Thomas Pendergast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Cornelius Vanderbilt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. George Plunkitt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Zalmen Yoffeh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Section Quiz 6-3

### DIRECTIONS: Matching
Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. entertainment adapted from French theater</td>
<td>A. Pendleton Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. belief that a person could rise in society and go as far as their</td>
<td>B. vaudeville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talents and commitment would take them</td>
<td>C. Reform Darwinism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. law that reformed social service</td>
<td>D. individualism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. salaried baseball team formed in 1869</td>
<td>E. Cincinnati Red Stockings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the idea that people succeed because of their ability to cooperate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice
In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

| ___ 6. When President Rutherford B. Hayes attacked the practice of patronage, his supporters were called | A. Halfbreeds. | B. Stalwarts. | C. Mugwumps. | D. Tammany Hall. |
| 7. By calling their era the “Gilded Age,” Mark Twain and Charles Warner were                          | A. pleading for individualism. | B. warning against realism. | C. sounding an alarm. | D. demanding voter’s rights. |
| 8. The Gospel of Wealth was a philosophy that wealthy Americans were responsible for using their fortunes to engage in | A. gentility. | B. culture. | C. laissez-faire. | D. philanthropy. |
| 9. During the presidential campaign of 1888, Benjamin Harrison received large contributions from   | A. industrialists. | C. immigrants. | D. labor unions. |
| 10. Popular culture changed in the late 1800s because industrialization improved the standard of living for many people, enabling them to spend more money on | A. entertainment. | C. clothing. | D. houses. |
Section Quiz 6-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
1. how farmers referred to the decision to stop minting silver
2. popular name for the Patrons of Animal Husbandry
3. transformed the campaign for silver into a crusade
4. marketing organizations that worked for the benefit of their members
5. a movement to increase farmers’ political power

Column B
A. cooperatives
B. “The Crime of ’73”
C. William Jennings Bryan
D. populism
E. the Grange

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. The purpose of the cooperatives was to
   A. put farmers out of business.
   B. raise the prices of crops.
   C. find a quicker way of transporting goods to market.
   D. increase the amount of crops produced.

7. What organization formed exchanges?
   A. The Kansas Alliance
   B. The Grange
   C. The Farmers’ Alliance
   D. the subtreasury

8. In 1892 the People’s Party called for a
   A. graduated income tax.
   B. new tariff law.
   C. gold-based currency.
   D. tax break to big businesses.

9. The People’s Party was also known as the
   A. Sodbusters.
   B. Grange.
   C. Stalwarts.
   D. Populists.

10. How many Populists were elected to the two houses of Congress?
    A. twenty
    B. ten
    C. five
    D. zero
Section Quiz 6-5

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. separation of the races
2. fought against lynching
3. landless farmers who paid rent with crops
4. proposed that African Americans concentrate on achieving economic goals
5. allowed a man to vote only if he had an ancestor on the voting rolls in 1867

Column B

A. Booker T. Washington
B. grandfather clause
C. Ida B. Wells
D. segregation
E. sharecroppers

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Between 1890 and 1899, the majority of lynchings each year occurred in
   A. northern states.
   B. southern states.
   C. urban tenements.
   D. western territories.

7. In 1886, African American farmers formed the
   A. Populist Party.
   B. People’s Party.
   C. Exodusters.
   D. Colored Farmers’ National Alliance.

8. Mississippi took the first step to prohibit African Americans from voting when it required that all citizens registering to vote pay a
   A. Jim Crow tax.
   B. poll tax.
   C. head tax.
   D. voting fee.

9. To win the votes of poor whites, Democratic leaders in the South began appealing to
   A. racism.
   B. Northerners.
   C. Populists.
   D. diversity.

10. In 1883, the Supreme Court set the stage for legalized segregation by overturning the
    A. Civil Rights Act of 1875.
    B. Fifteenth Amendment.
    C. Bill of Rights.
    D. Plessy v. Ferguson decision.
Urban America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
1. developed the theory of evolution and natural selection
2. argued that society progressed because only the fittest people survived
3. wrote “rags-to-riches” novels
4. believed that those who profited from society owed it something in return
5. expressed ideas that became known as the Atlanta Compromise
6. assassinated a few months into his presidency
7. a Stalwart who became president in 1881
8. established the doctrine of “separate but equal”
9. wrote that “color discrimination is barbarism”
10. the “King of Ragtime”

Column B
A. Horatio Alger  
B. Andrew Carnegie  
C. Chester A. Arthur  
D. W.E.B. DuBois  
E. Plessy v. Ferguson  
F. Charles Darwin  
G. Scott Joplin  
H. Herbert Spencer  
I. James A. Garfield  
J. Booker T. Washington

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. By the 1890s, more than half of all immigrants in the United States were
A. European Jews.
B. eastern and southern Europeans.
C. Chinese.
D. Japanese.

12. In response to the Supreme Court’s ruling in Wabash v. Illinois, Congress created the
A. McKinley Tariff.
B. Sherman Antitrust Act.
C. Pendleton Act.
D. Interstate Commerce Commission.

13. Many labor unions opposed immigration, arguing that most immigrants
A. had no marketable skills.
B. would work for low wages.
C. would not join a union.
D. did not understand English.

14. The Workingman’s Party of California was formed to
A. fight Chinese immigration.
B. improve working conditions.
C. establish a minimum wage.
D. help immigrants find jobs.
15. In the late 1800s, the most common form of mass transit in cities was the
   A. cablecar.          C. horsecar.
   B. trolley.           D. subway.

16. New technology helped farmers produce more crops, which tended to
   A. lower prices.      C. raise quality.
   B. raise prices.      D. lower quality.

17. William M. Tweed was
   A. the inventor of the electric trolley car.
   B. the leader of the Workingman’s Party.
   C. the designer of the first skyscraper.
   D. the party boss of a political machine.

18. ________ was the philosophy that Americans with a great deal of money
    should use it for social progress.
    A. Social Darwinism    C. Realism
    B. Gospel of Wealth    D. Marxism

19. The Populists posed a challenge for Democrats in the South by
   A. appealing to new immigrants.
   B. promising to legalize segregation.
   C. promising jobs to African Americans.
   D. appealing to poor whites.

20. The Supreme Court set the stage for legalized segregation by overturning
    the
    A. Civil Rights Act of 1875.          C. Fourteenth Amendment.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe several reasons why Europeans immigrated to the United States in the late 1800s.

22. Define “deflation” and explain why it hurts farmers.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

### Sports and Recreation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>First U.S. ski club is founded in Berlin, New Hampshire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Mary E. Outerbridge sees English officers play tennis while vacationing and introduces the game of tennis to America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>James Naismith, a Canadian working in Massachusetts, invents basketball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>The American Baseball Association is founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>The longest recorded boxing match—110 rounds in 7 hours, 4 minutes—takes place in New Orleans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Based on your knowledge and the events outlined in the table above, you can conclude that in the late 1800s
   A. professional sports declined in popularity.
   B. people had more leisure time available to them.
   C. Americans were not interested in sports.
   D. skiing became the most popular sport in the United States.

24. Study the chart above. Which state received the most immigration from China?
   A. Florida
   B. California
   C. New York
   D. Illinois
“... We say not one word against those who live on the Atlantic coast, but the hardy pioneers who have braved all of the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert blossom as the rose... it is for these that we speak.”

—William Jennings Bryan

25. Who was Bryan giving this speech for?
   A. New Yorkers
   B. Western settlers
   C. Desert nomads
   D. Southerners

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Study the chart on the right, and then list the life expectancies for white men and for African American men. What conclusion can be drawn from this comparison?

27. What is the main idea of the statement above?
Urban America

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. launched a crusade against lynching
2. argued that government could solve society’s problems more efficiently than competition in the marketplace
3. revivalist who believed the way to help the poor was by redeeming their souls
4. founder of Tuskegee Institute
5. opened Hull House in Chicago
6. organized a mass migration of African Americans to Kansas
7. supported public libraries, believing that access to knowledge was the key to getting ahead in life
8. operated Henry Street Settlement in New York City
9. Populist and Democratic presidential nominee in 1896
10. published a book describing a perfect society in the year 2000

Column B

A. Jane Addams
B. Edward Bellamy
C. Booker T. Washington
D. William Jennings Bryan
E. Lillian Wald
F. Andrew Carnegie
G. Ida B. Wells
H. Dwight L. Moody
I. Benjamin “Pap” Singleton
J. Lester Frank Ward

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. In the election of 1888, the presidential candidate with the most popular votes
   A. was the sitting vice president.
   B. lost the election in the Electoral College.
   C. was a Populist who supported farmers’ causes.
   D. suffered scandals while in office.

12. The world’s first skyscraper, built in 1885, was
   A. 10 stories tall.
   B. 20 stories tall.
   C. 25 stories tall
   D. 40 stories tall.

13. Nativists wanted to
   A. group immigrants into their own sections of a city.
   B. assimilate immigrants into American society.
   C. limit or cut off immigration.
   D. convert immigrants to Protestantism.
14. Subway systems were first developed to
   A. transport people away from cities.
   B. carry people from one city to another.
   C. relieve congestion on city streets.
   D. eliminate polluted air in the cities.

15. Passed in several western states, Granger laws
   A. required railroads to lay more track.
   B. limited the rates that railroads could charge.
   C. allowed greenbacks to be printed.
   D. set interest rates charged by banks.

16. Political machines provided new city dwellers with necessities such as
    jobs, housing, and police protection in exchange for
   A. kickbacks.
   B. graft.
   C. votes.
   D. wages.

17. Individualism was the belief that
   A. it is important to do things for other people.
   B. a person can rise as far as their talents will take them.
   C. other people’s opinions are not important.
   D. happiness comes from personal satisfaction.

18. The first salaried baseball team played in
   A. Boston.
   B. Cincinnati.
   C. New York.
   D. Pittsburgh.

19. What philosophy stated that people failed in life because of
    circumstances beyond their control?
   A. Realism
   B. Naturalism
   C. Social Darwinism
   D. Individualism

20. Supporters of the subtreasury plan believed that it would
   A. increase the money supply.
   B. force crop prices upward.
   C. decrease interest rates.
   D. limit railroad costs.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the problems of urban living in the late 1800s, and explain their causes.

22. Summarize the ideas of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois on how to
    address discrimination against African Americans.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. Which choice below best completes the diagram above?
   A. Angel Island
   B. Manhattan Island
   C. Whidbey Island
   D. Alcatraz Island

24. According to the chart on the right, the Democratic Party controlled the executive branch for
   A. two years.
   B. four years.
   C. eight years.
   D. sixteen years.
“This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of Wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community. . . .”

—Andrew Carnegie, The Gospel of Wealth

25. Carnegie outlines the main ideas of
   A. Social Darwinism.         C. the Gospel of Wealth.
   B. realism.                  D. individualism.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Study the election results above, and explain whether or not the 1884 presidential election was close. Give details to support your answer.

   “The farmers of the United States are up in arms. . . . (T)hey are getting, they say, the smallest share (of the nation’s wealth) for themselves. The American farmer is steadily losing ground.”

   —Washington Gladden, The Embattled Farmers

27. Describe how farmers responded to their situation, both politically and economically, in the late 1800s.
The Birth of Modern America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A
___  1. owning all of the different businesses a company depends on for its operation
___  2. a person who cultivated the soil on the Great Plains
___  3. first leader of the American Federation of Labor
___  4. the spoils system
___  5. called the Plains region the “Great American Desert”
___  6. Lakota Sioux chief killed at Wounded Knee
___  7. built the Great Northern Railroad without any federal land grants or subsidies
___  8. involved in the Crédit Mobilier scandal
___  9. a way of merging businesses that did not violate laws against owning other companies
___ 10. set up by Farmers’ Alliance to provide economic help to members

Column B
A. Sitting Bull
B. James J. Hill
C. sodbuster
D. Stephen Long
E. patronage
F. trust
G. vertical integration
H. cooperatives
I. Samuel Gompers
J. Oakes Ames

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

___ 11. The process used by prospectors to extract shallow deposits of ore was called
   A. quartz mining.                  C. placer mining.
   B. strip mining.                  D. surface mining.

___ 12. The open range was a large area of grassland where cattle ranchers could
   A. claim land within limits set by the government.
   B. graze their herds in exchange for a small fee.
   C. graze their herds for free.
   D. buy land from the government.

___ 13. The Homestead Act allowed western settlers to
   A. receive land for free after living on it for five years.
   B. sell their land to European investors.
   C. control the best land on the Great Plains.
   D. determine where the railroads would build new tracks.

(continued)
14. The confrontation at Wounded Knee began because the government wanted the Lakota Sioux to stop
   A. hunting outside of their reservation.  C. violating a treaty.
   B. raiding nearby farms.             D. performing the Ghost Dance.

15. As the nation was industrializing, Congress used tariffs to
   A. raise money to operate the government.
   B. help American industries compete with Europe.
   C. raise the prices that Europeans would pay for American products.
   D. entice Europeans to buy American products.

16. Supporters of free enterprise believed that one reason the United States industrialized so rapidly in the 1800s was because it
   A. used tariffs.                       C. paid high wages.
   B. subsidized industries.             D. offered free trade.

17. As city populations grew in the late 1800s, the rising price of land provided an incentive for businesses to
   A. move outside of urban areas.
   B. move from farms to large cities.
   C. install cable cars.
   D. build skyscrapers.

18. Individualism was the belief that
   A. if you want something done right, you should do it yourself.
   B. no matter how humble your origins, you can rise in society.
   C. you should do whatever you want, no matter what other people think.
   D. you do not need others in order to be happy.

19. According to a Supreme Court ruling in 1883, the Fourteenth Amendment did not offer protection from actions by
   A. Congress.                            C. local government.
   B. state legislatures.                  D. private businesses.

20. The McKinley Tariff resulted in
   A. a budget deficit.                    C. sharply increased government revenue.
   B. a trade surplus.                     D. lower tax rates on all goods.

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What methods did some states use to disenfranchise African Americans in the late 1800s?

22. What were some of the problems of city living in the late 1800s, and what caused these problems?
The Birth of Modern America

**DIRECTIONS:** **Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. invention that helped end the cowboy lifestyle</td>
<td>A. lockout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. money that could not be exchanged for gold or silver coins</td>
<td>B. frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. refusing to allow workers into a workplace</td>
<td>C. George Custer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. invented basketball</td>
<td>D. Henry Bessemer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. separation of races</td>
<td>E. segregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. closed with the settlement of the West</td>
<td>F. James Naismith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. invented a process for making steel cheaply and efficiently</td>
<td>G. stockholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. people who own corporations</td>
<td>H. greenbacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. doctrine opposed to any government programs that interfere with business</td>
<td>I. barbed wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. battled the Lakota Sioux at Little Bighorn</td>
<td>J. laissez-faire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS:** **Multiple Choice**  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. At the Comstock Lode, miners found rich deposits of</td>
<td>A. gold.</td>
<td>C. copper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. silver.</td>
<td>D. diamonds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. A business incurs operating costs by paying</td>
<td>A. interest on a bank loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. property taxes to the government.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. rent to a landlord.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. wages to hourly employees.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. To enforce law and order, many boomtowns formed</td>
<td>A. vigilance committees.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. volunteer fire departments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. settlement houses.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. commission forms of government.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(continued)*

*The American Vision: Modern Times*
14. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court
   A. overturned Jim Crow laws.
   B. ordered the desegregation of schools.
   C. implemented a “one man, one vote” philosophy.
   D. established the “separate but equal” doctrine.

15. To achieve economies of scale, corporations
   A. kept their fixed costs as low as possible.
   B. only hired workers when they needed them.
   C. built larger manufacturing facilities.
   D. invested in foreign nations.

16. In public schools, immigrant children were taught English and learned
   about the culture of their new country, a process called
   A. segregation.
   B. philanthropy.
   C. settlement.
   D. Americanization.

17. Mark Twain and Charles Warner called their period the “Gilded Age” to
   A. celebrate the general prosperity of the times.
   B. comment on the mansions built by wealthy entrepreneurs.
   C. sound an alarm that all was not well in society.
   D. inspire young people to work toward success.

18. “Survival of the fittest” was a term associated with
   A. Social Darwinism.
   B. the Gospel of Wealth.
   C. realism.
   D. socialism.

19. The Pendleton Act required government jobs to be distributed according to
   A. a quota for members of each party.
   B. the spoils system.
   C. competitive written examinations.
   D. a rotation system among members of each party.

20. The first nationwide labor protest was the
   A. Haymarket Riot.
   B. Great Railroad Strike.
   C. Pullman Strike.
   D. Panic of 1873.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. *(20 points)*

21. Why do you think large cities grew and flourished after the Civil War?

22. Select one of the themes that was popular in the literature of the late 1800s. Who wrote using that theme, and how did they express that theme?
Imperialism and Progressivism

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. yellow journalist
2. Communists who overthrew the Russian government
3. “fit as a bull moose”
4. panic that Communists might seize power in the U.S.
5. proposed legislation submitted to the voters for approval
6. wrote a book about scientific management principles
7. prohibited materials
8. journalists who investigated social conditions and political corruption
9. region in southeastern Europe that included the Serbs, Bosnians, Croats, and Slovenes
10. special election to remove an elected official from office before his or her term had expired

Column B

A. recall
B. muckrakers
C. contraband
D. Balkans
E. Theodore Roosevelt
F. Red Scare
G. William Randolph Hearst
H. Bolsheviks
I. referendum
J. Frederick W. Taylor

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Hawaii became part of the United States
A. as part of the treaty ending the Spanish-American War.
B. because the Hawaiian government applied for statehood.
C. after a group of planters and U.S. Marines overthrew the Hawaiian queen.
D. after the United States bought Hawaii from Spain.

12. Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt commanded a volunteer cavalry unit known as the
A. Rough Riders.
B. Wild Bunch.
C. Regulators.
D. Stalwarts.

13. Before the United States could build the Panama Canal,
A. Colombia had to agree to a price for use of the land.
B. Nicaragua had to agree to a price for use of the land.
C. Panama had to gain independence from Nicaragua.
D. Panama had to gain independence from Colombia.
14. A direct primary is a vote of
   A. all party members for delegates to the party’s convention.
   B. the party’s state legislators for delegates to the party’s convention.
   C. all party members for a candidate to run in the election.
   D. the party’s state legislators for a candidate to run in the election.

15. Socialists are in favor of
   A. government investment in businesses.
   B. government interference in businesses.
   C. government regulation of businesses.
   D. government ownership of businesses.

16. The reform programs of Theodore Roosevelt were known as the
   A. Red Scare.
   B. Square Deal.
   C. Hepburn Act.
   D. Adamson Act.

17. In World War I, the Central Powers included
   A. Germany and Austria-Hungary.
   B. Germany and Russia.
   C. Britain and France.
   D. Britain and the United States.

18. The idea proposed by John Fiske that English-speaking nations would one day dominate the world is known as
   A. imperialism.
   B. Anglo-Saxonism.
   C. nativism.
   D. English protectionism.

19. Trenches were dug during World War I to protect soldiers from
   A. tanks.
   B. airplanes.
   C. artillery fire.
   D. poison gas.

20. In 1898 Germany began to build a navy to challenge _______ naval strength.
   A. America’s
   B. Great Britain’s
   C. France’s
   D. Spain’s

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)
21. Theodore Roosevelt once wrote of his fondness for a West African proverb that states “speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.” How could this approach be applied to a nation’s foreign policy?

22. The Progressive Era was a time of reform in American society. Who do you think the progressives were? What kinds of problems did they see in society?
Imperialism and Progressivism

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.
Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. writers who exposed corruption, scandal, and social problems</td>
<td>A. Liliuokalani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. headed the Justice Department’s General Intelligence Division, which later became the FBI</td>
<td>B. Allies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the U.S. president at the end of World War I</td>
<td>C. scientific management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. leader of a naval expedition to Japan</td>
<td>D. J. Edgar Hoover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. banned price discrimination</td>
<td>E. Mark Twain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. improving efficiency by managing time, breaking tasks down into small parts, and using standardized tools</td>
<td>F. Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Hawaiian queen</td>
<td>G. Clayton Antitrust Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ship that exploded in Havana harbor</td>
<td>H. muckrakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. famous anti-imperialist</td>
<td>I. Woodrow Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. won World War I</td>
<td>J. Matthew C. Perry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

| 11. The Rough Riders attacked San Juan Hill with the help of               | |
| A. a Cuban rebel unit.                                                   | C. a group of women volunteers.                                           |
| B. a group of Spanish deserters.                                         | D. an African American unit.                                             |
|                                                                                       |
| 12. The ______ was built in Central America to save time and money in commercial and military shipping. | |
| A. Federal Reserve System                                                  | C. Suez Canal                                                            |
| B. Hoover Dam                                                              | D. Panama Canal                                                          |
|                                                                                       |
| 13. President ______ was concerned with protecting the environment.        | |
| A. William McKinley                                                       | C. Woodrow Wilson                                                        |
| B. Grover Cleveland                                                       | D. Theodore Roosevelt                                                   |
|                                                                                       |
| 14. By lowering tariffs, Woodrow Wilson believed that the pressure from foreign competition would | |
| A. increase.                                                              | C. stay the same.                                                        |
| B. turn to other markets.                                                 | D. decrease.                                                             |

(continued)
15. The Constitution originally stated that U.S. senators would be elected by
   A. the voters of each state.
   B. the legislature of each state.
   C. a vote of the members of the majority party in each state.
   D. the majority of party bosses in each state.

16. One function of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system is to
   A. set interest rates that the government charges to its borrowers.
   B. keep the United States from having another depression.
   C. decide all banking regulations for the United States.
   D. set interest rates that the reserve banks could charge other banks.

17. Before the Mexican Revolution, most Mexicans
   A. favored entering World War I.
   B. enjoyed a high standard of living.
   C. were unhappy with their democratic government.
   D. did not own land.

18. A region in southeastern Europe ruled at different times by the Ottoman
   Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire is
   A. the Balkans.
   B. Ukraine.
   C. Russia.
   D. Greece.

19. How did the Germans sink the *Lusitania*?
   A. airplanes
   B. contraband
   C. Z-boats
   D. U-boats

20. During World War I, which of the following groups faced persecution?
   A. Irish Americans
   B. British Americans
   C. German Americans
   D. Russian Americans

**DIRECTIONS: Essay**  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Describe the role the United States took in Latin American affairs during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

22. How do you think politics has changed since women gained the right to vote?
Section Quiz 7-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. wrote a best-selling book that helped to build public support for a big navy
2. the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations
3. the idea that Latin America and the United States should work together
4. the idea that English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government
5. took a naval expedition to Japan to negotiate a trade treaty

Column B

A. Pan-Americanism
B. Alfred T. Mahan
C. imperialism
D. Matthew C. Perry
E. Anglo-Saxonism

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. What was a territory called when an imperial power allowed local rulers to stay in control?
   A. a colony
   B. a protectorate
   C. an unincorporated territory
   D. a state

7. A tariff passed in 1890 demonstrated the Hawaiian economy’s dependence on
   A. wheat.
   B. corn.
   C. gold.
   D. sugar.

8. In the 1880s, American opinion began to shift and more people wanted to make the United States
   A. a world power.
   B. more isolated.
   C. a protectorate.
   D. part of Pan-America.

9. When Americans began looking overseas for new markets in the 1800s, they naturally tended to look toward
   A. Mexico.
   B. Spain.
   C. the Pacific
   D. the Mediterranean.

10. The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics was formed in order to promote
    A. cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.
    B. democracy in all parts of the world.
    C. increased trade with European nations.
    D. widespread use of the United States dollar.
Section Quiz 7-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. governed relations between the United States and Cuba</td>
<td>A. José Martí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. commander of the naval squadron that attacked Manila Bay</td>
<td>B. jingoism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a volunteer cavalry regiment</td>
<td>C. Rough Riders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. exiled leader committed to the cause of Cuban independence</td>
<td>D. Platt Amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. aggressive nationalism</td>
<td>E. George Dewey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Shortly after midnight on May 1, 1898, Commodore George Dewey led his squadron into Manila Bay in
   A. Cuba.  
   B. Hawaii. 
   C. the Philippines. 
   D. Spain.

7. When the explosion of the Maine happened, many Americans blamed it on
   A. Cuba.  
   B. Hawaii. 
   C. the Philippines. 
   D. Spain.

8. Under the Treaty of Paris, Cuba became an independent nation, the United States agreed to pay Spain $20 million for the Philippines, and the United States acquired Puerto Rico and
   A. Guam.  
   B. Hawaii. 
   C. the Bahamas. 
   D. Mexico.

9. On April 11, 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize the use of force to end the conflict in
   A. Panama. 
   B. Cuba. 
   C. Colombia. 
   D. British Hong Kong.

10. Until 1886, about one-third of the Cuban population was
    A. from the United States. 
    B. enslaved. 
    C. from England. 
    D. part of the Spanish military.
Section Quiz 7-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. belief that American business leaders would benefit from Latin American development
2. declaration that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere
3. said all countries should be allowed to trade with China
4. gave the United States the exclusive right to build and control any proposed canal through Central America
5. an area where a foreign nation controlled economic development

Column B

A. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
B. Roosevelt Corollary
C. sphere of influence
D. Open Door policy
E. dollar diplomacy

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. A group in China killed more than 200 foreigners in what came to be known as the
   A. Boxer Rebellion.  
   B. Beijing Rebellion.  
   C. China Rebellion.  
   D. Secret Rebellion.

7. For his efforts in ending the war between Japan and Russia, Theodore Roosevelt won
   A. favor with the Japanese.  
   B. the presidential election.  
   C. the Nobel Peace Prize.  
   D. new trade agreements.

8. In 1899, the United States was a major power in
   A. Africa.  
   B. Asia.  
   C. Europe.  
   D. Australia.

9. The United States considered a possible canal site in
   A. Mexico.  
   B. the Caribbean islands.  
   C. Brazil.  
   D. Nicaragua.

10. Who arranged for a small army to stage an uprising in Panama?
    A. Philippe Bunau-Varilla  
    B. President Roosevelt  
    C. John Hay  
    D. the Boxers
Becoming a World Power

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.  Write the correct letters in the blanks.  (3 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. belief that if American business leaders supported Latin American development, everyone would benefit</td>
<td>A. Open Door Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ensured that Cuba would remain tied to the United States</td>
<td>B. Roosevelt Corollary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary</td>
<td>C. Pan-Americanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. gave the United States the right to build and control a canal through Central America</td>
<td>D. Anglo-Saxonism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. kept Chinese ports open to vessels of all nations</td>
<td>E. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. established a civil government for Puerto Rico</td>
<td>F. Matthew C. Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. the U.S. had a duty to shape “less civilized” areas</td>
<td>G. Platt Amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. idea that the U.S. and Latin America should work together</td>
<td>H. Foraker Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. local rulers had to accept advice from an imperial power</td>
<td>I. protectorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. led a naval expedition to Japan in 1853</td>
<td>J. dollar diplomacy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question.  Write the letter in the blank.  (4 points each)

11. In the late 1800s, Europeans were looking overseas for places to sell their products because
   A. they were producing more products than other industrialized countries wanted.
   B. tariffs had reduced trade among industrialized countries.
   C. they could sell their products at higher prices in Asia and Africa.
   D. Asia and Africa were producing products that Europeans wanted.

12. President Millard Fillmore sent a naval expedition to Japan to
   A. conquer the islands around Japan.
   B. convince Japan to become an American protectorate.
   C. force Japan to trade with the United States.
   D. bring Western civilization to Japan.

13. At the first Pan-American Conference, the United States wanted Latin American delegates to agree to a customs union, which would
   A. set up a cultural exchange to learn about each other’s history.
   B. require nations to reduce their tariffs.
   C. make Latin American countries protectorates of the United States.
   D. set up an organization for mutual defense.
14. In the late 1800s, support grew in the U.S. for building a large modern navy to
   A. protect the U.S. from invasion.  
   B. conquer Latin American countries.
   C. conquer islands in the Pacific.
   D. defend American interests.

15. The United States caused an economic crisis in Cuba by
   A. preventing trade with Spain.  
   B. blockading the island.
   C. passing a tariff on sugar.
   D. withdrawing American investments.

16. The Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the Spanish-American War,
   granted independence to
   A. Guam.  
   B. Cuba.
   C. Puerto Rico.
   D. Hawaii.

17. The Philippines are now
   A. an American protectorate.  
   B. an American commonwealth.
   C. an unincorporated territory.
   D. an independent country.

18. Theodore Roosevelt was chosen as McKinley’s running mate in the 1900
   election because of his
   A. reform-minded spirit.  
   B. skill in foreign policy.
   C. status as a war hero.
   D. rise from poverty.

19. As a result of a war between Japan and China in 1894, Japan acquired
   A. territory in Manchuria.  
   B. Korea.
   C. a leasehold in China.
   D. an exclusive right to trade with China.

20. When the U.S. assumed the responsibility for collecting customs tariffs in
    the Dominican Republic, it was applying
   A. the Open Door Policy.  
   B. the Roosevelt Corollary.
   C. dollar diplomacy.
   D. the Platt Amendment.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of
paper. (10 points)

21. Explain three general factors that were fueling U.S. imperialist policy in the
    1880s, as depicted in the diagram.

22. What factors contributed to President Wilson’s intervention in Mexico in 1916?
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>U.S. Actions in the Pacific</th>
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<td>Supported Cuba's rebellion against Spain</td>
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<td>Built coaling stations on Samoan Islands</td>
<td>Built the Panama Canal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Led successful campaign for Hawaiian annexation</td>
<td>Issued the Roosevelt Corollary, stating that the United States would intervene in Latin America to maintain stability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. The Roosevelt Corollary was seen as a statement which was built upon the
   A. Open Door Policy.                         
   B. Platt Amendment.                         
   C. Monroe Doctrine.                        
   D. Declaration of Independence.

“Palanan is a little village . . . situated on the banks of the river which bears the same name, and some six miles distant from the seashore. It is one of the most isolated places in the province of Isabela, in northern Luzon.”
— from Filipinos Fight for Independence

24. The United States gained control over Palanan and the rest of the Philippines as a result of the
   A. destruction of the U.S.S. Maine.       
   B. Spanish-American War.                
   C. Progressive movement.                
   D. assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

“We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty. . . . We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”
— from “Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League”

25. What does the excerpt imply about the Anti-Imperialist League’s views on American imperialism?
   A. It brought life, liberty, and happiness to more people. 
   B. It reaffirmed the United States as a world power. 
   C. It was similar to British actions against the American colonists. 
   D. It preserved the traditions of Washington and Lincoln.
26. Based on the graph above, what can you infer about the effectiveness of the Spanish military during the Spanish-American War?

“There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese . . . shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.”

—from a resolution of the United States Congress, 1898

27. According to the excerpt, how did the annexation of Hawaii affect the Chinese?
Becoming a World Power

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. practiced “dollar diplomacy”
2. unsuccessfully sought a new Hawaiian constitution
3. linked Anglo-Saxonism to Christian missionary ideas
4. “Speak softly and carry a big stick.”
5. led a revolt in Panama
6. negotiated an Open Door policy with European powers and Japan
7. ambassador whose intercepted letter fueled American feelings toward war with Spain
8. naval officer whose book built public support for a large navy
9. Filipino revolutionary leader
10. invited Latin American nations to a Pan-American Conference

Column B

A. Philippe Bunau-Varilla
B. Theodore Roosevelt
C. Emilio Aguinaldo
D. William Howard Taft
E. Enrique Dupuy de Lôme
F. John Hay
G. James G. Blaine
H. Josiah Strong
I. Liliuokalani
J. Alfred T. Mahan

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. By the late 1800s, growth of investment opportunities in western Europe had slowed because
   A. most of the industries that Europe’s economy needed had been built.
   B. Europe was experiencing an economic depression.
   C. most of Europe’s land had been settled.
   D. Europe’s factories were making good profits and no longer needed loans.

12. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown by
   A. a group of Hawaiian peasants.
   B. the United States military.
   C. a group of planters supported by United States Marines.
   D. a group of Hawaiian peasants supported by United States Marines.

13. Secretary of State James G. Blaine led efforts to
   A. increase popular support for a war against Spain.
   B. overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy.
   C. open trade between Japan and the United States.
   D. expand American influence into Latin America.
14. American support for Cuban rebels was fueled by
   A. the desire to protect American sugar interests on the island.
   B. popular interest in starting an American empire.
   C. sensational stories published by rival newspapers.
   D. the fear of having a Spanish colony so close to the United States.

15. In 1898 President McKinley sent the battleship Maine to Havana to
   A. evacuate Americans if necessary.
   B. put down riots by Spanish loyalists.
   C. put down the Cuban rebellion.
   D. negotiate peace with Spain.

16. Supporters of annexing the Philippines believed that
   A. the islands would provide the United States with a naval base in Asia.
   B. the United States could profit from the islands’ rich mineral resources.
   C. the islands had no potential as a market for American goods.
   D. Filipino culture was similar to that of the United States.

17. The Platt Amendment effectively made Cuba into an American
   A. protectorate.
   B. colony.
   C. enemy.
   D. state.

18. Theodore Roosevelt became president
   A. by defeating Woodrow Wilson.
   B. by defeating William McKinley.
   C. when McKinley died of pneumonia.
   D. when McKinley was assassinated.

19. The purpose of the Open Door policy was to
   A. end the Boxer Rebellion.
   B. gain leaseholds.
   C. establish spheres of influence.
   D. ensure trading rights with China.

20. Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906 for negotiating peace
   A. between Russia and Japan.
   B. between China and Japan.
   C. among Russia and European powers.
   D. among factions in Korea.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

**21.** The diagram gives the four topics of the Platt Amendment. Explain each provision.

22. Explain Theodore Roosevelt’s “big stick” policy and give an example of how it was applied.
Chapter 7 Test, Form B

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

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23. U.S. actions in the Pacific and in Latin America were primarily focused on
   A. improving the United States economically.  
   B. shifting resources from the Pacific to Latin America.  
   C. improving the lives of U.S. farmers.  
   D. driving European powers from Latin America and the Pacific.

“The sound of shots from our batteries and those from the enemy’s ships, which awakened the citizens of Manila . . . transformed the character of our usual peaceful and happy surroundings. . . . [W]omen and children . . . sought refuge outside the city, while all the men . . . repaired to their posts and took up arms. . . .”

—from How the Spanish Saw the Battle of Manila Bay

24. Why were Commodore Dewey’s ships firing on the Spanish ships in Manila Bay?
   A. to prevent them from attacking the United States  
   B. to prevent them from resupplying the Filippino rebels  
   C. to prevent them from attacking Cuba  
   D. to prevent them from resupplying the Hawaiian rebels
“And one night late it came to me this way . . . (1) that we could not give them back to Spain—that would be cowardly and dishonorable; (2) that we could not turn them over to France or Germany . . . that would be bad for business and discreditable; (3) that we could not leave them to themselves—they were unfit for self-government . . . and (4) that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them.”

—from *A Diplomatic History of the American People*

25. The last two sentences in this excerpt represent ____, an idea that sought to justify imperialist expansion.

A. industrial expansion  
B. Anglo-Saxonism  
C. New Federalism  
D. Conservatism

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Study the chart above, and then identify the countries that accounted for less than $2 billion of U.S. exports from 1890 to 1910.

27. Based on this excerpt, how can you describe the theory of Anglo-Saxon imperialism?
Section Quiz 8-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. laws banning the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol
2. progressives campaigned against this emotional issue
3. allowed a group of citizens in a state to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it
4. journalists who investigated social conditions and political corruption
5. the right to vote

Column B

A. suffrage
B. prohibition
C. muckrakers
D. child labor
E. initiative

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Wisconsin became a model of political reform under the leadership of
   A. Charles Edward Russell.
   B. Frederick W. Taylor.
   C. Jacob Riis.
   D. Robert La Follette.

7. What did progressives think needed to play a more active role in solving society’s problems?
   A. the government
   B. the churches
   C. social welfare organizations
   D. big business

8. Who formed the National Woman’s Party and wanted to use protests to force President Wilson to take action on suffrage?
   A. Lucretia Mott
   B. Carrie Chapman Catt
   C. Lucy Stone
   D. Alice Paul

9. What divides a town or city into areas for commercial, residential, or other development?
   A. referendum
   B. temperance
   C. zoning
   D. recall

10. Efficiency progressives wanted the selection of the heads of city departments to be made by a city manager or
    A. the mayor.
    B. a board of commissioners.
    C. the city council.
    D. a political party.
### Section Quiz 8-2

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. wrote <em>The Jungle</em>, a book describing conditions in the meatpacking industry</td>
<td>A. Gifford Pinchot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. disobedience to authority</td>
<td>B. Square Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. appointed to head the United States Forest Service</td>
<td>C. Upton Sinclair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a settlement negotiated by an outside party</td>
<td>D. arbitration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Roosevelt’s reform programs</td>
<td>E. insubordination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 6. What incident did Roosevelt criticize as an example of groups pursuing their private interests at the expense of the nation? | A. formation of the Northern Securities  
B. coal strike of 1902  
C. irrigation in the West  
D. strengthening of the Interstate Commerce Commission |
| 7. In early 1902, Roosevelt ordered his attorney general to file a lawsuit under the Sherman Antitrust Act against | A. the New York Stock Exchange.  
B. the Union Pacific Railroad.  
C. the Burlington Railroad.  
D. Northern Securities. |
| 8. In what area did Taft’s contributions equal or surpass Roosevelt’s? | A. prohibition  
B. muckraking  
C. suffrage  
D. conservation |
| 9. In October 1911, Taft announced an antitrust lawsuit against | A. the Burlington Railroad.  
B. Standard Oil.  
C. U.S. Steel.  
D. J.P. Morgan. |
| 10. Taft set up the Bureau of Mines to monitor the activities of mining companies, protect waterpower sites from private development, and | A. create national seashores.  
B. expand the national forests.  
C. encourage hunting laws.  
D. curb industrial pollution. |
Section Quiz 8-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. Theodore Roosevelt’s program
2. was allowed by ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment
3. established an eight-hour workday for railroad workers
4. created by Congress to monitor American business
5. Woodrow Wilson’s program

Column B

A. Federal Trade Commission
B. New Freedom
C. Adamson Act
D. New Nationalism
E. direct income tax

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. What law reduced the average tariff on imported goods to about 30 percent of the value of the goods?
A. Clayton Antitrust Act  C. Keating-Owen Act
B. Underwood Tariff Act  D. Adamson Act

7. A meeting in 1905 that included W.E.B. Du Bois and other African American leaders to demand full political rights and responsibilities for African Americans resulted in the founding of the
A. Progressive Party.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
C. Colored Farmers’ National Alliance.
D. Federal Trade Commission.

8. To restore public confidence in the banking system, Wilson supported the establishment of a
A. loan system.
B. gold-based currency system.
C. Federal Reserve system.
D. Federal Trade Commission.

9. In the election of 1912, Theodore Roosevelt became the presidential candidate for the newly formed
A. Progressive Party.
B. Independent Party.
C. Libertarian Party.
D. Populist Party.

10. One provision of the Clayton Antitrust Act banned
A. racial discrimination.
B. income tax.
C. child labor.
D. price discrimination.
The Progressive Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with its type of progressivism in the diagram. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. Interstate Commerce Commission
2. referendum
3. scientific management
4. Woman’s Christian Temperance Union

Matching Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

5. allowed a group of citizens to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it
6. divides a city’s government into several departments
7. movement for moderation or elimination of alcohol consumption
8. allowed proposed legislation to be submitted to the voters for approval
9. insurance fund financed by employers
10. journalist who investigated corruption and scandal

Column B

A. commission plan
B. referendum
C. muckraker
D. workers’ compensation
E. initiative
F. temperance

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Progressives had a strong faith in
A. the basic goodness of humanity.
B. politicians’ service to people.
C. science and technology.
D. foreign trade.

12. Efficiency progressives believed that cities should be run by a
A. city manager or commissioners.
B. mayor elected by the people.
C. mayor appointed by a party.
D. city council elected by the people.

13. In the Northern Securities v. the United States case, the Supreme Court ruled that Northern Securities
A. violated the Clayton Antitrust Act.
B. violated the Sherman Antitrust Act.
C. would be supervised by the Department of Labor and Commerce.
D. would be supervised by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
14. Wisconsin became known as “the laboratory of democracy” because of its
   A. consumer protection laws.  
   B. support for direct primaries.  
   C. efforts for woman suffrage.  
   D. antitrust laws

15. Alice Paul’s strategy alarmed many in the suffrage movement because she wanted to
   A. support Woodrow Wilson.  
   B. start a women-only political party.  
   C. use protests to force suffrage.  
   D. use violence to force suffrage.

16. Socialists believe in
   A. no government.  
   B. private ownership of business.  
   C. government regulation of business.  
   D. government ownership of business.

17. By 1920 the Interstate Commerce Commission had moved away from its original purpose and had started
   A. setting rates to help ensure railroads’ profits.  
   B. suing railroads for competing unfairly.  
   C. imposing fees on goods transported by rail across state lines.  
   D. taking an active role in operating railroads.

18. Theodore Roosevelt warned William Howard Taft that tariff reform would
   A. anger powerful business leaders.  
   B. anger progressives.  
   C. divide the Republican Party.  
   D. increase spending.

19. Theodore Roosevelt tried to win the Republican nomination from William Howard Taft in the 1912 election because he believed that Taft
   A. did not deal with trusts aggressively enough.  
   B. had failed to live up to progressive ideals.  
   C. could not defeat Woodrow Wilson.  
   D. was too slow in pushing for tariff reform.

20. The Underwood Tariff Act included a provision for
   A. negotiating tariffs with other nations.  
   B. levying an income tax.  
   C. starting a new national bank.  
   D. banning tying agreements.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the situation with patent medicines that led to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, and describe the protections the new law provided.

22. Compare the personalities of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

<table>
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<th>Government Reforms</th>
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<td>Commission and city-manager forms of government</td>
<td>Consumer protection laws</td>
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<td>The Seventeenth Amendment, which gave voters the right to elect senators directly</td>
<td>The Federal Trade Commission, which was set up to regulate business</td>
<td>Workers’ compensation legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nineteenth Amendment, which gave women the right to vote</td>
<td>The Federal Reserve system, which was set up to control the money supply</td>
<td>The temperance movement, which worked to ban alcohol</td>
</tr>
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</table>

23. This table indicates that progressive reformers
   A. were focused solely on governmental reforms.
   B. had a singular commitment to ban alcohol.
   C. were interested in changing several aspects of American culture.
   D. were not interested in giving women the right to vote.

24. Which form of city government has a mayor elected by voters?
   A. council-manager form only
   B. mayor-council form only
   C. commissioner form only
   D. council-manager and mayor-council forms
25. According to the excerpt, Robert La Follette believed that the public should
   A. have no say regarding laws that affect private business.
   B. be aware of the activities of private business.
   C. have no say in who gets elected to office.
   D. be informed of government activities.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muckrakers’ Focus</th>
<th>Large Corporations</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Social Problems</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upton Sinclair writes about the meatpacking industry.</td>
<td>Lincoln Steffens writes report on vote stealing.</td>
<td>Muckraker articles lead to public debates on social and economic problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Based on the information provided in this chart, describe how muckrakers exposed corruption and societal problems.

27. Which party included woman suffrage as part of its platform?
The Progressive Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. provided for the direct election of U.S. senators
2. made it legal for the federal government to tax the income of individuals directly
3. guaranteed women the right to vote
4. “laboratory of democracy”
5. banned the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol
6. tried to open nearly a million acres of public land to private development
7. as governor of New Jersey, he introduced many progressive reforms
8. wrote articles criticizing Standard Oil
9. passed in response to *The Jungle*
10. investigated and publicized problems with child labor

Column B

A. Richard A. Ballinger
B. Ida Tarbell
C. Children’s Bureau
D. Meat Inspection Act
E. Sixteenth Amendment
F. Wisconsin
G. Woodrow Wilson
H. Seventeenth Amendment
I. prohibition
J. Nineteenth Amendment

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Through scientific management, a company could become efficient by
   A. keeping staff to a minimum and treating the employees well.
   B. breaking tasks down into small parts and using standardized tools.
   C. keeping staff to a minimum and breaking tasks down into small parts.
   D. using standardized tools and treating employees well.

12. In a direct primary,
   A. all party members vote for delegates to the party’s convention.
   B. the party’s state legislators vote for delegates to the party’s convention.
   C. all party members vote for a candidate to run in the general election.
   D. the party’s state legislators vote for a candidate to run in the election.

13. Theodore Roosevelt viewed the coal miners strike against mine owners in 1902 as an example of
   A. groups pursuing their private interests at the expense of the nation.
   B. workers pursuing their right to fair wages and safe working conditions.
   C. big business abusing its power by exploiting workers.
   D. big business exercising its right to operate without a union.

(continued)
14. The Constitution originally specified that, in each state, U.S. senators would be elected by

A. the legislature of each state. 
B. the voters of each state. 
C. the majority party in each state. 
D. leaders of the majority party.

15. Tragedy at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company led to

A. child labor laws. 
B. standards for safe use of machines. 
C. laws against harmful fumes. 
D. building codes requiring fire escapes.

16. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?

U.S. Steel would: allow the government to look at its account books and records...

The government would: 

A. promise not to break up the trust. 
B. promise not to sue the company. 
C. allow the company to correct problems privately without going to court. 
D. allow an arbitrator to rule on whether the company was violating the law.

17. The laissez-faire argument for the best way to preserve public land was to

A. keep it under government control and not allow companies to use it. 
B. keep it under government control, but allow its use for land development projects. 
C. sell it to lumber companies, who would conserve it as a source of profits. 
D. sell it to private individuals, who would conserve it because it belonged to them.

18. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff

A. raised tariffs significantly. 
B. imposed new tariffs. 
C. cut tariffs significantly. 
D. cut tariffs hardly at all.

19. Roosevelt believed that Taft’s focus on breaking up trusts would

A. promote competition and lower prices for consumers. 
B. please progressives and help the Republicans stay in power. 
C. destroy the system of cooperation and regulation Roosevelt had arranged. 
D. ruin the efficiency of business and cause prices to rise.

20. Wilson believed lower tariff rates would lead American companies to

A. go out of business. 
B. form larger trusts. 
C. invest in foreign companies. 
D. improve products and lower prices.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. In general, who were the progressives, and what did they believe?

22. Compare the views on trusts expressed by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson during the election campaign of 1912.
**Chapter 8 Test, Form B**

**DIRECTIONS:** Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. *(4 points each)*

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**23.** In general, progressives supported reforms that would improve the lives of
A. business owners.  C. politicians.
B. workers.  D. commissioners.

_“The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree . . . hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we cannot shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. . . .”_  
—from Taft’s Foreign Policy

**24.** According to the excerpt, President Taft believed the United States could not practice isolationism because
A. the nation’s wealth and power must be directed at global problems.
B. George Washington had argued against isolationism.
C. the Monroe Doctrine required the United States to act on a global level.
D. he opposed his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt.
25. In the Commission form of city government, policy is carried out by
   A. appointed officials.
   B. elected officials.
   C. a mayor.
   D. a city council.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Muckrakers' Focus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Corporations</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Social Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upton Sinclair writes about the meatpacking industry.</td>
<td>Lincoln Steffens writes report on vote stealing.</td>
<td>Muckraker articles lead to public debates on social and economic problems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Summarize the main interest of muckrakers.

Labor Force Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Labor Force</th>
<th>Total Males (%)</th>
<th>Boys/Young Men Ages 14–19 (%)</th>
<th>Total Females (%)</th>
<th>Girls/Young Women Ages 14–19 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>40,282,000</td>
<td>32,053,000 (79.6)</td>
<td>2,947,000 (7.3)</td>
<td>8,229,000 (20.4)</td>
<td>1,540,000 (4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>27,640,000</td>
<td>22,641,000 (81.9)</td>
<td>2,834,000 (10.3)</td>
<td>4,999,000 (18.1)</td>
<td>1,230,000 (4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>21,833,000</td>
<td>18,129,000 (83.0)</td>
<td>1,997,000 (9.1)</td>
<td>3,704,000 (17.0)</td>
<td>984,000 (4.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


27. The table above shows that millions of young children were working in the labor force in 1900. How did progressive reformers change this situation?
**Section Quiz 9-1**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. information designed to influence opinion</td>
<td>A. Central Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the aggressive build-up of armed forces to intimidate and threaten</td>
<td>B. U-boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other nations</td>
<td>C. militarism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria</td>
<td>D. propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. German submarines</td>
<td>E. Triple Entente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Great Britain, France, and Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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The American Vision: Modern Times
Section Quiz 9-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
--- 1. made any public expression of opposition to the war illegal
--- 2. created to coordinate the production of war materials
--- 3. African American units that fought along the Western Front
--- 4. used to raise money to cover the costs of war
--- 5. African Americans leaving the South to settle in Northern cities

Column B
A. Liberty Bonds and Victory Bonds
B. 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions
C. Sedition Act of 1918
D. Great Migration
E. War Industries Board

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

--- 6. Perhaps the most successful government agency during this time was the Food Administration, which was run by
   A. Bernard Baruch.
   B. George Creel.
   C. Herbert Hoover.
   D. William Howard Taft.

--- 7. To conserve energy, the Fuel Administration shortened workweeks for factories that did not make war materials and introduced
   A. time zones.
   B. daylight savings time.
   C. flexible hours.
   D. conscription.

--- 8. Wartime fears led to the mistreatment and persecution of
   A. Irish Americans.
   B. African Americans.
   C. Mexican Americans.
   D. German Americans.

--- 9. Realizing a draft was necessary, Congress created a new system of conscription called
   A. selective service.
   B. local draft boards.
   C. lotteries.
   D. selective volunteers.

--- 10. Early in 1917, what division of the military authorized the enlistment of women?
   A. Army
   B. Marines
   C. Air Force
   D. Navy
**Section Quiz 9-3**

**DIRECTIONS:** **Matching**  
Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (*10 points each*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. supreme commander of the Allied forces</td>
<td>A. General John J. Pershing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a group of Communists</td>
<td>B. Ferdinand Foch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. commander of the American Expeditionary Force</td>
<td>C. “no-man’s-land”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. payments for war damages</td>
<td>D. Bolsheviks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the space between opposing trenches</td>
<td>E. reparations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS:** **Multiple Choice**  
In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (*10 points each*)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Who overthrew the Russian government in November of 1917 and established a Communist government there?</td>
<td>A. Czar Nicholas II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Georges Clemenceau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Vittorio Orlando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Vladimir Lenin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. On November 11, 1918, the fighting stopped because of the signing of an armistice, or</td>
<td>A. truce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. peace treaty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. reparation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. acknowledgment of guilt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. World War I resulted in the end of four empires: the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Russian Empire, the German Empire, and the</td>
<td>A. Chinese Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Slavic Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Yugoslavian Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Ottoman Empire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. President Wilson called for the creation of a “general association of nations” known as the</td>
<td>A. United Nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. League of Nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Allies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Central Powers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Where did the Americans shatter German defenses and open a hole in their line with the most massive attack in American history?</td>
<td>A. Meuse-Argonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. St. Mihiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Cantigny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section Quiz 9-4**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. involves all workers living in a community, not just workers in a particular industry</td>
<td>A. Communist International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. formed by the Soviet Union to coordinate the activities of Communist parties in other countries</td>
<td>B. general strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cost of food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials that people need to survive</td>
<td>C. deported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. special division within the Justice Department that eventually became the Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
<td>D. cost of living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the fate of nearly 600 people in the Palmer Raids</td>
<td>E. General Intelligence Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

| 6. One of the largest strikes in American history began when steel workers went on strike for recognition of their union, higher pay, and | A. medical benefits.                         |
|                                                              | B. cost of living raises.                     |
|                                                              | C. shorter hours.                            |
|                                                              | D. safer working conditions.                 |
| 7. As strikes erupted across the United States in 1919, the fear that Communists might seize power led to the | A. Red Scare.                                |
|                                                              | B. Red Nativism.                             |
|                                                              | C. Red Socialism.                            |
|                                                              | D. Red Communism.                            |
| 8. Americans often linked radicalism with                     | A. nativism.                                 |
|                                                              | B. progressivism.                            |
|                                                              | C. reform programs.                          |
|                                                              | D. immigrants.                               |
| 9. Who walked off the job in Boston in what was perhaps the most famous strike of 1919? | A. shipyard workers                          |
|                                                              | B. the police force                          |
|                                                              | C. hospital workers                          |
|                                                              | D. steel workers                             |
| 10. In addition to the soldiers returning from Europe who needed to find employment, many African Americans who had moved North were competing for jobs and housing, which resulted in | A. new zoning laws.                         |
|                                                              | B. race riots.                               |
|                                                              | C. new industries.                           |
|                                                              | D. cooperation among races.                 |
Chapter 9 Test, Form A

World War I and Its Aftermath

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. goods prohibited from shipment to Germany or its allies
2. information designed to influence opinion
3. promise not to sink more merchant ships without warning
4. gave patriotic speeches urging support of war effort
5. Serbian nationalist group behind assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
6. method of loaning money to the government to pay for war
7. spying to acquire government secrets
8. supreme commander of the Allied forces
9. Bolshevik leader
10. stockbroker who led the War Industries Board

Column B

A. Sussex Pledge
B. Black Hand
C. Bernard Baruch
D. contraband
E. Ferdinand Foch
F. propaganda
G. espionage
H. Vladimir Lenin
I. Liberty Bonds
J. Four-Minute Men

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. President Wilson’s peace plan was known as the
   A. Zimmerman telegram.
   B. Sussex Pledge.
   C. Treaty of Versailles.
   D. Fourteen Points.

12. To prevent strikes from disrupting the war effort, the government established the
   A. National War Labor Board.
   B. War Industrial Board.
   C. Committee on Public Information.
   D. League of Nations.

13. The Triple Entente included
   A. Germany, Bulgaria, and Italy.
   B. Germany, Turkey, and Russia.
   C. Britain, France, and Russia.
   D. Britain, France, and the U.S.

14. In the case Schenck v. the United States, the Supreme Court ruled that
   A. immigrants from countries at war with the United States could be excluded from positions of power.
   B. freedom of speech could be curbed in wartime.
   C. the right to bear arms could be limited for immigrants.
   D. the Sedition Act was unconstitutional.
15. The event that touched off the first declaration of war in World War I was
   A. the assassination of the archduke of Germany.
   B. the assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary.
   C. the German invasion of Belgium.
   D. the German invasion of Russia.

16. World War I was the first war in which
   A. African American soldiers were not segregated from white soldiers.
   B. women officially served in the armed forces.
   C. the government officially imposed conscription.
   D. the military drafted men.

17. To conserve energy during World War I, the Fuel Administration introduced
   A. longer workdays.
   B. daylight savings time.
   C. Hooverizing.
   D. corn-based fuels.

18. The Great Migration during World War I was a flow of
   A. European immigrants fleeing to the United States to escape the war in Europe.
   B. French refugees fleeing to Britain ahead of the German onslaught.
   C. Mexicans fleeing to the American Southwest to escape political turmoil.
   D. African Americans moving from the South to Northern cities.

19. Which of the following innovations best completes the diagram?
   Cause: ?
   Led to . . .
   Effect: Trench Warfare
   A. tanks
   B. airplanes
   C. rapid-fire machine guns
   D. poison gas

20. The “Big Four” who attended the peace conference at the end of World War I were the leaders from the United States, Britain, France, and
   A. Russia.
   B. Germany.
   C. Italy.
   D. Austria-Hungary.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe two events that pushed the United States toward entering World War I.

22. Describe Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points plan by summarizing the main purpose of the first five points, then the next eight points, and finally the fourteenth point.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

### Building the Military, World War I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selective Service</th>
<th>African Americans</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selective Service Act of 1917 required men between 21 and 30 to register for the draft.</td>
<td>Approximately 400,000 African Americans were drafted; approximately 42,000 served overseas as combat troops.</td>
<td>World War I was the first war in which women officially served in the armed forces, although only in non-combat positions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who registered were selected by lottery to come before a local draft board.</td>
<td>African Americans served in racially segregated units, almost always under the supervision of white officers.</td>
<td>In 1917 the navy authorized enlistment of women to meet its clerical needs. The women wore a standard uniform and were assigned the rank of yeoman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximately 2.8 million Americans were drafted. Approximately 2 million volunteered for service.</td>
<td>The African American 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions fought in bitter battles along the Western Front.</td>
<td>The only women to serve in the army were in the Army Nursing Corps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Which of the following is true about African American soldiers during World War I?
   - A. They served only in non-combat positions.
   - B. They enlisted voluntarily.
   - C. They received a standard rank.
   - D. They served separately from white male soldiers.

“There is a growing frenzy of suspicion and hostility toward disloyalty. I [Secretary of War Newton Baker] am afraid we are going to have a good many instances of people roughly treated on very slight evidence of disloyalty. Already a number of men and some women have been tarred and feathered, and a portion of the press is urging with great vehemence more strenuous efforts at detection and punishment.”

— from *Echoes of Distant Thunder*

24. According to the quote, who is pressing for more strenuous efforts at detecting and punishing disloyalty?
   - A. men
   - B. the government
   - C. women
   - D. the press
25. Which of the following would the speaker support?
   A. laws limiting free speech
   B. violent demonstrations against the Espionage laws
   C. peaceful rallies against the Espionage laws
   D. increased penalties for violating the Espionage laws

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Based on the graphic and your knowledge of history, explain the positions of the sloops, or patrol boats.

27. What prompted President Wilson to ask Congress for a declaration of war against Germany?
World War I and Its Aftermath

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** For each country or region numbered on the map, identify its status during World War I. Match the choices in Column A to the appropriate numbers on the map. Write the letter of each choice in the blanks provided. Letters will be used more than once. *(3 points each)*

### Column A

1. area #1
2. area #2
3. area #3
4. area #4
5. area #5
6. area #6
7. area #7
8. area #8
9. area #9
10. area #10

**Status**

A. Allied power
B. Central power
C. Neutral nation

---

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. One of the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles was that
   A. Germany must adhere to all of the Fourteen Points.
   B. Austria-Hungary must pay reparations to the United States.
   C. Germany must admit its guilt in causing World War I.
   D. Austria-Hungary must reduce the size of its military.

12. The Triple Alliance included
    A. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
    B. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.
    C. Britain, France, and Russia.
    D. Britain, France, and the United States.

13. In 1908 the Serbs became furious when
    A. the Ottoman Empire refused them independence.
    B. Austria-Hungary refused them independence.
    C. a Slav assassinated their leader.
    D. Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia.
14. According to the Zimmermann telegram, if Mexico allied with Germany, Germany would
   A. send troops to support the Huerta government.
   B. prevent the United States from taking control of Mexico.
   C. help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.
   D. help Mexico take control of Central America.

15. According to the Selective Service Act, the order in which men were called to service was determined by
   A. local draft boards.
   B. military headquarters.
   C. age.
   D. lottery.

16. During World War I, the slogan “Food Will Win the War—Don’t Waste It” encouraged Americans to
   A. observe Wheatless Mondays.
   B. observe Heatless Tuesdays.
   C. buy Liberty Bonds.
   D. buy only products necessary to live.

17. “Selling” the war to the American people was the task of
   A. J. Edgar Hoover.
   B. the War Propaganda Board.
   C. the War Industries Board.
   D. the Committee on Public Information.

18. Criticism of the war at home was effectively silenced by
   A. the Committee on Public Information.
   C. the Red Scare.
   D. the Palmer raids.

19. In World War I, airplanes were first used to
   A. transport troops to the front.
   B. observe enemy activities.
   C. bomb enemy trenches.
   D. bring supplies to the troops.

20. The organization that became the Federal Bureau of Investigation was originally formed to
   A. uncover German spies during World War I.
   B. spread propaganda within the United States in support of the war.
   C. infiltrate unions to head off strikes.
   D. raid radical headquarters looking for evidence of a Communist conspiracy.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the purpose of the War Industries Board and the National War Labor Board, and describe their activities.

22. What caused inflation after World War I, and how did inflation help cause the wave of strikes in the United States?
**Chapter 9 Test, Form B**

**DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions**  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. *(4 points each)*

---

### Building the Military, World War I

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**23.** What were two jobs that women performed in the armed services during World War I?

A. infantry and nursing  
B. drafting and nursing  
C. administration and clerical work  
D. nursing and clerical work

---

“I can’t sleep. National and personal potentialities [possibilities] are surging through my brain. Three stalwart railroad men came to the Embassy this evening. They brought reports of a plan for the massacre of Americans in the street to-night, but, strange and wonderful thing, a heavy rain is falling. . . . Rain is as potent as shell-fire in clearing the streets, and I don’t think there will be any trouble.”

—from *A Diplomat’s Wife in Mexico*

---

**24.** Why, according to the quote, was the speaker concerned?

A. There was gunfire.  
B. A storm was coming.  
C. Rain cleared the streets.  
D. Americans were to be massacred.
25. According to the quote, why is war being declared?
   A. Property has been wrongly seized.
   B. German submarine attacks have killed innocent people.
   C. German submarines have stopped all trade routes.
   D. Innocent people have been killed in their homes.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Who hired J. Edgar Hoover and why was he hired, according to the graphic?

27. Who are the Kaisers described in this quote, and how does Mother Jones compare their lives to the lives of workers?
Unit 3 Posttest, Form A

Imperialism and Progressivism

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. placed less emphasis on military force and more on helping Latin American industry
2. kept Cuba tied to the United States
3. powerful senator who pushed for construction of a new navy
4. gave the United States the right to build and control a canal through Central America
5. writers who investigated corruption
6. a collection of views about how to fix the problems in American society
7. the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere
8. formed initially from the members of the Triple Entente
9. conscription system created during Wilson’s administration
10. an imperial power defends local rulers from rebellions and invasion in return for political influence

Column B

A. selective service
B. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
C. dollar diplomacy
D. Allies
E. progressivism
F. protectorate
G. muckrakers
H. Henry Cabot Lodge
I. Platt Amendment
J. Roosevelt Corollary

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. President Millard Fillmore sent Commodore Perry to Japan to
A. conquer it.
B. force it to become a protectorate.
C. force it to trade with the U.S.
D. introduce Western civilization.

12. Secretary of State John Hay successfully prevented China from being
A. taken over by Japanese forces.
B. included in the Open Door policy.
C. annexed by Germany.
D. broken up into Europe-controlled colonies.

13. The Open Door policy was intended to
A. end the Boxer Rebellion.
B. distribute leaseholds.
C. establish spheres of influence.
D. allow all nations to trade with China.

14. To protect themselves against artillery fire, troops in World War I began
A. building obstacles.
B. digging trenches.
C. using bayonets.
D. throwing grenades.
15. When the United States assumed the responsibility for collecting customs tariffs in the Dominican Republic, it was applying
   A. the Roosevelt Corollary.  
   B. the Open Door policy.  
   C. dollar diplomacy.  
   D. the Platt Amendment.

16. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created to
   A. settle disputes between corporations and their workers.  
   B. investigate unsafe working conditions and force corporations to improve.  
   C. oversee land development projects and manage natural resources.  
   D. investigate corporations and issue reports on their activities.

17. Supporters of laissez-faire believed that the best way to preserve public land was to
   A. keep it under government control and not allow companies to use it.  
   B. keep it under government control, but allow its use for land development projects.  
   C. sell it to private individuals, who would conserve it because it belonged to them.  
   D. sell it to lumber companies, who would conserve it because it was a source of their profits.

18. The leader of the American Federation of Labor was
   A. Samuel Gompers.  
   B. Mark Twain.  
   C. Andrew Carnegie.  
   D. Jane Addams.

19. In World War I, American soldiers were nicknamed
   A. Rebels.  
   B. GIs.  
   C. Liberators.  
   D. Doughboys.

20. After the Bolsheviks took power, Russia
   A. declared war on Austria-Hungary.  
   B. joined the Allies.  
   C. began to win the war on the eastern front.  
   D. pulled out of the war.

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What arguments did supporters make for annexing the Philippines?

22. Describe the proposal contained in the Zimmermann telegram and its intent. Also explain how the United States learned about it and reacted to it.
Imperialism and Progressivism

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. a popular belief in the United States, based on the ideas of John Fiske  
2. destroyed several Spanish warships in Manila Bay  
3. group that included Germany and Austria-Hungary  
4. a Quaker social worker who wanted to use protests to force action on suffrage  
5. battles in the air between aircraft with attached machine guns  
6. authorized federal funds to pay for irrigation and land development projects  
7. speakers who urged audiences to support the war through various activities  
8. the idea that the United States and Latin America should work together  
9. original position of the United States in World War I  
10. organization proposed to preserve peace and prevent future wars

Column B

A. neutrality  
B. Newlands Reclamation Act  
C. George Dewey  
D. Pan-Americanism  
E. Four-Minute Men  
F. Central Powers  
G. Anglo-Saxonism  
H. Alice Paul  
I. League of Nations  
J. dogfights

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. In the late 1800s, many people believed that the United States should build a large modern navy to
   A. protect the United States from invasion.  
   B. conquer Latin American countries.  
   C. conquer islands in the Pacific.  
   D. avoid being shut out of foreign markets.

12. As a result of the Platt Amendment, Cuba had effectively become an American
   A. state.  
   B. colony.  
   C. protectorate.  
   D. unincorporated territory.

13. The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt to
   A. win independence for Manchuria.  
   B. win independence for Korea.  
   C. force the Japanese out of China.  
   D. force foreign influences out of China.
14. According to efficiency progressives, cities should be run by a
   A. city manager or commissioners.  C. mayor appointed by the majority party.
   B. mayor directly elected by the people.  D. city council directly elected by the
   people.

15. Theodore Roosevelt believed that trusts were
   A. efficient, and government should leave them alone.
   C. inefficient, and government should disband them.
   B. illegal, and government should break them up.
   D. efficient, but needed government supervision.

16. Moving away from its original purpose, the Interstate Commerce
   Commission started to
   A. set rates to help ensure railroads’ profits.
   B. sue railroads for competing unfairly.
   C. charge fees for goods transported by rail across state lines.
   D. operate railroads directly.

17. No American troop ships were sunk on their way to Europe during
   World War I, largely due to
   A. radar.  C. anti-submarine mines.
   B. steel-hulled ships.  D. the convoy system.

18. The first declaration of war in World War I came after
   A. the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand.
   B. Russia signed a treaty to support Austria.
   C. Germany invaded Belgium.
   D. Germany invaded Russia.

19. Criticism of World War I at home was effectively silenced by
   A. the Propaganda Commission.  C. the Red Scare.

20. Republicans chose Calvin Coolidge as their vice-presidential candidate in
   the 1920 election largely because of his handling of the
   A. Chicago race riots.  C. Boston Police Strike.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of
paper. (20 points)

21. Explain how the Federal Reserve system operates to support the banking system
   and regulate the economy.

22. Describe some ways in which the Food Administration helped to ensure that the
   nation and troops would have enough food during World War I.
Boom and Bust

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

____ 1. buy now, pay later
____ 2. women who symbolized the new morality of the 1920s
____ 3. offered jobs to unemployed young men during the Depression
____ 4. President Roosevelt’s method of communicating with the American public
____ 5. introduced an early form of jazz
____ 6. desire to avoid involvement in European affairs
____ 7. created to regulate the stock market and prevent fraud
____ 8. Franklin Roosevelt’s program for ending the Depression
____ 9. believed in creationism instead of evolution
____ 10. wrote A Farewell to Arms

Column B

A. Fundamentalists
B. Ernest Hemingway
C. New Deal
D. flappers
E. Securities and Exchange Commission
F. isolationism
G. Louis Armstrong
H. Civilian Conservation Corps
I. installment plan
J. “fireside chats”

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

____ 11. The new morality of the 1920s placed a high value on
   A. work.
   B. personal freedom.
   C. traditional values.
   D. wealth.

____ 12. The Scopes trial was about
   A. enforcing Prohibition.
   B. curbing the Ku Klux Klan.
   C. controlling immigration.
   D. teaching evolution.

____ 13. A center of creativity and freedom where many artists, writers, and intellectuals of the 1920s gathered was
   A. Boston.
   B. Greenwich Village.
   C. Charlestown.
   D. Haight-Ashbury.

____ 14. African American arts flourished in the 1920s in what became known as the
   A. Great Transformation.
   B. Great Awakening.
   C. South Side Renaissance.
   D. Harlem Renaissance.
15. Henry Ford dramatically increased efficiency in manufacturing by
   A. reducing the number of parts required.
   B. dividing operations into repetitive tasks.
   C. training workers to do every possible task.
   D. paying workers a performance bonus.

16. All of these were products of the Prohibition movement EXCEPT
   A. the Volstead Act.
   B. secret speakeasy bars.
   C. the Eighteenth Amendment.
   D. the Seventeenth Amendment.

17. What was a major characteristic of Coolidge’s administration?
   A. efforts to reduce corruption in government
   B. strict government oversight of private business
   C. a return to the values of rural America
   D. entrance into a war with Spain concerning Cuba

18. To solve the banking crisis during the Great Depression, the Roosevelt
    administration
   A. put all banks under government supervision.
   B. allowed banks to print their own money.
   C. reopened only financially sound banks.
   D. made loans to failing banks.

19. What occurred during the Great Crash of 1929?
   A. a run on banks by depositors
   B. a strengthening of the nation’s banks
   C. a slight decline in stock prices
   D. a city-wide fire in San Francisco

20. To pay for programs to fight the Depression, the Roosevelt
    administration
   A. raised taxes.
   B. borrowed money.
   C. printed money.
   D. used gold reserves.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of
paper. (20 points)

21. In the 1920s, a new law made it a crime to manufacture, transport, or sell alcohol. Why do you think supporters wanted this law? How do you think Americans reacted to the law?

22. In the 1920s, automobiles became affordable for the majority of Americans. How do you think automobiles affected life in America in the 1920s?
Boom and Bust

**DIRECTIONS:** **Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ 1. established limits on immigration</td>
<td>A. Orville Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 2. famous Harlem nightspot</td>
<td>B. foreclose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 3. Harding’s secretary of the treasury</td>
<td>C. Wagner Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 4. allowed workers to participate in corporate profit sharing</td>
<td>D. Glenn Curtiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 5. when creditors take possession of property</td>
<td>E. Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 6. controlled flooding through the use of dams</td>
<td>F. Andrew Mellon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 7. made first crewed, powered aviation flight in history</td>
<td>G. Cotton Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 8. invented ailerons</td>
<td>H. Flivver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 9. established an arbitration process for resolving complaints</td>
<td>I. welfare capitalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brought by union members</td>
<td>J. Emergency Quota Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 10. Henry Ford’s Model T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS:** **Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

___ 11. Which of these terms is NOT associated with the worsening Depression?

A. shantytowns
B. Bohemian
C. hobos
D. breadlines

___ 12. All of the following are examples of discontent in the early 1930s EXCEPT

A. Communist Party hunger marches.
B. the destruction of crops by farmers.
C. an increase in strikes by union workers.
D. the bonus marches of veterans.

___ 13. What was a major development in popular culture during the 1920s?

A. a strong interest in Hollywood and “talking” pictures
B. a preference for watching television over listening to the radio
C. an increase in regional interests and a decline in mass media
D. a declining interest in sports and sports heroes

___ 14. Some Americans criticized the New Deal because it

A. supported deficit spending.
B. lacked business regulation.
C. imposed fewer taxes on the wealthy.
D. imposed a mandatory retirement age.
15. The nation’s banks were weakened by the stock market crash because
   A. banks had invested their deposits in the stock market.
   B. banks obtained much of their operating funds from the sale of their stock.
   C. people no longer had money to deposit in banks.
   D. people could no longer afford to take out loans from banks.

16. Which of the following statements about Franklin Roosevelt is true?
   A. He set up an agency for the unemployed in New York.
   B. He was elected governor of New Jersey.
   C. He said, “The only thing we have to fear is war.”
   D. He was unpopular because of his misuse of government power.

17. In 1934 Roosevelt closed the Civil Works Administration because
   A. it had accomplished its goal.
   B. it was failing to accomplish its goal.
   C. jobs in private business were starting to open up for these workers.
   D. he did not want people to depend on the federal government to give them jobs.

18. How did President Hoover try to promote economic recovery?
   A. by stepping up public works projects
   B. by announcing concern about the economy
   C. by increasing taxes to pay for projects
   D. by legislating a stop to wage-slashing

19. Deficit spending was advocated by
   A. Keynesian economists.
   B. monetarists.
   C. laissez-faire economists.
   D. balanced-budget economists.

20. In the end, the New Deal
   A. did more damage to the U.S. economy than the Depression.
   B. had solved the unemployment problem, but did not end the Depression.
   C. had limited success in ending the Depression, but recovery was not complete until after World War II.
   D. left Americans with a strong sense of insecurity and fear for the future.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What do most economists agree was one major cause of the Great Depression?
22. Describe the goals of the Social Security Act.
Section Quiz 10-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
____  1. a discussion of disarmament between the United States and representatives from eight countries
____  2. friends of President Harding
____  3. President Harding’s campaign slogan
____  4. freedom from prosecution
____  5. a national policy of avoiding involvement in world affairs

Column B
A. immunity
B. Ohio Gang
C. isolationism
D. return to normalcy
E. Washington Conference

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

____  6. Although many of President Harding’s appointments were disastrous, he did appoint several distinguished cabinet members including the secretary of commerce,
   A. Andrew Mellon.
   B. Herbert Hoover.
   C. Harry Daugherty.
   D. John W. Davis.

____  7. President Coolidge’s philosophy of government was that government should interfere with business and industry as little as possible and that prosperity rested on
   A. business leadership.
   B. educational institutions.
   C. a strong military.
   D. church leaders.

____  8. President Harding fit in comfortably with the powerful Ohio Republican
   A. House of Representatives.
   B. reform issues.
   C. political machine.
   D. progressive ideas.

____  9. The chief architect of economic policy in the United States during the 1920s was
   A. Andrew Mellon.
   B. Warren Harding.
   C. Herbert Hoover.
   D. Charles Evan Hughes.

____  10. President Harding’s secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, secretly allowed private interests to lease lands containing U.S. Navy oil reserves, causing a scandal that came to be known as the
   A. Teapot Dome scandal.
   B. Forbes scandal.
   C. Fall scandal.
   D. Daugherty scandal.
**Section Quiz 10-2**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___  1. set requirements that workers employed by Henry Ford had to meet</td>
<td>A. National Broadcasting Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___  2. authorized postal officials to contract with private airplane</td>
<td>B. mass production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operators to carry mail</td>
<td>C. Kelly Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___  3. established a network of radio stations to distribute daily</td>
<td>D. Sociological Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programs</td>
<td>E. Fordney-McCumber Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___  4. raised tariffs in an effort to protect American industry from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign competition</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>___  5. large-scale product manufacturing usually by machinery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

___  6. What system of manufacturing adopted by Henry Ford divided operations into simple tasks and cut unnecessary motion to a minimum?
   A. assembly line
   B. product placement
   C. construction design
   D. apprentice system

___  7. To create consumers for their new products, manufacturers turned to
   A. television.
   B. mass production.
   C. advertising.
   D. newspaper and magazine articles.

___  8. Which of the following had become an accepted part of American life by the 1920s?
   A. bathtubs.
   B. automobiles
   C. computers
   D. televisions

___  9. In 1926 the aviation industry received federal aid for building airports with the passage of the
   A. Air Commerce Act.
   B. Lindbergh Air Act.
   C. Airmail Act.
   D. Kelly Act.

___ 10. Who made the first crewed, powered aviation flight in history in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina?
    A. Samuel Langley
    B. Glenn Curtiss
    C. Charles Lindbergh
    D. Orville Wright
Section Quiz 10-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
____ 1. evangelical preacher who conducted revivals and faith healings in Los Angeles
____ 2. limited immigration
____ 3. founded the American Birth Control League
____ 4. opposed all forms of government
____ 5. psychologist who changed people’s ideas about relationships

Column B
A. Margaret Sanger  
B. anarchists  
C. Emergency Quota Act  
D. Aimee Semple McPherson  
E. Sigmund Freud

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

____ 6. Many Americans feared that the country was losing its traditional values and responded by joining a religious movement known as
    A. Fundamentalism.  
    B. Quakerism.  
    C. Protestantism.  
    D. Catholicism.

____ 7. What is the name of the belief that one’s land needs to be protected against immigrants?
    A. nativism  
    B. racism  
    C. isolationism  
    D. foreignism

____ 8. The National Origins Act of 1924 and the demand for cheap labor in the agricultural, mining, and railroad industries contributed to the large wave of immigration from
    A. Europe.  
    B. South America.  
    C. Mexico.  
    D. Canada.

____ 9. What did many of the groups who wanted to restrict immigration and preserve what they considered traditional values fear was taking over the nation?
    A. Communists  
    B. anarchists  
    C. a “new morality”  
    D. a “new religion”

____ 10. Which event publicly debated the subjects of evolution and creationism and their place in education?
    A. Billy Sunday’s revivals  
    B. the Scopes trial  
    C. the Sacco-Vanzetti case  
    D. Aimee McPherson’s faith healings
**Chapter 10**

**Section Quiz 10-4**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. film star</td>
<td>A. F. Scott Fitzgerald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chicago poet who used common speech to glorify the Midwest</td>
<td>B. Edward Hopper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. part of Manhattan where many artists, writers, and intellectuals flocked</td>
<td>C. Mary Pickford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. famous writer who created colorful, glamorous characters who chased futile dreams in <em>The Great Gatsby</em></td>
<td>D. Greenwich Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. realist painter who conveyed disenchantment and isolation</td>
<td>E. Carl Sandburg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Characters who were flawed individuals but still had heroic qualities of mind and spirit were called</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. “heroic antiheroes.”</td>
<td>C. “Hollow Men.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. “the lost generation.”</td>
<td>D. “Galloping Ghosts.”</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Although sports became increasingly popular in the 1920s, nothing quite matched the allure of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. poetry.</td>
<td>C. motion pictures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. theater.</td>
<td>D. radio.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. What baseball player also became a national hero?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Jack Dempsey</td>
<td>C. Red Grange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Babe Ruth</td>
<td>D. Bill Tilden</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. American modern artists were greatly influenced by the art movements of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Australia.</td>
<td>C. Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. What artist applied the influence of photography and the geometric forms of Cubism to his paintings of urban and rural American landscapes?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. John Marin</td>
<td>C. Eugene O’Neill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Paul Cézanne</td>
<td>D. Charles Scheeler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 10-5

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. first important writer of the Harlem Renaissance
2. “the Empress of the Blues”
3. the first musical written, produced, and performed by African Americans
4. the site of a flowering of African American arts
5. author whose work featured African American women as central characters

Column B

A. Zora Neale Hurston
B. Claude McKay
C. *Shuffle Along*
D. Bessie Smith
E. Harlem

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. What style of music was influenced by Dixieland blues and ragtime?
   A. soul  
   B. jazz  
   C. country  
   D. classical

7. The voting power of African Americans was seen in the election of
   B. John J. Parker.  
   C. Marcus Garvey.  
   D. Oscar DePriest.

8. Claude McKay’s poetry expressed two striking characteristics of Harlem Renaissance writing—a proud defiance and a bitter contempt of
   A. nationalism.  
   B. anarchists.  
   C. racism.  
   D. Communists.

9. One of the NAACP’s greatest political triumphs occurred in 1930 with the defeat of Judge John J. Parker’s nomination to the
   A. U.S. Supreme Court.  
   B. House of Representatives.  
   C. Senate.  
   D. Circuit Court.

10. Who founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association?
    A. Langston Hughes.  
    B. Paul Robeson.  
    C. Duke Ellington.  
    D. Marcus Garvey.
The Jazz Age

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

____  1. writer who became a leading voice of the African American experience in the United States
____  2. a system in which companies allowed workers profit sharing, medical care benefits, and pensions
____  3. leader of the “back to Africa” movement
____  4. pilot of the first solo nonstop transatlantic flight
____  5. composer, pianist, and bandleader whose sound was a blend of improvisation and orchestration
____  6. payments Germany was required to make as punishment for starting the war
____  7. attempted to outlaw war
____  8. agreement to halt production on warships
____  9. enormously increased manufacturing efficiency
____  10. singer who seemed to symbolize soul

Column B

A. Bessie Smith
B. Marcus Garvey
C. Charles Lindbergh
D. Kellogg-Briand Pact
E. welfare capitalism
F. Langston Hughes
G. assembly line
H. Duke Ellington
I. Five-Party Naval Limitation Treaty
J. reparations

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

____  11. Warren G. Harding won the presidency by appealing to Americans’ desire to
   A. become a world power.  C. return to life as it was before the war.

____  12. Coolidge believed part of his job as president was to make sure the government
   A. interfered with business and industry as little as possible.
   B. regulated big business in order to stabilize the economy.
   C. participated regularly in world affairs.
   D. became involved in social reform.

____  13. Henry Ford’s system for making cars increased efficiency by
   A. reducing the number of parts needed.  C. assigning a team to each car.
   B. training each worker to do every task.  D. dividing operations into simple tasks.

____  14. Commercial radio began its rise in November 1920, with news about
   A. World War I.  C. a presidential election.
   B. Charles Lindbergh.  D. Albert B. Fall.

(continued)
15. The McNary-Haugen Bill called for the government to
   A. place tariffs on foreign agricultural products.
   B. set lower prices for agricultural products sold in the United States.
   C. buy American crop surpluses and use them to feed the military.
   D. buy American crop surpluses and sell them abroad.

16. Many people viewed Sacco and Vanzetti with suspicion because
   A. the bullets used in a murder matched Sacco’s gun.
   B. they were Italian immigrants and anarchists.
   C. Sacco owned a gun similar to the murder weapon.
   D. they were members of the Ku Klux Klan.

17. In the early 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan added to its membership by
   A. avoiding scandals and power struggles.
   B. hiring professional promoters.
   C. opening membership to all whites, regardless of religion.
   D. publicizing their support of legitimate political goals.

18. The new morality of the 1920s glorified
   A. work.
   B. traditional values.
   C. personal freedom.
   D. wealth.

19. John T. Scopes was put on trial for
   A. violating Prohibition laws.
   B. being a leader of the Ku Klux Klan.
   C. accepting bribes.
   D. teaching evolution.

20. The flowering of African American arts in the 1920s became known as the
   A. Harlem Renaissance.
   B. Great Migration.
   C. Great Awakening.
   D. Glory Days.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the factors that prevented farmers from sharing in the prosperity of the 1920s.

22. Use the diagram to help you explain how supporters of supply-side economics believed that lower tax rates would actually result in more tax money collected.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controlling Immigration</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Quota Act</td>
<td>National Origins Act of 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signed by President Harding in 1921</td>
<td>Made immigrant restriction a permanent policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established a temporary quota system</td>
<td>Tightened the quota system to 2 percent of those already in the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only 3 percent of the total number of people in any ethnic group already in the U.S. could be admitted in a single year</td>
<td>Eventually limited immigrants to 150,000 per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. According to the chart, what restriction did the Emergency Quota Act place on immigrants?
   A. Only temporary visas would be granted to 3 percent of the total immigrant population.
   B. Only 3 percent of total immigrant population could be admitted each year.
   C. Only 3 percent of any ethnic group’s current population could be admitted each year.
   D. Up to 150,000 but no more than 3 percent of immigrants could be Hispanic.

24. Approximately how much did Ford spend in advertising per car sold?
   A. about $1.80 per car
   B. about 2 cents per car
   C. about 16 cents per car
   D. about 18 cents per car

“The Ford Motor Company . . . on one occasion sold 338,771 automobiles through the use of 360 lines of advertising in 142 newspapers, published in 51 large cities, at a cost of less than $6,000.”

— from The Essentials of Advertising
“The Village was no prude... [N]o matter what you did you could hardly be conspicuous. On my street the middle-aged lady in knickers who aired her cat on a pink ribbon twice a day and the rosy-cheeked damsel in overalls who split kindling wood on the side walk... were hardly more conspicuous than the formal citizenry. To become conspicuous you would probably have to shoot someone in the street.”

—from New York's Greenwich Village

25. Which of the following best describes the writer’s view of Greenwich Village?
   A. a place with a formal atmosphere
   B. a place filled with immigrants
   C. a place where you will see unusual people
   D. a place of elegant people and buildings

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Fundamentalist Movement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundamentalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A religious movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The name &quot;Fundamentalism&quot; came from the name of a series of pamphlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grew as a reaction to the &quot;new morality,&quot; which caused Americans to lose their traditional values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. What conflict existed between fundamentalists and people who shared Clarence Darrow’s view?

“What has advertising done? It has made the world a better place to live in by constantly suggesting public improvement and urging the adoption of hygienic methods in the homes of the people.”

—from The Essentials of Advertising

27. How has advertising made the world a better place, according to the excerpt?
Chapter 10 Test, Form B

The Jazz Age

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. artistic and unconventional lifestyle in the 1920s
2. helped spread the new ideas and attitudes of the 1920s
3. made the first crewed, powered flight in history
4. created powerful African American voting blocs in Northern cities
5. a government’s right to control people and property in the interest of public safety, health, welfare, and morals
6. established the Bureau of Aviation
7. illegal production and distribution of liquor
8. increased the ranks of the growing middle class
9. human beings developed from lower forms of life
10. increased workers’ wages in 1914 to $5 per day

Column B

A. bootlegging
B. evolution
C. Great Migration
D. Henry Ford
E. police powers
F. mass media
G. the managerial revolution
H. Herbert Hoover
I. Bohemian
J. Orville Wright

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The Ohio Gang was a
   A. powerful crime network.  
   B. group of notorious bank robbers.  
   C. group of Harding’s friends.  
   D. nickname for the Veterans Bureau.

12. In the Teapot Dome scandal, Albert B. Fall received bribes for
   A. allowing private interests to drill for oil in a national park.
   B. preventing federal prosecution of a member of the Ohio Gang.
   C. promising immunity to businesses who overcharged the U.S. Navy.
   D. allowing private interests to lease lands containing U.S. Navy oil reserves.

13. After entrepreneurs such as Glenn Curtiss started building practical aircraft, the federal government
   A. began to restrict commercial flights.  
   B. began to support the airline industry.  
   C. ordered a fleet of new warplanes.  
   D. restricted flying in urban areas.

14. An unintended effect of the Fordney-McCumber Act was that
   A. farmers could no longer sell their crops in the American market.
   B. demand for American farm products increased in Latin America.
   C. farmers could no longer sell their crops to overseas markets.
   D. demand for American farm products increased overseas.
15. After World War I, most Americans wanted to avoid future wars by
   A. avoiding involvement in world affairs.
   B. excluding Germany from the League of Nations.
   C. disbanding the League of Nations.
   D. forbidding Germany to rebuild its armed forces.

16. The purpose of the Volstead Act was to
   A. limit immigration.
   B. ban the teaching of evolution.
   C. prohibit lynching.
   D. enforce Prohibition.

17. The golden age of Hollywood began in 1927 with the release of the first
   A. full-length motion picture.
   B. feature-length film.
   C. “talking” motion picture.
   D. animated film.

18. The Cotton Club was
   A. a Chicago speakeasy where gangsters, artists, and politicians congregated.
   B. a Harlem nightspot where many African American entertainers got their start.
   C. a Hollywood nightspot frequented by the stars of the silver screen.
   D. a fictitious nightclub featured in the famous picture The Jazz Singer.

19. The NAACP’s lobbying efforts influenced the House of Representatives to pass, in 1922,
   A. anti-lynching legislation.
   B. anti-segregation legislation.
   C. voting rights legislation.
   D. equal opportunity legislation.

20. One of the NAACP’s greatest political triumphs occurred in 1930 with the
   A. signing of a law ending segregation in public schools.
   B. signing of a law banning discrimination in federal jobs.
   C. defeat of an allegedly racist judge nominated for the Supreme Court.
   D. appointment of an African American to the Supreme Court.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the relationship depicted in the diagram below.

   Cause: Prohibition
   Effect: Rise of organized crime

22. Describe the changes in women’s lives in the 1920s.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

<table>
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<td>Only 3 percent of the total number of people in any ethnic group already in the U.S. could be admitted in a single year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. According to the chart, what trend did the U.S. government set for immigration in the early 1900s?
   A. Immigration was opened to many minorities.
   B. Immigration restrictions were eased over time.
   C. Immigration restrictions were made temporary.
   D. Immigration became more and more restricted.

24. The excerpt likens Andrew Mellon to a magician for his ability to
   A. make money.
   B. direct the U.S. treasury.
   C. solve problems.
   D. advise the president.

“A man who can quietly make the millions this modest-looking man [Andrew Mellon] has gathered in is little short of a magician. If there is one thing he knows it’s money. He will make for you the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton. . . .”

—from *Mellon’s Millions*
“We [Sacco and Vanzetti] were tried during a time that has now passed into history . . . a time when there was a hysteria of resentment and hate against the people of our principles, against the foreigner, against slackers. . . .”

—from Vanzetti’s Last Statement

25. According to the quote, one of the reasons that Vanzetti gives for his murder conviction is
   A. strong evidence.
   B. a fear of foreigners.
   C. an impartial jury.
   D. excellent lawyers.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Invented This Decade
*How did we live without . . .*

- push-button elevators
- neon signs
- oven thermostats
- electric razors
- tissues
- spiral-bound notebooks
- motels
- dry ice
- zippers
- pop-up toasters
- flavored yogurt
- car radios
- adhesive tape
- food disposals
- water skiing
- automatic potato peeler
- self-winding wristwatch

26. Based on what you know of the 1920s and the items in the list above, how can you describe this decade?

27. Explain the trend in farm wages during the 1920s as shown in the graph on the right.
Section Quiz 11-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. buying and selling ownership shares of companies
2. a key cause of the Depression
3. when many depositors decide to withdraw their money at one time
4. buying something in the hope of a quick windfall
5. a period of rising stock prices

Column B

A. bank run
B. stock market
C. speculation
D. bull market
E. overproduction

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. In order to protect loans made by stockbrokers to investors who bought stocks on margin, brokers could issue a
   A. collateral call.
   B. credit call.
   C. margin call.
   D. foreclosure call.

7. Which resulted in the loss of American jobs and export sales to foreign countries?
   A. bank failures
   B. tight credit
   C. the stock market crash
   D. the Hawley-Smoot Tariff

8. In 1929 the top 5 percent of all American households earned 30 percent of the nation’s income, which is
   A. an uneven distribution of income.
   B. supply-side economics.
   C. a bull market.
   D. a recession.

9. The stock market took its steepest dive on October 29, 1929, the day now known as
   A. Red Thursday
   B. Black Tuesday
   C. Stormy Monday
   D. Bloody Sunday

10. Some banks suffered more losses than they could absorb and
    A. tried to attract more depositors.
    B. had to approve more loans.
    C. needed to increase interest rates.
    D. were forced to close.
## Section Quiz 11-2

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. communities where newly homeless people put up shacks on unused or public lands</td>
<td>A. hobos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. unemployed Americans who wandered around the country, walking, hitchhiking, or “riding the rails”</td>
<td>B. Okies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. farmers who traveled to California after losing their farms</td>
<td>C. bailiffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. court officers</td>
<td>D. shantytowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. private charities set up to give poor people a meal</td>
<td>E. soup kitchens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Who did artists and writers of the 1930s often use in their attempts to portray life around them?</td>
<td>A. the middle and upper class</td>
<td>C. members of law enforcement</td>
<td>B. the homeless and unemployed</td>
<td>D. stock market crash victims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. During the Great Depression, many farmers turned their farms over to</td>
<td>A. court officers.</td>
<td>C. banks that held mortgages.</td>
<td>B. sharecroppers.</td>
<td>D. nonpaying tenants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Most people during the Depression were able to enjoy two popular forms of entertainment: the movies and</td>
<td>A. sailing.</td>
<td>C. travel.</td>
<td>B. television.</td>
<td>D. radio.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Daytime radio dramas such as <em>Guiding Light</em> were often sponsored by</td>
<td>A. makers of laundry soaps.</td>
<td>C. Hollywood movie studios.</td>
<td>B. automobile manufacturers.</td>
<td>D. advertising companies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The Dust Bowl occurred because plowed land was left uncultivated and there was a terrible</td>
<td>A. insect infestation.</td>
<td>C. winter.</td>
<td>B. drought.</td>
<td>D. increase of wild grasses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section Quiz 11-3**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

**Column A**

___ 1. held rallies and “hunger marches” during the Depression  
___ 2. World War I veterans who marched to Washington, D.C.  
___ 3. created when the government spends more money than it collects in taxes  
___ 4. created a pool of money that allowed troubled banks to continue lending money to their communities  
___ 5. government-financed building projects

**Column B**

A. National Credit Corporation  
B. budget deficit  
C. American Communist Party  
D. public works  
E. Bonus Army

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

___ 6. By 1932 Hoover had concluded that the only way to provide funding for borrowers was for the government to do the lending, so he requested that Congress set up the  
A. Reconstruction Finance Corporation.  
B. Federal Reserve Board.  
C. Emergency Relief and Construction Act.  
D. National Credit Corporation.

___ 7. Hoover did not want the government to create many new jobs because that would mean increased government  
A. unemployment.  
B. taxes.  
C. regulation.  
D. spending.

___ 8. Between 1930 and 1934, creditors foreclosed on nearly one million farms, and farmers retaliated in all of the following ways EXCEPT by  
A. destroying their crops to reduce the supply and raise prices.  
B. blocking milk trucks and emptying milk cans into ditches.  
C. preventing the delivery of vegetables to distributors.  
D. marching to Washington, D.C., in protest.

___ 9. President Hoover’s image was tarnished by the rout of the Bonus Marchers and the  
A. lingering Depression.  
B. hunger marches.  
C. public works.  
D. National Credit Corporation.

___ 10. Hoover believed that only state and city governments should dole out  
A. loans.  
B. relief.  
C. work programs.  
D. soup kitchens.
Chapter 11 Test, Form A

The Great Depression Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. actress who played the heroine in *Gone with the Wind*
2. comic star of stage and screen who was one of the many people wiped out financially in the stock market crash
3. led the troops that dispersed the Bonus Army
4. wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*, about a family fleeing the Dust Bowl
5. migrants headed West in search of better lives
6. many depositors withdrawing money at once
7. investing in the stock market hoping for a quick profit
8. homeless wanderers who often rode the rails
9. spending more than is collected in taxes
10. stock market crash

Column B

A. hobos
B. Black Tuesday
C. bank run
D. Okies
E. Groucho Marx
F. Douglas MacArthur
G. Vivien Leigh
H. John Steinbeck
I. speculation
J. budget deficit

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. A major campaign issue in the 1928 election was
   A. economic recovery.  C. Depression relief.
   B. Prohibition.  D. social reform.

12. Alfred E. Smith endured a smear campaign in the 1928 election because he was
   A. a Quaker.  C. Catholic.
   B. a Mormon.  D. Jewish.

13. Stock prices first began to decline in late 1929 because
   A. stockbrokers stopped margin loans.  C. several companies went bankrupt.
   B. company earnings declined.  D. investors began to sell their stock.

14. During the Great Depression, when a bank collapsed,
   A. the government stepped in to run the bank.
   B. the government covered the bank’s debts.
   C. the government repaid deposits on insured accounts only.
   D. depositors lost their savings.

15. The Federal Reserve contributed to the Depression by
   A. keeping interest rates low.
   B. speculating on market interest rates.
   C. loaning to foreign companies.
   D. loaning to speculators.
16. Farmers on the Great Plains began to lose their crops during the Depression because
   A. the soil lost its fertility.  
   B. frequent rains eroded the soil.  
   C. a fungus depleted the soil of nutrients.  
   D. a terrible drought dried the soil.

17. President Hoover hoped that public works would
   A. solve the budget deficit.  
   B. spur the construction industry.  
   C. provide jobs lost in the private sector.  
   D. help reduce farm foreclosures.

18. The National Credit Corporation tried to rescue troubled banks by allowing them to
   A. restructure how they loaned money to the public.  
   B. continue lending money to their communities.  
   C. finance public works projects.  
   D. continue offering direct relief.

19. President Hoover opposed direct federal relief to the unemployed because he believed that
   A. only state and city governments should dole out relief.  
   B. federal relief would shorten the Depression.  
   C. charities could provide sufficient relief until the economy improved.  
   D. individuals should be responsible for taking care of themselves.

20. Thousands of World War I veterans came to Washington in 1932 to lobby Congress to
   A. enact a bonus for war veterans and their families.  
   B. pass legislation giving veterans their promised bonus early.  
   C. provide public works jobs for unemployed veterans.  
   D. provide military jobs for unemployed veterans.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Use the example depicted in the diagram to explain how buying on margin works, and its risks and rewards.

22. Discuss three major causes of the Great Depression.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. According to the chart, a decline in the sales of automobiles meant there was less demand for
   A. glass.
   B. auto insurance.
   C. repair shops.
   D. oil.

24. According to the excerpt, who did the people of the United States turn to in order to solve difficult economic problems?
   A. European nations
   B. business leaders
   C. private charities
   D. the government

25. Which event listed below caused the migration of people as described in this excerpt?
   A. the Great Depression
   B. the Dust Bowl
   C. the stock market crash
   D. the Bonus Army march
DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Election of 1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issue</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herbert Hoover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favored ban on liquor sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not favor ban on liquor sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alfred E. Smith</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaker; embarrassed by charges against Smith and tried to quash them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic; many believed Catholic Church would rule the U.S. if Smith was elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promised to continue the trend of prosperity; “two cars in every garage”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith’s biggest problem was the strength of the economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Describe the differences between Hoover and Smith as outlined in this chart.

“When the closing bell rang, the great bull market was dead and buried. 16,410,000 shares had changed hands. Leading stocks had lost as much as 77% of their peak value. The Dow Jones Index was off 40%. . . . Not only the little speculators, but the lordly, experienced big traders had been wiped out . . . and the whole financial structure of the nation had been shaken to its foundations.”

—from Stock Market Crash, 1929

27. At the closing bell, how had investors and the nation been affected?
The Great Depression Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
   1. Democratic candidate in the 1928 election
   2. first African American to win an Academy Award
   3. head of the Food Administration during World War I
   4. loss of property due to nonpayment of a mortgage
   5. buying now and making payments each month
   6. communities of makeshift shacks on public lands
   7. system for buying and selling shares of companies
   8. drought-related conditions in the Great Plains
   9. money that went directly to impoverished families
  10. stockbroker’s demand for immediate repayment of a loan

Column B
   A. shantytowns
   B. Alfred E. Smith
   C. Hattie McDaniel
   D. stock market
   E. relief
   F. foreclosed
   G. installment plan
   H. margin call
   I. Dust Bowl
   J. Herbert Hoover

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

  11. A major contribution to Herbert Hoover’s landslide victory in the 1928 election was
       A. the prosperity of the 1920s.  C. his promise to end Prohibition.
       B. his tax relief plan.  D. his plan to support farm prices.

  12. Before the late 1920s, stock prices
       A. did not change much.
       B. generally reflected the stocks’ true value.
       C. had little to do with the economy.
       D. were too high for most people to afford.

  13. The stock market crash weakened the nation’s banks because
       A. banks had invested their deposits in the stock market.
       B. banks depended on their stock for operating funds.
       C. investors no longer had money to deposit in banks.
       D. investors could no longer afford to take out loans from banks.

  14. Most economists agree that a key cause of the Depression was
       A. overconsumption.  C. inflation.
       B. overproduction.  D. deflation.
15. In search of work or a better life during the Depression, many unemployed people
   A. destroyed “Hoovervilles.”
   B. became farmers.
   C. became homeless.
   D. rode the rails.

16. The first feature-length animated film was
   A. Animal Crackers.
   B. The Wizard of Oz.
   C. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.
   D. Mr. Smith Goes to Washington.

17. To pay for public works, the government would have to raise taxes or
   A. print money.
   B. reduce inflation.
   C. lay off federal employees.
   D. borrow money.

18. The purpose of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was to
   A. regulate the stock market.
   B. manage public works projects.
   C. make loans to banks, railroads, and other businesses.
   D. administer public assistance programs for the homeless.

19. The Emergency Relief and Construction Act provided
   A. direct relief to impoverished families.
   B. loans to the states for direct relief.
   C. loans to businesses willing to create jobs.
   D. direct relief to struggling banks and businesses.

20. In May 1932, the Senate voted down a bill that would have
   A. given special tax cuts to members of the military.
   B. guaranteed health care for all U.S. citizens.
   C. authorized early payment of World War I bonuses.
   D. provided jobs to all military veterans.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Use the diagram to help you explain how banks operate and why runs on banks can result in bank failure.

22. Describe Herbert Hoover’s dilemma in considering whether to greatly increase public works projects to spur economic recovery.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. According to the chart on the right, in what year was the largest gap between the annual high and the annual low in the stock market?
   A. 1929
   B. 1932
   C. 1920
   D. 1926

24. In 1929, what did many people believe the country needed, according to the excerpt?
   A. trade with other nations
   B. to regain its confidence
   C. to mint more money
   D. higher tariffs

25. What two philosophical positions are contrasted in this excerpt?
   A. individualism and imperialism
   B. individualism and socialism
   C. socialism and laissez-faire economics
   D. capitalism and socialism
**Chapter 11 Test, Form B**

**DIRECTIONS:** **Short Answer**  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. **(4 points each)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Herbert Hoover</th>
<th>Alfred E. Smith</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Prohibition</td>
<td>Favored ban on liquor sales</td>
<td>Did not favor ban on liquor sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Quaker; embarrassed by charges against Smith and tried to quash them</td>
<td>Catholic; many believed Catholic Church would rule the U.S. if Smith was elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Promised to continue the trend of prosperity; “two cars in every garage”</td>
<td>Smith’s biggest problem was the strength of the economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. What were two advantages Hoover had over Smith?

“Walking through an American city, you might find few signs of the depression. . . . You might notice that a great many shops were untenanted . . . ; that few factory chimneys were smoking; that the streets were not so crowded with trucks. . . . Otherwise things might seem to you to be going on much as usual. The major phenomena of the depression were mostly negative and did not assail the eye.”

—from *During the Depression*

27. What signs of the Depression might one notice while walking through an American city, according to the excerpt?
Section Quiz 12-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. closing banks before bank runs could put them out of business
2. put 3 million young men to work outdoors
3. independent agency set up by Congress to regulate the stock market
4. channeled money to state and local agencies
5. Roosevelt’s policies during the Great Depression

Column B

A. Civilian Conservation Corp
B. bank holidays
C. New Deal
D. Federal Emergency Relief Association
E. Securities Exchange Commission

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. While recovering from polio, who did Roosevelt depend on to keep his name prominent in the New York Democratic Party?
   A. his cousin Theodore
   B. his wife Eleanor
   C. Alfred E. Smith
   D. Woodrow Wilson

7. The period between March 9 and June 16, 1933, when Congress passed 15 major acts to meet an economic crisis, was called the
   A. First New Deal.
   B. New Nationalism.
   C. Hundred Days.
   D. New Freedom.

8. Bank runs increased before Roosevelt’s inauguration in part because some people feared he would abandon the gold standard and reduce the value of
   A. the dollar.
   B. silver.
   C. farm crops.
   D. mortgages.

9. While in the New York State Senate, Roosevelt won a reputation as a
   A. party boss.
   B. progressive reformer.
   C. Republican.
   D. conservative.

10. Which program paid farmers not to grow certain crops, such as cotton, corn, wheat, and tobacco?
    A. the Federal Emergency Relief Administration
    B. the National Recovery Administration
    C. the Farm Credit Administration
    D. the Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Section Quiz 12-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. funded the construction of highways, buildings, and parks</td>
<td>A. National Labor Relations Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. government practice of abandoning a balanced budget and borrowing</td>
<td>B. deficit spending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money to pay for programs</td>
<td>C. Social Security Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. law assisting older Americans and the unemployed</td>
<td>D. Works Progress Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and to bargain</td>
<td>E. Schechter v. United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collectively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. struck down the National Industrial Recovery Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. labor relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. union activism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. binding arbitration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A. Share Our Wealth clubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. American Liberty League.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. National Union for Social Justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Townshend Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>A. impose heavy taxes on the wealthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. employ a massive redistribution of wealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. distribute a pension to elderly citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. end union and labor organizing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>A. the Second New Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. the New Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. the American Liberty Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. the Townshend Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Francis Townshend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Charles Coughlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Harry Hopkins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 12-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
1. head of the Public Works Administration
2. mediating role of the government to work out conflicts among competing interest groups
3. head of the Works Progress Administration
4. argument that the government should spend heavily during a recession
5. first woman to hold a cabinet post as Secretary of Labor

Column B
A. Harry Hopkins
B. Frances Perkins
C. Harold Ickes
D. broker state
E. Keynesianism

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Who helped bring about the change in the African American and women’s vote?
   A. Frances Perkins
   B. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt
   C. Alfred Landon
   D. Huey Long

7. The Farm Security Administration gave loans to tenant farmers so that they could
   A. purchase their own farms.
   B. reverse their evictions from tenant farms.
   C. sue their former landowners.
   D. put their tenant farms back into production.

8. The Fair Labor Standards Act abolished child labor, limited the workweek to 44 hours for most workers, and
   A. gave workers the right to join a union.
   B. set the first federal minimum wage.
   C. provided labor mediation for disputes.
   D. implemented a fair-hiring provision.

9. What created the impression that Roosevelt was trying to interfere with the Constitution’s separation of powers and undermine the Court’s independence?
   A. cutting federal programs
   B. the recession of 1937
   C. the court-packing plan
   D. the broker state plan

10. Two important Supreme Court decisions resulted in allowing the federal government to mediate between competing groups and increased federal power over
    A. the military.
    B. international relations.
    C. the states.
    D. the economy.
Roosevelt and the New Deal

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. hired workers directly, including thousands of women, to build or improve airports, roads, and playgrounds
2. established a 44-hour workweek for most workers
3. established for the elderly and unemployed workers
4. required companies that sold stocks and bonds to provide complete and truthful information to investors
5. awarded contracts to construction companies to build highways, dams, schools, and other facilities
6. subsidized loans for builders willing to buy blocks of slums and build low-cost housing
7. prohibited commercial banks from speculating on the stock market
8. formed to oppose the New Deal
9. sponsored the controversial Federal Number One program
10. covered people’s savings in banks against loss

Column B

A. Glass-Steagall Act
B. Fair Labor Standards Act
C. National Housing Act
D. Works Progress Administration
E. Public Works Administration
F. American Liberty League
G. Securities Act
H. Civil Works Administration
I. Social Security Act
J. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. As governor of New York, Franklin Roosevelt oversaw the creation of the first state relief agency to aid
   A. families living in poverty.  
   B. the elderly.  
   C. the unemployed.  
   D. state-run homeless shelters.

12. During the Depression, many state governors declared “bank holidays” to
   A. give bank employees a break.  
   B. prevent bank runs.  
   C. reduce the value of the dollar.  
   D. help the Federal Reserve.

13. Roosevelt’s advisers who supported “New Nationalism” wanted government agencies to
   A. work with businesses.  
   B. run key parts of the economy.  
   C. break up big companies.  
   D. set up welfare programs.

14. To fight the Depression, the first thing Roosevelt set out to do was to
   A. provide direct relief to people.  
   B. set up public works programs.  
   C. restore confidence in the banks.  
   D. provide relief for farmers.
15. To regulate the stock market, Congress created the

16. The National Industrial Recovery Act allowed business, labor, and the
government to cooperate in setting up
   A. trusts to promote competition.      C. tax regulations for each industry.
   B. codes of fair competition.        D. hiring requirements for each industry.

17. One purpose of the Townsend plan was to
   A. free up jobs for the unemployed.   C. nationalize the banking system.
   B. redistribute wealth.              D. end public works programs.

18. In the case *Schechter v. United States*, the Supreme Court struck down
   A. the first New Deal.               C. deficit spending.
   B. the authority of the NRA.        D. the Glass-Steagall Act.

19. Framers of the Social Security Act saw it primarily as
   A. an insurance measure.            C. a retirement pension measure.
   B. a welfare measure.              D. a relief measure.

20. Franklin Roosevelt’s “court-packing plan” was a serious mistake because
   A. many Americans opposed the idea of forced retirement.
   B. the angry judges reacted by striking down much of the New Deal legislation.
   C. it appeared to interfere with the Constitution’s separation of powers.
   D. the angry judges struck down the plan as unconstitutional.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay**  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe Franklin Roosevelt’s personality and approach to the nation’s problems.

22. Fill in the diagram about the Social Security system. Then write an essay describing how it initially worked, who benefited, and who did not.
### DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions

Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</td>
<td>March 1933</td>
<td>Employed single men, ages 18–25, for natural resource conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</td>
<td>May 1933</td>
<td>Built hydroelectric plants and dams aimed at improving seven Southern states and attracting industry to the South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)</td>
<td>May 1933</td>
<td>Reduced agricultural surplus and raised prices for struggling farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA)</td>
<td>May 1933</td>
<td>Granted federal money to state and local governments to be used to help the unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Recovery Administration (NRA)</td>
<td>June 1933</td>
<td>Controlled industrial production and prices with industry-created codes of fair competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)</td>
<td>June 1933</td>
<td>Guaranteed bank deposits up to $2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works Administration (PWA)</td>
<td>June 1933</td>
<td>Provided employment in construction of airports, parks, schools, and roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Works Administration (CWA)</td>
<td>November 1933</td>
<td>Provided employment in construction of airports, parks, schools, and roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)</td>
<td>June 1934</td>
<td>Regulated the stock market to avoid dishonest practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Which federal agency helped the unemployed but did not actually create employment?
   A. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
   B. Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA)
   C. Public Works Administration (PWA)
   D. Civil Works Administration (CWA)

24. Which policy directly affected the trend on unemployment between 1933 and 1937, as shown in the chart?
   A. the Second New Deal
   B. the National Labor Relations Act
   C. the Committee for Industrial Organization
   D. the Agricultural Adjustment Act
25. According to Roosevelt, what is it time for the people and nation to do?
   A. not cower from the current situation  
   B. accept their current conditions  
   C. ignore their problems  
   D. follow their leader

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. How did the acts shown in the table above help to better protect American citizens?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Legislation</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Works Progress Administration (WPA)</td>
<td>Combated unemployment; created jobs throughout economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Act</td>
<td>Created unemployment system, disability insurance, old-age pension, and child welfare benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act)</td>
<td>Guaranteed workers right to organize unions and to bargain collectively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27. Who, according to the excerpt, will benefit from the Social Security Act?

   “Old people who are in need, unemployables, children, mothers and the sightless, will find systematic regular provisions for needs. The Act limits the Federal aid to not more than $15 per month for the individual, provided the State in which he resides appropriates a like amount.”

   —from Social Security
Chapter 12 Test, Form B

Roosevelt and the New Deal

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

____ 1. started the United Auto Workers (UAW)  
____ 2. offered unemployed young men work planting trees, fighting forest fires, and building reservoirs  
____ 3. set up a process whereby dissatisfied union members could take their complaints to binding arbitration  
____ 4. urged consumers to buy goods only from companies that displayed its blue eagle symbol  
____ 5. promoted codes of fair competition  
____ 6. Louisiana senator who championed the downtrodden and built a powerful and corrupt political machine  
____ 7. leader of the United Mine Workers  
____ 8. treasury secretary who favored balancing the budget  
____ 9. head of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and, later, the Works Progress Administration  
____ 10. proposed a monthly government pension for citizens over age 60 to be entirely spent each month

Column B

A. Civilian Conservation Corps  
B. Wagner Act  
C. National Industrial Recovery Act  
D. Committee for Industrial Organization  
E. Huey Long  
F. Harry Hopkins  
G. John L. Lewis  
H. National Recovery Administration  
I. Henry Morgenthau  
J. Francis Townsend

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

____ 11. Although they disagreed on specifics, Roosevelt’s advisers favored government  
A. promotion of competition.  
B. assistance to small business.  
C. involvement in health care.  
D. intervention in the economy.

____ 12. Roosevelt’s advisers who supported “New Freedom” wanted government to  
A. work together with business.  
B. run key parts of the economy.  
C. break up big companies.  
D. set up welfare programs.

____ 13. The Emergency Banking Relief Act helped solve the banking crisis by  
A. putting all banks under government operation.  
B. declaring that the gold standard would not be abandoned.  
C. issuing licenses to banks that federal examiners found to be financially sound.  
D. closing the banks long enough for the Federal Reserve to replenish their gold reserves.
14. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration tried to help farmers by
   A. helping small farmers become more efficient.
   B. paying them not to grow crops.
   C. buying farm surpluses.
   D. making land available for farming.

15. The Home Owners’ Loan Corporation
   A. provided money to help the unemployed pay their mortgages.
   B. lowered mortgage rates when people lost their jobs and could no longer pay.
   C. lengthened the mortgage repayment term and lowered rates for the employed.
   D. provided low-cost loans to help homeless people buy a home.

16. Congress authorized the Farm Credit Administration to help farmers
   A. refinance their mortgages.
   B. purchase new agricultural equipment.
   C. sell land at a fair price.
   D. increase production with new farming methods.

17. The Federal Number One program employed
   A. young men ages 18 to 25.
   B. workers in the construction industry.
   C. displaced tenant farmers.
   D. people in the arts.

18. The Committee for Industrial Organization set out to organize
   A. white collar workers in Michigan.
   B. office workers in GM’s Flint, Michigan, plant.
   C. all unskilled workers in the steel industry.
   D. all skilled and unskilled workers in the automobile industry.

19. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram about the historic political realignment triggered by the New Deal?
   A. white Southerners
   B. African Americans
   C. business leaders
   D. progressives

20. Roosevelt triggered a new economic downturn in 1937 by
   A. launching new programs.
   B. decreasing government spending.
   C. breaking up trusts.
   D. decreasing taxes.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and the work of the board it created.

22. Discuss the New Deal’s legacy, including its effectiveness in dealing with the Depression and its lasting effects on the role of government.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

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<td>June 1933</td>
<td>Provided employment in construction of airports, parks, schools, and roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Works Administration (CWA)</td>
<td>November 1933 (cancelled 1934)</td>
<td>Provided employment in construction of airports, parks, schools, and roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)</td>
<td>June 1934</td>
<td>Regulated the stock market to avoid dishonest practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Study the chart above. Which federal agency provided benefits specific to the South?
   A. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
   B. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
   C. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
   D. Civil Works Administration (CWA)

24. Which event explains the change in unemployment from 1937 to 1938, as shown in the chart on the right?
   A. new banking regulations
   B. the Fair Labor Standards Act
   C. the recession of 1937
   D. the failure of the court-packing plan

Unemployment, 1933–1940

“This trip to the mining areas was my first contact with the work being done by the Quakers. I liked the idea of trying to put people to work to help themselves. The men were started on projects and taught to use their abilities to develop new skills. The women were encouraged to revive any household arts they might once have known . . .”
—Eleanor Roosevelt

25. According to the excerpt, Eleanor Roosevelt complimented the Quakers for
   A. developing technologies to make their work easier.
   B. finding skilled workers to complete unfinished jobs.
   C. helping to train people.
   D. helping women find jobs.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer
Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Study the chart on the right, and then discuss the trend in union membership between 1933 and 1943.

27. Which “horse,” according to Roosevelt, is not pulling its weight, and why?
**Unit 4 Posttest, Form A**

**Boom and Bust**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tactic used by union organizers</td>
<td>A. supply-side economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. money provided directly to people in need</td>
<td>B. Agricultural Adjustment Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Roosevelt’s attempt to appoint new Supreme Court justices</td>
<td>C. bootlegging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. awarded contracts to construction companies to build highways, dams, and schools</td>
<td>D. sit-down strikes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. made illegal liquor readily available in rural America</td>
<td>E. deficit spending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. paid farmers to take land out of production</td>
<td>F. John Maynard Keynes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. paying with borrowed money</td>
<td>G. relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. argued that government should spend heavily during a recession</td>
<td>H. court-packing plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. promoting economic growth through lower taxes</td>
<td>I. Public Works Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. investors trying to make a quick profit on the stock market</td>
<td>J. speculators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. Rather than giving money directly to people in need, Roosevelt
   A. supported work programs for the unemployed.
   B. lowered the cost of food and housing.
   C. encouraged people to take out bank loans.
   D. distributed free food and clothing.

12. The Scopes trial tested a law that banned the
   A. sale of liquor.
   B. Ku Klux Klan.
   C. teaching of creationism.
   D. teaching of evolution.

13. A major element of the new morality was
   A. an increase in stay-at-home mothers.
   B. an increase in support for women’s independence.
   C. a decrease in the use of automobiles.
   D. an increase in traditional values in marriage.

14. Which of these is an example of the 1920s rise of nativist ideas?
   A. blaming new European immigrants for the country’s problems.
   B. the strong support for Sacco and Vanzetti
   C. the formation of a Catholic Boys Club by William J. Simmons
   D. the popularity of Sigmund Freud’s psychological theories

*(continued)*
15. Most Americans of the 1920s wanted to avoid future wars by
   A. banning Japan from the League of Nations.
   B. dividing Germany among the Allies.
   C. avoiding involvement in world affairs.
   D. forbidding Germany to rebuild its armed forces.

16. Representatives of eight countries gathered at the Washington Conference
    in 1921 to discuss
   A. economic aid to Europe.
   B. reparations.
   C. the League of Nations.
   D. disarmament.

17. Which of the following statements about Andrew Mellon is true?
   A. He believed in applying business principles to government.
   B. He was the secretary of the treasury under Wilson.
   C. He increased government spending.
   D. He advocated an increase in income tax rates.

18. Roosevelt included the Emergency Banking Relief Act in his plan to
    A. protect depositors from bank fraud.
    B. restore confidence in the banking system.
    C. praise the banking system for how it conducted business.
    D. restore government control over the banking system.

19. To prevent fraud in the stock market, Congress created the
    B. Securities and Exchange Commission.
    C. National Recovery Administration.
    D. Social Security Administration.

20. Framers of the Social Security Act saw it primarily as an insurance bill
    because
   A. workers paid premiums.
   B. it provided welfare benefits.
   C. it provided aid to poor families with young children.
   D. it made relief payments directly to needy families.

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Explain how the Volstead Act contributed to a rise in organized crime.

22. Explain how overproduction helped cause the Great Depression.
Boom and Bust

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bars that operated in secret during Prohibition</td>
<td>A. reparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. theory that human beings developed over millions of years</td>
<td>B. Jack Dempsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. world heavyweight boxing champion from 1919 to 1926</td>
<td>C. bull market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. narrow focus on local interests</td>
<td>D. Calvin Coolidge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. payments required as punishment for starting a war</td>
<td>E. Duke Ellington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. belief that the world was formed according to the Bible’s description</td>
<td>F. open shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. bandleader during the Harlem Renaissance</td>
<td>G. creationism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. rising stock prices over a long period</td>
<td>H. provincialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. president who could be “silent in five languages”</td>
<td>I. evolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. employees are not required to join a union</td>
<td>J. speakeasies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The Emergency Quota Act admitted immigrants to the United States based on
   A. sponsorship by an American citizen.  C. wealth.
   B. job skills.  D. ethnic identity and national origin.

12. Which amendment repealed Prohibition?
   A. Twenty-second Amendment  C. Nineteenth Amendment
   B. Twenty-first Amendment  D. Eighteenth Amendment

13. Claude McKay, Langston Hughes, and the Cotton Club were all part of the
   A. Black Nationalist Movement.  C. South Side Renaissance.

14. What major effect did the new automobile industry of the 1920s have on American society?
   A. Workers did not commute any more.
   B. The mail delivery system expanded across the country.
   C. People moved from the suburbs to the city.
   D. Car costs were reduced by the mass production system.
15. During the 1920s, unions declined in part because many corporations instituted
A. cooperative individualism.         C. sociological departments.
B. reparations.                      D. welfare capitalism.

16. All of the following characterized the consumer society of the 1920s EXCEPT
A. there was less borrowing of money for fear of being in debt.
B. advertisers developed messages for mass audiences.
C. welfare capitalism provided workers with improved benefits.
D. products focused on Americans’ concerns with fashion and success.

17. Which of the following was a likely cause of the Great Depression?
A. decreasing purchasing power of Americans in debt
B. low tariffs restricting the sale of goods
C. an increase in major cash purchases by consumers
D. the sale of too many automobiles in a flooded market

18. Which of the following statements about Roosevelt’s election to a second term is true?
A. Roosevelt won in a very close electoral count.
B. Changes in African American voting patterns helped elect him.
C. It preceded the Supreme Court-packing move.
D. The upper classes continued to strongly support Roosevelt.

19. The goal of the 1937 National Housing Act was to
A. restrict the practice of tenant farming.
B. restrict the amount by which landlords could raise rents.
C. subsidize the building of low-cost housing.
D. subsidize the building of slums in several cities.

20. To pull the economy out of a recession, Keynesian economists advocated
A. deficit spending.         C. raising taxes.
B. balancing the budget.    D. raising interest rates.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Explain how Henry Ford was able to make automobiles affordable for the majority of Americans.

22. Describe the main provisions of the Social Security Act.
Global Struggles

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. imaginary line between Communist Eastern Europe and the West
2. murder of millions of European Jews by the Nazis
3. American policy to stop the spread of communism
4. period of rapidly increasing birthrates between 1945 and 1961
5. leader of the Nazi Party
6. period of confrontation and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union
7. the Communist revolution in this nation shocked Americans
8. a cultural distance between children and their parents in the 1950s
9. a disease that terrorized Americans during the 1940s and 1950s
10. the president responsible for creating more than 40,000 miles of interstate highway

Column B

A. Cold War
B. China
C. Dwight Eisenhower
D. iron curtain
E. Adolf Hitler
F. polio
G. generation gap
H. “final solution”
I. baby boom
J. containment

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The Nazi Party in Germany was similar to Italy’s
   A. Communist Party.
   B. Socialist Party.
   C. Fascist Party.
   D. Anarchist Party.

12. The British Royal Air Force’s attempt to save Britain from German invasion is known as the
   A. Battle of the Bulge.
   B. English Channel Defense.
   C. Churchill Plan.
   D. Battle of Britain.

13. What is the major tenet of fascism?
   A. that individuals and nations should work together to be great
   B. that government-run collective businesses are best
   C. that a nation is more important than an individual
   D. that individuals should elect government officials
14. In their major offensive to liberate Europe, the Allies landed their invasion forces in
   A. Antwerp, Belgium.  
   B. Normandy, France.  
   C. Hamburg, Germany.  
   D. Warsaw, Poland.

15. The American program to build an atomic bomb was called
   A. the Manhattan Project. 
   B. Operation Overlord. 
   C. D-Day. 
   D. Operation Liberty.

16. During World War II, women joined the workforce in large numbers due to
   A. Roosevelt’s Executive Order 8802. 
   B. the Great Depression. 
   C. a sharp rise in the inflation rate. 
   D. wartime labor shortages.

17. A United States bomber dropped the first atomic bomb on
   A. Hiroshima. 
   B. Nagasaki.  
   C. Tokyo.  
   D. Iwo Jima.

18. In the wake of the Korean War, the United States
   A. focused entirely on containing communism in Europe. 
   B. cut military spending and returned to isolationism. 
   C. entered into an alliance with China and North Korea. 
   D. became more militarily involved in Asia.

19. The tactic of damaging reputations with vague and unfounded charges of Communist Party affiliation was called
   A. bolshevism. 
   B. Marshallism. 
   C. McCarthyism.  
   D. fascism.

20. The GI Bill enabled many returning soldiers to
   A. find jobs in business. 
   B. deal with their war experiences. 
   C. purchase homes with low interest loans. 
   D. make a career in military service.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Successful testing of the atomic bomb set off a debate about whether to use it against Japan. Describe what you think might have been the arguments on each side of the debate. Why do you think President Truman finally decided to use it?

22. In the years following World War II, television ownership soared. How do you think the rise of television affected the Hollywood movie industry? What kinds of things do you think Hollywood might have done in response?
Global Struggles

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. owned by more than 80 percent of families by 1957
2. prime minister of Britain during most of World War II
3. president of the United States during World War II
4. leader of Italy during World War II
5. supply of food and other materials to a blockaded city
6. emperor of Japan during World War II
7. took over the Soviet Union after Lenin’s death in 1924
8. accusations of Communist subversion in American society
9. a provision for American economic aid to Europe
10. communities built outside of large cities

Column B

A. Red Scare
B. suburbs
C. Hirohito
D. Franklin Roosevelt
E. Marshall Plan
F. Berlin Airlift
G. Winston Churchill
H. Joseph Stalin
I. Benito Mussolini
J. television

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. In the 1930s, many Americans supported a policy of avoiding international conflicts called
   A. brinkmanship.  
   B. internationalism.  
   C. isolationism.  
   D. the Truman Doctrine.

12. Which statement about the advertising industry during the 1950s is true?
   A. Advertisements were not effective in selling products.
   B. The advertising industry used only prints ads to sell products.
   C. Advertisements used new marketing techniques to help sell products.
   D. The advertising industry struggled to survive in the 1950s.

13. What happened on December 7, 1941?
   A. A German U-boat sank the Lusitania.  
   B. Germany invaded Great Britain.  
   C. Japan declared war.  
   D. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

14. Before September 1, 1939, Hitler’s aggressive actions included
   A. invading France. 
   B. the forced unification of Germany and Austria. 
   C. giving up Danzig to Poland. 
   D. a massive preparation to invade the Soviet Union.
15. How was Roosevelt able to help Britain before the United States joined World War II?
   A. by exchanging bases for old American destroyers
   B. by declaring the Neutrality Act null and void
   C. by selling arms without telling Congress
   D. by getting Congress to nullify the Neutrality Act

16. How did the Allies drive back the Japanese in the Pacific?
   A. bombing Tokyo
   B. blockading Japan
   C. kamikaze attacks
   D. island hopping

17. Which of the following occurred during the Korean War?
   A. The Soviet Union helped South Korea build up an army.
   B. President Truman backed the battle plans of General MacArthur.
   C. Chinese cities were bombed with atomic weapons.
   D. China entered the war and fought UN troops.

18. Which of the following occurred in the United States during the Cold War?
   A. Sputnik was launched right after NASA was created.
   B. President Eisenhower reduced the nuclear arsenal.
   C. Hollywood ignored the tensions of the Cold War.
   D. People practiced duck-and-cover drills in schools.

19. The House Un-American Activities Committee was pushed by the F.B.I. to
   A. infiltrate groups suspected of plotting against the government.
   B. hold public hearings on Communist subversion of the government.
   C. interview thousands of federal employees and test their loyalty.
   D. manage relationships with defense contractors and prioritize war production.

20. Jonas Salk made a major breakthrough by developing
   A. the transistor.
   B. ENIAC.
   C. cinemascope.
   D. a vaccine against polio.

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. How did the Great Depression lead to the rise of dictators around the world?

22. How was the role of American women in World War II different from their role in World War I?
Section Quiz 13-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. Germany, Italy, and Japan
2. idea that a country should focus on its own problems and avoid international commitments
3. Adolf Hitler’s autobiography
4. a type of aggressive nationalism
5. resource-rich province of China invaded by the Japanese

Column B

A. isolationism
B. Axis Powers
C. fascism
D. *Mein Kampf*
E. Manchuria

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Who was a fervent anti-Communist and a great admirer of Benito Mussolini?
   A. Adolf Hitler
   B. Joseph Stalin
   C. Francisco Franco
   D. Vladimir Lenin

7. Many military officers in Japan believed Japan was destined to dominate
   A. North America.
   B. South America.
   C. East Asia.
   D. Europe.

8. In 1928 the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin began a massive effort to
   A. overthrow communism.
   B. industrialize his country.
   C. educate the peasants.
   D. increase trade.

9. One of the new political parties to rise during the political and economic chaos in Germany after World War I was the National Socialist German Workers’ Party, also known as the
   A. Socialist Party.
   B. Nazi Party.
   C. Fascist Party.
   D. Bolshevik Party.

10. Who was the leader of the 1936 rebellion in Spain that quickly became a civil war?
    A. Benito Mussolini
    B. Vladimir Lenin
    C. Francisco Franco
    D. Gerald M. Nye
Section Quiz 13-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.  Write the correct letters in the blanks.  (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___  1. lightning war</td>
<td>A. blitzkrieg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___  2. unification</td>
<td>B. Danzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___  3. concrete bunkers and fortifications built by the French</td>
<td>C. Maginot Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along the German border</td>
<td>D. appeasement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___  4. the policy of giving concessions in exchange for peace</td>
<td>E. Anschluss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___  5. a Polish port city with strong German roots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.  (10 points each)

___  6. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact contained a secret deal between Germany and the Soviet Union to divide
   A. Czechoslovakia.  
   B. Belgium. 
   C. Austria. 
   D. Poland.  

___  7. The air battle between the German Luftwaffe and the British air force that began in June 1940 and lasted into the fall of 1940 became known as
   A. sitzkrieg. 
   B. the Battle of Britain. 
   C. the Munich Crisis. 
   D. the "Miracle at Dunkirk." 

___  8. In 1938, Britain and France agreed to Hitler’s demand for the Sudetenland, an area of
   A. Czechoslovakia. 
   B. Austria. 
   C. Poland. 
   D. Belgium. 

___  9. Before they could attack France, Hitler and his generals had to invade
   A. Austria and Czechoslovakia. 
   B. Japan and China. 
   C. Belgium and Luxemburg. 
   D. The Soviet Union and Britain. 

___  10. After being trapped by the Germans in Belgium, the only port remaining open for Britain and France to evacuate their surviving troops was at
   A. Antwerp. 
   B. Brussels. 
   C. Dunkirk. 
   D. Danzig.
**Section Quiz 13-3**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hebrew for “catastrophe” and used specifically to refer to the Holocaust</td>
<td><strong>A. Nuremberg Laws</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the country which revoked landing certificates for those aboard the SS St. Louis</td>
<td><strong>B. Auschwitz</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. extermination camp where 1,600,000 people died</td>
<td><strong>C. Cuba</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. German government’s secret police</td>
<td><strong>D. Shoah</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. took citizenship away from Jewish Germans and banned marriage between Jews and other Germans</td>
<td><strong>E. Gestapo</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. What event in 1938 marked a significant escalation in the Nazi policy of persecution against the Jews?</td>
<td><strong>A. Kristallnacht</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. Nuremberg Laws</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. Wannsee Conference</strong></td>
<td><strong>D. Battle of Britain</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Few Americans wanted to raise immigration quotas, even to accommodate European</td>
<td><strong>A. leaders.</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. trade.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. peace.</strong></td>
<td><strong>D. refugees.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. What was the name of one of the first and largest concentration camps built near the town of Weimar in 1937?</td>
<td><strong>A. Wannsee</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. Buchenwald</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. Treblinka</strong></td>
<td><strong>D. Kristallnacht</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Nazis reserved their strongest hatred for Jews, although they also held other groups in contempt including homosexuals, the disabled, Gypsies, and</td>
<td><strong>A. Christians.</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. Scandinavians.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. Slavic peoples.</strong></td>
<td><strong>D. the Japanese.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. In 1942 Nazi leaders met to make plans for exterminating Europe’s Jews more quickly and efficiently at</td>
<td><strong>A. the Wannsee Conference.</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. the Munich Conference.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. the St. Louis Affair.</strong></td>
<td><strong>D. the Berlin Meetings.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 13-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A. Lend-Lease Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B. hemispheric defense zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. Neutrality Act of 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D. strategic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>E. Reuben James</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

| 6.       | A. Austria.                        |
| 7.       | B. France.                         |
| 8.       | C. the Soviet Union.               |

| 7.       | B. Britain.                        |
| 8.       | C. the Philippines.                |


| 6.       | A. America First Committee.        |
| 7.       | B. Fight for Freedom Committee.    |
| 8.       | C. Committee to Defend America.    |

| 6.       | A. sinking of the Reuben James     |
| 7.       | B. Americans’ horror at the...     |
| 8.       | C. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor |
| 9.       | D. the Atlantic Charter            |
## Chapter 13 Test, Form A

### A World in Flames

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (*3 points each*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. unification</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> blitzkrieg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nazi extermination camp</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> Benito Mussolini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Der Fuhrer</td>
<td><strong>C.</strong> Neville Chamberlain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. period when Britain and France waited for the Germans to attack</td>
<td><strong>D.</strong> Holocaust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nazi government secret police</td>
<td><strong>E.</strong> Auschwitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Il Duce</td>
<td><strong>F.</strong> Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. mass killing of millions of European Jews by the Nazis</td>
<td><strong>G.</strong> Anschluss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. requirement imposed by the Neutrality Act of 1937 for the purchase</td>
<td><strong>H.</strong> cash and carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. used a large number of tanks and aircraft to encircle enemies and</td>
<td><strong>I.</strong> Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut off supply lines</td>
<td><strong>J.</strong> sitzkrieg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. leader who promised “peace in our time.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (*4 points each*)

11. Two causes of the rise of dictatorships after World War I were  
   - **A.** the peace treaty and economic depression.  
   - **B.** new political ideas and economic depression.  
   - **C.** the peace treaty and lack of strong leadership after the war.  
   - **D.** new political ideas and lack of strong leadership after the war.

12. Adolf Hitler blamed Germany’s defeat in World War I on the  
   - **A.** weak German ruler.  
   - **B.** democratic form of government.  
   - **C.** Jews.  
   - **D.** Slavs.

13. The Nye Committee report created the impression that America’s entry into World War I was influenced by  
   - **A.** attacks on American merchant ships.  
   - **B.** militarism in Europe.  
   - **C.** American arms manufacturers.  
   - **D.** the American Communist Party.

14. Stalin agreed to a nonaggression treaty with Germany because he believed  
   - **A.** it was the best way to protect Poland.  
   - **B.** that the Soviets and the Nazis had much in common.  
   - **C.** that it would turn Germany against Britain and France and keep the USSR safe.  
   - **D.** it would free him for a war against Britain and France.
15. Which choice best completes the diagram?

A. Spain  C. Japan  
B. USSR  D. Austria

16. The British and French realized that appeasement had failed when Hitler
A. invaded Czechoslovakia.  C. invaded Poland.  
B. invaded Austria.  D. made demands for territory in Poland.

17. The Nuremberg Laws
A. took citizenship away from Jewish Germans.  
B. required all Jewish Germans to move to concentration camps.  
C. required all Jewish Germans to leave the country.  
D. authorized German police to shoot Jewish Germans.

18. Most of the Jewish refugees aboard the SS St. Louis
A. immigrated to the U.S.  C. were given refuge in Mexico.  
B. disembarked in Cuba.  D. died in the Nazis’ “final solution.”

19. The Nazis’ “final solution” referred to their plans to
A. defeat France.  C. exterminate Europe’s Jews.  
B. conquer Britain.  D. rule Europe after conquering it.

20. In presenting his “Four Freedoms,” Roosevelt was trying to
A. justify America’s neutrality.  
B. justify his call for speeding up America’s military build-up.  
C. shift public opinion toward entering the war.  
D. shift public opinion toward helping Britain.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe fascism and the beliefs of its followers.

22. Describe the “Miracle at Dunkirk” and Hitler’s surprising order that helped make it possible.
23. According to the time line above, which of the following events took place first?

A. First Neutrality Act passed
B. World War II begins
C. Hitler appointed chancellor of Germany
D. Spanish Civil War begins

24. According to the time line above, which limitation was put on the rights of Jews in Hitler’s Germany after World War II began?

A. Jews had to ride at the back of a bus.
B. Jews were not permitted to practice medicine.
C. Every Jew over six years old had to wear a yellow Star of David.
D. Jewish children were expelled from German schools.
25. Looking at the circle graph on the right, which of the following is a true statement?

A. More Jews died at Auschwitz than any other group.
B. Jews were not the only ethnic group whose members died in concentration camps.
C. Twice as many Jews died at Auschwitz than any other ethnic group.
D. Both A and B

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

"I address you, the members of the Seventy-seventh Congress, at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word “unprecedented” because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today. . . .

Every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world—assailed either by arms, or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations still at peace."

—from Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s 1941 State of the Union Address

26. When Roosevelt spoke in this passage of the “spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity,” to whom do you think he was referring?

“. . . In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.”

—President Roosevelt

27. In this excerpt from his Four Freedoms speech, Roosevelt mentions four freedoms that are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, but he also uses the phrase, “everywhere in the world.” What do you think was Roosevelt’s vision of the post-war world?
A World in Flames

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match the World War II leaders in Column A with their countries in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Joseph Stalin</td>
<td>A. Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Francisco Franco</td>
<td>B. Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Adolf Hitler</td>
<td>C. Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Benito Mussolini</td>
<td>D. USSR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. believed by Hitler to be a “master race”</td>
<td>A. Aryans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. one of the first and largest Nazi concentration camps</td>
<td>B. internationalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. idea that trade between nations helps to prevent war</td>
<td>C. Buchenwald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. stopped the sale of oil from the United States to Japan</td>
<td>D. Luftwaffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hitler’s autobiography</td>
<td>E. Mein Kampf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. German air force</td>
<td>F. embargo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. To get resources, the Japanese military invaded
   - A. Taiwan.  
   - B. Korea.  
   - C. Tibet.  
   - D. Manchuria.

12. The Neutrality Act of 1935 made it illegal for
   - A. American citizens to join another country’s military.  
   - B. Americans to sell arms to any country at war.  
   - C. Congress to declare war on any country.  
   - D. Americans to join the Communist or Fascist Party.

13. The first area that Hitler “unified” with Germany was
   - A. the Sudetenland.  
   - B. Czechoslovakia.  
   - C. Poland.  
   - D. Austria.
14. In the Munich Conference, Britain and France
   A. told Hitler that they would declare war if he invaded Czechoslovakia.
   B. gave in to Hitler’s demands for the Sudetenland.
   C. allowed Czechoslovakia to become a German protectorate.
   D. told Hitler they would declare war if he invaded Poland.

15. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression treaty contained a secret deal to
   A. divide Poland between them.               C. not fight each other.
   B. divide France between them.               D. fight France and Britain.

16. In the Battle of Britain,
   A. British troops defeated the German ground invasion.
   B. the British sunk most of the German ships that crossed the English Channel.
   C. the German air force destroyed the Royal Air Force.
   D. the Royal Air Force saved Britain from invasion.

17. A night of anti-Jewish violence became known as
   A. blitzkrieg.                               C. Kristallnacht.

18. In the Wannsee Conference, Nazi leaders
   A. planned the invasion of Poland.           C. planned the “final solution.”
   B. negotiated with Britain and France for the Sudetenland.  D. negotiated a nonaggression treaty with the Soviet Union.

19. Roosevelt sent destroyers to Britain in exchange for
   A. cash.                                    C. U.S. bases on British-held territory.
   B. a promise to pay at war’s end.            D. manufactured British goods.

20. The Lend-Lease Act was Roosevelt’s way of getting arms to Britain without Britain having to
   A. pick them up.                            C. take out loans to pay for them.
   B. return them after the war.               D. pay cash.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe Adolf Hitler’s beliefs, including his views on different races.

22. Although no consensus has been reached for why an event so horrifying as the Holocaust could have occurred, give at least five factors that most historians think could have contributed.
23. Referring to the time line above, choose the most accurate statement.
A. World War II began during Roosevelt’s first term in office.
B. Hitler’s first attack in the war was on Rhineland.
C. The “destroyers-for-bases” deal between the United States and Britain occurred before the United States signed legislation limiting trade with warring nations.
D. Poland was the first front in World War II.

24. According to the chart, about how much time passed from when civil rights started to be suspended to when Jews had to openly identify themselves?
A. 2 months
B. 2½ years
C. 5½ years
D. 8½ years
25. According to the chart on the right and your own knowledge, the political ideologies of which of the following countries were most similar to those of Germany?

A. Italy  
B. Russia  
C. Japan  
D. Both B and C

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“[W]e were told by the old-timers to try to look strong, healthy, and to walk in an upright position when our turn came. . . . Because the women I was with were young, only a few were taken out. Their numbers, tattooed on their left arms, were written down by the SS, and after a few days during roll call, their tattoo numbers were called out and these women were marched to the gas chamber.”

—quoted in Echoes from the Holocaust

26. Why do you think it was important for Jews in concentration camps to look young, strong, and healthy?

“Even though large tracts of Europe have fallen . . . we shall not flag or fail. . . . We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.”

—Winston Churchill, quoted in Freedom from Fear

27. Winston Churchill delivered this speech on June 4, 1940. Briefly explain what Churchill is talking about and why he made the speech.


Section Quiz 14-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. agreements that the government made with companies instead of asking for bids</td>
<td>A. WASPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. an African American unit, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, that played an important role during the Battle of Anzio</td>
<td>B. cost-plus contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nickname for American soldiers because of their clothing</td>
<td>C. GIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. made more than 12,000 airplane deliveries</td>
<td>D. Liberty ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. basic cargo transport used during the war</td>
<td>E. Tuskegee Airmen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. The Pittsburgh Courier argued that African Americans should join the war effort in order to achieve a double victory over Hitler’s racism and racism at home in a campaign called</td>
<td>A. “Double V.”</td>
<td>B. “Tuskegee Airmen.”</td>
<td>C. “Fight for Right.”</td>
<td>D. “Two V.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The automobile industry was uniquely suited to the mass production of</td>
<td>A. “Government Issue” clothing.</td>
<td>B. ships.</td>
<td>C. military equipment.</td>
<td>D. buildings to house soldiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. During World War II, the Army enlisted women for the first time, although they were barred from</td>
<td>A. combat.</td>
<td>B. basic training.</td>
<td>C. the barracks.</td>
<td>D. clerical positions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 14-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cargo ships traveled in groups and were escorted by navy warships</td>
<td>A. Battle of Midway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. turning point in the war that put the Germans on the defensive</td>
<td>B. Battle of Stalingrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. commanded the German “Afrika Korps”</td>
<td>C. Bataan Death March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. turning point in the war that stopped the Japanese advance in the Pacific</td>
<td>D. convoy system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. when 78,000 prisoners of war were forced to walk 65 miles to a Japanese prison camp</td>
<td>E. Erwin Rommel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. On April 18, 1942, American bombs fell on Japan for the first time when the carriers’ usual short-ranged bombers were replaced with long-range
   A. paratroopers.  
   B. code breakers.  
   C. radar.  
   D. B-25 bombers.  

7. If British and American troops opened a second front by attacking Germany from the west, it would take pressure off the
   A. Pacific war.  
   B. Soviet Union.  
   C. Italians.  
   D. French.  

8. On November 8, 1942, the American invasion of North Africa began under the command of General
   A. Dwight D. Eisenhower.  
   B. George Patton.  
   C. Douglas MacArthur.  
   D. Chester Nimitz.  

9. In June 1942, decoded Japanese messages alerted the United States to the planned Japanese attack on
   A. Hawaii.  
   B. Midway.  
   C. the Philippines.  
   D. Manchuria.  

10. The Battle of the Atlantic slowly turned in favor of the Allies, in part due to new technology, including depth charges, sonar, and
    A. B-25 bombers.  
    B. mass production.  
    C. convoy systems.  
    D. radar.  

The American Vision: Modern Times
Section Quiz 14-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
1. first civil rights agency established by the federal government since the Reconstruction era
2. one way to produce more food for the war effort
3. tried to help Japanese Americans who had lost property during the relocation
4. created to stabilize both wages and prices
5. symbol of the campaign to hire women during World War II

Column B
A. Japanese American Citizens League
B. victory gardens
C. “Rosie the Riveter”
D. Office of Price Administration
E. Fair Employment Practices Commission

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. The most difficult task facing cities with war industries was
   A. renting “hot beds.”
   B. relocating Japanese Americans.
   C. finding housing.
   D. rationing.

7. The Office of Price Administration began rationing, or limiting the availability of, many consumer products to make sure enough were available for
   A. military use.
   B. the elderly.
   C. children.
   D. schools.

8. To help farmers in the Southwest overcome the labor shortage, the government introduced the
   A. Migrant Worker Program.
   B. Relocation Program.
   C. Rosie the Riveter Program.
   D. Bracero Program.

9. In 1942 Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared most of the West Coast a military zone and ordered all people of Japanese ancestry to relocate to
   A. Japan.
   B. internment camps.
   C. the Sunbelt.
   D. the East Coast.

10. The growth of southern California and cities in the Deep South created a new industrial region known as
    A. the Sunbelt.
    B. the Southwest.
    C. Belle Isle.
    D. the military zone.
Section Quiz 14-4

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. an amphibious tractor invented in the late 1930s to rescue people in Florida swamps</td>
<td>A. D-Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. when Japanese pilots would deliberately crash their planes into American ships, killing themselves but also inflicting severe damage</td>
<td>B. amphtrac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. American strategy for winning the war in the Pacific</td>
<td>C. kamikaze attacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Churchill’s name for Italy</td>
<td>D. island-hopping campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the invasion of Nazi-occupied France</td>
<td>E. “soft underbelly” of Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. It took the Allies five months to break through the German lines at Cassino and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Pas-de-Calais.</td>
<td>C. Salerno.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. One part of the American plan for the defeat of Japan called for General MacArthur’s troops to advance through the Solomon Islands, capture the north coast of New Guinea, and then retake</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. the Philippines.</td>
<td>C. Indonesia.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Manchuria.</td>
<td>D. Australia.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. The bombing campaign between January 1943 and May 1945 did not destroy Germany’s economy or undermine German morale, but it did destroy many aircraft factories, wrecked the railroad system, and caused a severe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. water shortage.</td>
<td>C. oil shortage.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. ecological crisis.</td>
<td>D. political scandal.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. On June 6, 1944, nearly 7,000 ships carrying more than 100,000 soldiers set sail for the coast of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Northern Africa.</td>
<td>C. Japan.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. At the Tehran Conference, the Allied leaders agreed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. to name the invasion of France Operation Overlord.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. to return Mussolini to power.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. that Soviet Union would help fight the Japanese after Germany was defeated.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. that Allied forces would not land in Pas-de-Calais.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 14-5

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.
Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. helped turn the German lines back during the Battle of the Bulge
2. where the International Military Tribunal tried German leaders suspected of committing war crimes
3. dirt walls, several feet thick, that were covered in shrubbery and surrounded many fields in Normandy
4. the day after the unconditional surrender by Germany on May 7, 1945
5. code-name for the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima

Column B

A. V-E Day
B. hedgerows
C. George Patton
D. “Little Boy”
E. Nuremberg

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. In 1944, at the Dumbarton Oaks Estate in Washington, D.C., delegates from 39 countries met to discuss a new international organization, which was to be called the
   A. League of Nations.
   B. United Nations.
   C. Allies.
   D. International Military Tribunal.

7. The Germans’ goal for the Battle of the Bulge was to cut off Allied supplies coming through the port of
   A. Antwerp, Belgium.
   B. Odense, Denmark.
   C. Helsinki, Finland.
   D. Nice, France.

8. Where did American military planners choose to invade in order to stockpile supplies and build up troops for an invasion of Japan?
   A. Hiroshima
   B. Nagasaki
   C. Iwo Jima
   D. Okinawa

9. Faced with the massive destruction caused by atomic bombs and the shock of the Soviets joining the war, the Japanese emperor ordered his government to surrender on August 15, 1945—
   A. Armistice Day.
   B. V-E Day.
   C. V-J Day.
   D. Veterans Day.

10. How did General Curtis LeMay attempt to destroy Japan’s war production?
    A. by invading Okinawa
    B. by island hopping in the Pacific
    C. by dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima
    D. by firebombing Japanese cities
America and World War II

**DIRECTIONS:** Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(3 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____ 1. in overall command of the invasion of France</td>
<td>A. A. Philip Randolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 2. “I felt like the moon, the stars, and all the planets had</td>
<td>B. Benjamin O. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallen on me.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 3. commander of the United States Navy in the Pacific</td>
<td>C. Chester Nimitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 4. head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who</td>
<td>D. Robert Oppenheimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pressured Roosevelt to provide jobs for African Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 5. led the American team of engineers and scientists building</td>
<td>E. zoot suits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the atomic bomb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 6. highest-ranking African American officer in the U.S. Army</td>
<td>F. Harry S. Truman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 7. signed a letter to Roosevelt, warning that powerful bombs</td>
<td>G. Oveta Culp Hobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may be constructed using uranium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 8. director of the WAC</td>
<td>H. Albert Einstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 9. upon evacuating the Philippines, said “I shall return”</td>
<td>I. Douglas MacArthur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 10. clothing worn by teenagers and considered to be</td>
<td>J. Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unpatriotic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS:** Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

| ____ 11. The cost-plus system sped up war production by                  | A. imposing penalties on companies that did not meet their production quotas. |
|                                                               | B. providing larger profits for companies that worked fast and produced a lot. |
|                                                               | C. allowing previously competing companies to work together.            |
|                                                               | D. providing bonuses for superior workmanship in war production.       |
| ____ 12. Liberty ships could be produced quickly because they were     | A. made of steel rather than iron.                                      |
|                                                               | B. made with thick hulls.                                               |
|                                                               | C. riveted rather than welded.                                          |
|                                                               | D. assembled from prefabricated parts.                                 |
| ____ 13. Roosevelt decided to invade Morocco and Algeria in order to  | A. take pressure off of the Soviet Union.                              |
|                                                               | B. take control of the Suez Canal.                                     |
|                                                               | C. help the British troops fight the Germans in Egypt.                 |
|                                                               | D. avoid invading Japan.                                               |
| ____ 14. Japan’s goal in attacking Midway Island was to                | A. gain a base from which to attack Hawaii.                            |
|                                                               | B. cut American supply lines to Australia.                            |
|                                                               | C. destroy the American fleet.                                         |
|                                                               | D. gain control of resources on Midway.                                |

(continued)
15. Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission to
   A. mediate disputes between labor and management.
   B. end discrimination in hiring workers in defense industries.
   C. control wages and prices.
   D. coordinate all government housing projects.

16. During World War II, Americans bought over $150 billion worth of bonds
    in order to
   A. donate part of their wages to the military.
   B. loan the government money to pay for the war.
   C. avoid paying taxes.
   D. finance public works projects.

17. Blue points and red points were a system for
   A. rewarding American civilians.
   B. rationing goods.
   C. prioritizing targets for attack.
   D. mapping opposing forces.

18. The Allies placed inflated rubber tanks, empty tents, and dummy
    landing craft along the coast of Britain to convince the Germans that
   A. the Allies had more troops than they really had.
   B. an invasion of Britain would be futile.
   C. the Allies planned to invade the coast of Germany rather than France.
   D. the Allies planned to land their invasion forces in Pas-de-Calais.

19. Iwo Jima was an important objective for the American military because
   A. the Japanese were using it as a base to attack the U.S. fleet.
   B. the main Japanese naval force was stationed there.
   C. U.S. planes could bomb Japan from there.
   D. the islands were an important link in the Japanese supply lines.

20. The U.S. caused massive fires in Tokyo by dropping bombs filled with
   A. amphtrac.
   B. dynamite.
   C. grease.
   D. napalm.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of
paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the purpose of the Doolittle Raid and the problems military planners
    had to solve to make it successful.

22. Complete the diagram by filling in the names of the branches of the United
    Nations. Then describe the makeup of each branch and its responsibilities.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“The greatest advantage the United States enjoyed on the ground in the fighting was . . . the jeep and the two-and-a-half ton truck. These are the instruments that moved and supplied United States troops in battle, while the German army . . . depended on animal transport. . . . The United States, profiting from the mass production achievements of its automotive industry . . . had mobility that completely outclassed the enemy.”

—General George Marshall

23. What does this passage tell us about the way World War II was won?
   A. Having superior equipment intimidated the enemy.
   B. Moving troops and supplies quickly was critical.
   C. Ground troops had the most difficult job.
   D. Without jeeps and trucks, soldiers had to walk.

24. Based on the map, which region gained more people than it lost?
   A. West
   B. North
   C. South
   D. There was no net gain for any region.
25. What do you think the woman in the passage above was making?
   
   A. soldiers’ uniforms  
   B. ammunition  
   C. flags  
   D. aircraft

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Read the excerpt above. How are they different from the rights that people had in Germany before World War II?

   “The war made many changes in our town. I think the most important is that aspirations changed. People suddenly had the idea, ‘Hey I can reach that. I can have that. I can do that.’”

   —Laura Briggs, quoted in Wartime America: The World War II Home Front

27. What can you infer from this passage about the positive effects World War II had on American society?
America and World War II

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
1. tried many German and Japanese leaders for war crimes
2. beginning of Operation Overlord
3. first time American troops had to fight the German army in North Africa
4. name for French beach stormed by American invasion forces
5. Japanese American military unit
6. limit availability of consumer products
7. bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb
8. first peacetime draft in American history
9. efforts to collect spare rubber, tin, aluminum, and steel
10. used to raise money for the war

Column B
A. scrap drives
B. E bonds
C. International Military Tribunal
D. 100th Battalion
E. Selective Service and Training Act
F. Omaha
G. Kasserine Pass
H. Enola Gay
I. ration
J. D-Day

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Nearly one-third of all military equipment made during the war was manufactured by the
   A. steel industry.  C. automobile industry.
   B. ship-building industry.  D. aircraft industry.

12. Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission as a result of
   A. the success of the Bracero Program.
   B. a threatened protest of over 10,000 African-American men seeking jobs.
   C. the increase in the number of working women from 12.9 million to 18.8 million.
   D. the need for an agency to coordinate war production.

13. The Bataan Death March occurred in
   A. the Philippines.  C. Corregidor.

14. A key to the American success at Midway was
   A. the use of new sonar and radar technology.
   B. breaking the Japanese Navy’s secret code.
   C. the use of long-range B-25 bombers launched from aircraft carriers.
   D. American submarines.
15. Capturing Stalingrad was the key to Hitler’s strategy to
   A. show that Communism did not work.  C. draw China into the war.
   B. force Stalin to sign a treaty.  D. destroy the Soviet economy.

16. Migrant farmworkers became an important part of the Southwest’s agricultural system as a result of
   A. the planting of victory gardens.  C. the Bracero Program.
   B. Roosevelt’s Executive Order 8802.  D. the Great Migration.

17. In the case Korematsu v. the United States, the Supreme Court ruled that relocation of Japanese Americans was
   A. constitutional, but the government had to pay them for property losses.
   B. unconstitutional, and they had to be released at once.
   C. constitutional because it was based on military urgency.
   D. unconstitutional because it was based on race.

18. As a result of the Allied attack on Sicily,
   A. the Italian king arrested Mussolini.  C. Mussolini surrendered Italy.
   B. Hitler removed Mussolini from power.  D. Mussolini took his own life.

19. The U.S. Marines had severe casualties at Tarawa in part because
   A. they had no air support.
   B. the shallow reef prevented many landing craft from reaching shore.
   C. the Japanese held the high ground of Mount Suribachi.
   D. the Japanese used kamikaze fighters against them.

20. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?

   V-J Day → Japan
   ? → Germany
   A. D-Day
   B. V-G Day
   C. Double-V Day
   D. V-E Day

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe zoot suiters and explain why they became the target of anger from many Americans.

22. Describe the different points of view in the debate over the use of the atomic bomb and explain why Truman finally decided to use it.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

"The greatest advantage the United States enjoyed on the ground in the fighting was . . . the jeep and the two-and-a-half ton truck. These are the instruments that moved and supplied United States troops in battle, while the German army . . . depended on animal transport. . . . The United States, profiting from the mass production achievements of its automotive industry . . . had mobility that completely outclassed the enemy."

—General George Marshall

23. What does this passage tell you about the Germans?
   A. Their troops were not well trained.
   B. They could not move supplies and troops as quickly as the Allies.
   C. They had better mobility on the battlefield.
   D. They had fewer troops than the Allies.

24. Where were the largest cities located?
   A. on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts
   B. in the South
   C. in the center of the country
   D. on the East coast
"We climbed into the truck. . . . We drove through bustling Chinatown, and in a few minutes arrived on the corner of Eighth and Lane. This area was ordinarily lonely and deserted, but for now it was gradually filling up with silent, labeled Japanese, standing self-consciously among their seabags and suitcases. Jim Shigeno, one of the leaders of the Japanese-American Citizens’ League, stepped briskly up front and started reading off family numbers to fill the first bus. . . ."

—from Nisei Daughter

25. The excerpt above describes the events during the early years of World War II when
A. Japanese formed the first all-Japanese army unit.
B. Japanese citizens were sent back to Japan.
C. Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps.
D. Japanese Americans had to move into restricted areas in cities.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Good and the Bad in American Wartime Society</th>
<th>Reasons to Celebrate</th>
<th>Causes for Concern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of Great Depression</td>
<td>Racial tension over jobs and equality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of 19 million new jobs</td>
<td>Labor shortage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average family income doubled</td>
<td>Housing shortages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Referring to the chart above, discuss the problem associated with the 19 million new jobs created by the war.

“I learned that just because you’re a woman and have never worked is no reason you can’t learn. The job really broadened me. . . . After the war I could never go back to playing bridge again, being a clubwoman . . . when I knew there were things you could use your mind for. The war changed my life completely.”

—Inez Sauer, quoted in Eyewitness to World War II

27. According to the passage above, how did the war change women’s roles in American society?
Section Quiz 15-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A                                                                                          Column B
1. located near Berlin; where Truman and Stalin met to work out a deal on Germany                   A. Declaration of Liberated Europe
2. Eastern European countries that had to remain Communist and friendly to the Soviet Union          B. satellite nations
3. issued by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin and declared “the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live”   C. Cold War
4. a Soviet resort on the Black Sea where Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met to plan the postwar world  D. Potsdam
5. an era of confrontation and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union that lasted from about 1946 to 1990           E. Yalta

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. By 1945 what did President Roosevelt and his advisers think was the key to keeping the world at peace?
   A. economic growth  C. atomic bombs
   B. a strong military D. compromise

7. One of the major causes of the Cold War were arguments between the United States and the Soviet Union over reparations and
   A. control of Japan.  C. economic policy in Germany.
   B. the use of the atomic bomb. D. immigration to the United States.

8. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed to divide Germany into four zones controlled by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and
   A. Italy.  C. Greece.
   B. Belgium. D. France.

9. The presence of the Soviet army in Eastern Europe ensured that pro-Soviet Communist governments would be established in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and
   A. the Netherlands.  C. Switzerland.
   B. Czechoslovakia. D. Austria.

10. As the war ended, what two factors influenced the Soviet leaders’ thinking?
    A. capitalism and democracy  C. security and communism
    B. trade and economic growth D. education and human rights
Section Quiz 15-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. keeping communism within its present territory through the use of diplomatic, economic, and military actions</td>
<td>A. East Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the Soviet zone of Germany</td>
<td>B. United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a founding member of NATO and SEATO</td>
<td>C. containment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. gave European nations American aid to rebuild their economies</td>
<td>D. Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. German city blockaded by the Soviet Union and the cause of a crisis</td>
<td>E. Marshall Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. To prevent a Communist revolution in Asia, the United States sent $2 billion in aid beginning in the mid-1940s to</td>
<td>A. the Soviet Union.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Where was the first of a string of crises that erupted in the spring and summer of 1946?</td>
<td>A. Iran</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Where did Truman order United States naval and air power into action because he thought the Communist invasion of that country was a test of the containment policy?</td>
<td>A. Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. The United States, Great Britain, and France merged their zones to form West Germany and allowed the Germans to have their own</td>
<td>A. military.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. After the Korean War began, the United States embarked on a major</td>
<td>A. military buildup.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Section Quiz 15-3

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. formal disapproval</td>
<td>A. fallout shelters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the effort to secretly weaken a society and overthrow its government</td>
<td>B. McCarthyism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. blackening reputations with vague and unfounded charges</td>
<td>C. subversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. built to protect people from the radiation left over after a nuclear blast</td>
<td>D. HUAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. congressional committee that investigated Communist activities in the United States</td>
<td>E. censure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. In 1950, with McCarthy and others arousing fears of Communist spies, Congress passed the Internal Security Act, usually called the</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 7. What did President Truman establish in early 1947 to screen all federal employees? |   |
| A. HUAC | C. loyalty review program |
| B. Project Venona | D. McCarthy Review |

| 8. What impact did the HUAC hearings have on Hollywood? |   |
| A. The Taft-Hartley Act required actors to swear that they were not Communists. |   |
| B. Actors could not have passports or travel abroad. |   |
| C. Ronald Reagan was accused of being a member of the Communist Party. |   |
| D. Producers blacklisted about 151 actors, directors, and others. |   |

| 9. In 1953 Americans were shocked when the Soviets tested the |   |
| A. Sputnik satellite. | C. hydrogen bomb. |
| B. first fallout shelters. | D. HUAC. |

| 10. What was the name of the project that cracked the Soviet spy code, which confirmed extensive Soviet spying? |   |
| A. Project Venona | C. Project Red Spy |
| B. Rosenberg Project | D. Blacklist Project |
**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ 1. formal face-to-face meeting of leaders from different countries to discuss important issues</td>
<td>A. massive retaliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 2. policy of threatening to use nuclear weapons if a Communist state tried to seize territory by force</td>
<td>B. developing nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 3. countries with primarily agricultural economies</td>
<td>C. military-industrial complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 4. a relationship that developed between the military establishment and the defense industry</td>
<td>D. Sputnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ 5. the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth</td>
<td>E. summit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

___ 6. Eisenhower believed that winning the Cold War would require not just military action but also a
   A. decrease in the number of nuclear bombs.
   B. strong economy.
   C. treaty with the Soviet Union.
   D. rollback in Americans’ civil rights.

___ 7. To prevent Communist revolutions in other countries, Eisenhower decided to use covert, or hidden, operations conducted by the
   A. Central Intelligence Agency.
   B. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
   C. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
   D. Navy.

___ 8. Covert operations in developing nations included
   A. threatening the use of atomic weapons to prevent a full-scale war.
   B. providing financial aid to help industrialize the economies.
   C. encouraging leaders to nationalize American companies.
   D. organizing riots and providing weapons to opposition groups.

___ 9. What island, which Eisenhower saw as part of the “anti-Communist barrier,” did the Chinese threaten to seize in 1954?
   A. Cuba
   B. Hawaii
   C. the Philippines
   D. Taiwan

___ 10. Who emerged as the leader of the Soviet Union three years after Stalin died?
   A. Mohammed Mossadegh
   B. Nikita Khrushchev
   C. Chiang Kai-shek
   D. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán
Chapter 15 Test, Form A

The Cold War Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. drills performed by American children in preparation of a Soviet attack
2. wrote the novel Tomorrow! to educate the public about the horrors of atomic war
3. leader of the Chinese Nationalists
4. proposed the European Recovery Program that promised European nations American aid to rebuild their economies
5. leader of the People’s Republic of China
6. FBI director who authorized wiretapping and infiltration of groups suspected of subversion
7. “an iron curtain has descended across the continent”
8. in charge of occupied Japan after World War II
9. diplomat who tried to explain Soviet behavior in the “long telegram”
10. the nation “must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms”

Column B

A. J. Edgar Hoover
B. Mao Zedong
C. Winston Churchill
D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
E. George C. Marshall
F. duck-and-cover actions
G. George Kennan
H. Douglas MacArthur
I. Chiang Kai-shek
J. Philip Wylie

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. At Yalta, the leaders agreed to recognize the Polish government that the Soviets had set up if Stalin agreed to
   A. allow free enterprise in Poland.
   B. allow Poland to trade with the West.
   C. hold free elections there as soon as possible.
   D. give up his demand for reparations from Germany.

12. Which of the following best completes the diagram?

   Opposing Views at Potsdam

   Allow Germany’s economy to recover. U.S. View  ?  Soviet View

   A. Germany must be Communist.
   B. Germany must be divided.
   C. Germany must make reparations.
   D. Berlin must be placed under Soviet control.
13. The Long Telegram resulted in
   B. the establishment of the CIA.  D. the containment policy.

14. Truman said the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan were essential for
   A. containment.              C. world peace.

15. When the United States, Britain, and France merged their zones in
    Germany, the Soviet Union responded by
   A. threatening to declare war.  C. blockading West Berlin.
   B. building the Berlin Wall.   D. organizing a military alliance.

16. United Nations troops in Korea were driven back across the 38th parallel
    in an attack by
   A. the United States.          C. South Korea.
   B. the Soviet Union.           D. China.

17. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were charged with
   A. passing atomic secrets to the Soviets.  C. being Communist Party members.
   B. plotting to overthrow the U.S.           D. planning acts of terrorism.

18. Joseph McCarthy created the media frenzy that began his witch hunt by
   A. accusing Alger Hiss of being a Soviet spy.
   B. saying that there were spies in the United States Army.
   C. urging the House Un-American Activities Committee to hold open hearings.
   D. saying that he had a list of Communists employed by the State Department.

19. Popular support for Joseph McCarthy began to fade when
   A. he began to accuse popular film stars.
   B. millions watched him bully witnesses in televised hearings investigating the Army.
   C. he could not produce the list he said he had of known Communists.
   D. the Senate censured him.

20. The Egyptians seized control of the Suez Canal in order to
   A. assure their own national security.
   B. expel Western influences from their country.
   C. use the canal’s profits to pay for a dam.
   D. assure access to the canal for their ally, the Soviet Union.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)
21. In what ways did the Korean War mark a turning point in the Cold War?
22. Explain the reasoning behind “massive retaliation” and “brinkmanship,” and describe how Eisenhower used these concepts to help end the Korean War.
**Chapter 15 Test, Form A**

**DIRECTIONS:** Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

---

23. Which event on the time line represents the first time in history that the United States committed itself to maintaining peace in Europe?

A. 1952 Britain produces an atomic bomb.
B. 1949 NATO established.
C. 1948 Berlin Airlift begins.
D. 1953 Stalin dies.

---

"While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department."

—Joseph McCarthy

---

24. McCarthy’s statement implies that he has proof that the Communist Party has

A. submitted a list of 205 members who are working for the party.
B. announced that it has a spy ring.
C. infiltrated the U.S. government.
D. caused U.S. employees to resign.
25. Judging by the map, the Korean War resulted in
A. large territorial losses for North Korea.
B. very few territorial changes.
C. large territorial losses for South Korea.
D. United Nations control of the entire peninsula.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“This is what we went to war against Germany for, that Poland should be free and sovereign.”
—Winston Churchill

26. What is Churchill implying with this statement?

“We cannot defend the nation in a way which will exhaust our economy... [The U.S.] must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms.”
—President Dwight D. Eisenhower

27. What does Eisenhower suggest is the best way to fight?
The Cold War Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
1. threatening nuclear strikes to back down opponents
2. operated in developing countries to overthrow anti-American leaders
3. seized by the Egyptians who intended to use its profits to fund other projects
4. type of spy plane shot down by the Soviets in 1960
5. nation whose leader began a land reform program before being removed from office
6. border between North Korea and South Korea
7. era of confrontation between the U.S. and Soviet Union
8. deadly radiation left over after a nuclear blast
9. military alliance in Eastern Europe
10. daring attack that took the North Koreans by surprise

Column B
A. fallout
B. demilitarized zone
C. Cold War
D. Inchon
E. U-2
F. Suez Canal
G. CIA
H. Guatemala
I. brinkmanship
J. Warsaw Pact

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. At Yalta, the leaders agreed to
   A. divide Germany among the four Allied powers.
   B. allow half of Germany to be Communist and the other half democratic.
   C. help Germany’s economy to recover.
   D. allow free elections in Germany.

12. Truman's first meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov marked a shift in Soviet-American relations because
   A. Truman gave in to most Soviet demands.
   B. Truman strongly confronted Molotov.
   C. Molotov gave in to most of Truman's demands.
   D. each official approached the other cautiously but diplomatically.

13. The Truman Doctrine resulted in
   A. the economic recovery of Europe.
   B. a pledge to fight communism.
   C. the rearming of West Germany.
   D. the Red Scare.

14. The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
   A. punish Germany for World War II.
   B. help Germany form a new government.
   C. keep Communist countries weak.
   D. help Western Europe recover.
15. NATO formed for the purpose of
   A. promoting free trade among members.  C. mutual defense.
   B. spreading democracy.  D. settling international disputes.

16. Truman fired MacArthur because
   A. MacArthur’s mistakes caused his forces to lose the key port of Inchon.
   B. MacArthur ignored Truman’s command to invade China.
   C. MacArthur wanted to withdraw American troops from China.
   D. MacArthur demanded Truman’s approval to expand the war.

17. The purpose of Project Venona was to
   A. develop the atomic bomb.  C. uncover Communists in the U.S.
   B. crack the Soviet spy code.  D. spread anti-Communist propaganda.

18. The McCarran Act
   A. required all government employees to sign a loyalty oath.
   B. allowed the arrest of Communists in case of a national emergency.
   C. imposed the death penalty on anyone convicted of espionage.
   D. authorized the use of wiretaps to uncover suspected Communists.

19. The Eisenhower Doctrine gave the President the authority to
   A. withdraw troops from West Berlin.
   B. provide aid to Egypt for public works projects.
   C. spread pan-Arabism to the nations of the Middle East.
   D. use armed force to help Middle East nations resist Communist aggression.

20. To prevent Communist revolutions in developing countries, Eisenhower used
   A. brinkmanship.  C. embargoes.
   B. massive retaliation.  D. covert operations.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union began to increase after World War II because the two nations had different concerns and goals. Complete the diagram below. Then use it to help you discuss the different concerns and beliefs that contributed to the Cold War.

   # Main Concern: United States
   # Main Concern: Soviet Union
   # Ideology: COLD WAR

22. Describe the tactics of Joseph McCarthy and explain why few challenged him.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. Look closely at the events on the time line. Choose the event that shocked Americans and resulted in a dramatic shift in American policy toward Japan.

   A. 1949 NATO established
   B. 1950 Korean War begins
   C. 1949 People’s Republic of China established
   D. 1952 Britain produces an atomic bomb

   "While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department."
   —Joseph McCarthy

24. Statements such as this one by Senator McCarthy led to which of the following occurrences?

   A. Americans built more bomb shelters.
   B. President Truman desegregated the armed forces.
   C. The Supreme Court led an investigation of the State Department.
   D. Congress passed the McCarran Internal Security Act.
25. According to the time line, in which country did the Soviet Union suppress a revolt?
   A. Dominican Republic  
   B. Cambodia  
   C. Hungary  
   D. Vietnam

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“Our policy is not directed against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos.”

—George C. Marshall

26. Marshall’s statement was a response to what fear that many postwar Soviet leaders had?

“We cannot defend the nation in a way which will exhaust our economy. . . . [The U.S.] must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms.”

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower

27. From the passage, one can infer that Eisenhower believed there was a nonmilitary method of defending the United States against communism. What was it?
Section Quiz 16-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the largest public works program in American history</td>
<td>A. dynamic conservatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the practice of limiting work output in order to create more jobs</td>
<td>B. featherbedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Truman’s description of the 80th Congress</td>
<td>C. “do-nothing, good for nothing”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Truman’s domestic policy</td>
<td>D. Fair Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. balancing economic conservatism with some activism</td>
<td>E. Federal Highway Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. In 1947 the conservative Congress set out to curb the power of organized labor by passing the
   A. Fair Deal.                                                            
   B. Federal Highway Act.                                                 
   D. GI Bill.                                                             

7. Although the Fair Deal did not include all of Truman’s programs, it increased Social Security benefits, extended these benefits to 10 million more people, and
   A. raised the minimum wage.                                             
   B. provided subsidies for farmers.                                      
   C. granted federal aid for schools.                                     
   D. created national health insurance.                                   

8. What did Eisenhower end that many conservatives had viewed as unnecessary federal control over the business community?
   A. government work programs                                              
   B. the GI Bill                                                          
   C. government price and rent controls                                   
   D. union shops                                                          

9. Truman won the election in 1948 with strong support from laborers, farmers, and
   A. wealthy socialites.                                                  
   B. Southern Democrats.                                                  
   C. the new Progressive Party.                                           
   D. African Americans.                                                   

10. Eisenhower came to an agreement with Canada to build an American-Canadian waterway to aid international shipping called the
    A. Chesapeake Bay Seaway.                                               
    B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway.                                     
    C. American-Canadian Seaway.                                           
    D. St. Lawrence River locks.
Section Quiz 16-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
1. tested an injectable polio vaccine on himself, his wife, and his family
2. one of the earliest suburbs, located 10 miles east of New York City
3. a period from 1945 to 1961 when more than 65 million children were born in the United States
4. beat writer who published *On the Road* in 1957
5. cultural separation between children and their parents

Column B
A. baby boom
B. Jonas Salk
C. Levittown
D. generation gap
E. Jack Kerouac

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Many large corporations competed with each other and some expanded overseas, becoming
   A. franchises.
   B. multinational corporations.
   C. chain companies.
   D. international franchises.

7. Scientists working for the U.S. Army created the first computer called
   A. ENIAC.
   B. CPR.
   C. UNIVAC.
   D. 3-D.

8. The film industry suffered after the war due to the popularity of
   A. theater.
   B. television.
   C. reading.
   D. radio.

9. What popular music form had a loud and heavy beat that made it ideal for dancing?
   A. reggae.
   B. country
   C. rock n’ roll
   D. jazz

10. With a few notable exceptions, television tended to shut out
    A. African Americans.
    B. the middle class.
    C. women.
    D. white-collar workers.
Section Quiz 16-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. a figure the government sets to reflect the minimum income required to support a family
2. antisocial or criminal behavior of young people
3. the federal government’s withdrawal of all official recognition of Native American groups as legal entities
4. chronicled poverty in the United States in his book, *The Other America*
5. wrote the play *A Raisin in the Sun*, which told the story of a working class African American family

Column B

A. juvenile delinquency
B. poverty line
C. Lorraine Hansberry
D. termination policy
E. Michael Harrington

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. By the middle of the 1900s, what group of people were the poorest in the nation?
   A. Native Americans
   B. African Americans
   C. Irish Americans
   D. German Americans

7. Americans disagreed over the causes of juvenile delinquency and claimed it was a result of poverty, lack of religion, movies, and
   A. urban renewal programs
   B. nutritional deficiencies.
   C. labor unrest.
   D. television.

8. Due to the Bracero Program during the 1950s and early 1960s, the country witnessed a sharp rise in the number of immigrants from
   A. Italy.
   B. Mexico.
   C. Canada.
   D. Portugal.

9. Studies of life in Appalachia revealed high rates of infant mortality and
   A. polio.
   B. juvenile delinquency.
   C. nutritional deficiency.
   D. suicide.

10. The centers of numerous cities deteriorated as middle-class flight deprived urban areas of
    A. termination policies.
    B. minorities.
    C. tax dollars.
    D. cultural events.
Postwar America

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(3 points each)*

**Column A**

1. place where poverty of the 1950s was most apparent
2. region of the United States that stretches from Georgia to New York
3. African American singer who recorded hit songs in the fifties
4. Dixiecrat Party candidate for president in 1948
5. beat poet who blasted modern American life
6. singer from Memphis, Tennessee, whose music was influenced by African American artists
7. developed an oral vaccine for polio
8. brought nearly 5 million Mexicans to the United States to work on farms and ranches
9. disc jockey who helped launch rock ‘n’ roll by playing African American music on the air
10. “Every segment of our population has a right to expect from . . . government a fair deal.”

**Column B**

A. Elvis Presley  
B. Harry S. Truman  
C. Albert Sabin  
D. Strom Thurmond  
E. urban centers  
F. Alan Freed  
G. Bracero Program  
H. Chuck Berry  
I. Appalachia  
J. Allen Ginsberg

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. As a result of the GI Bill, many returning soldiers  
   A. found jobs in business.  
   B. decided to make a career in the military.  
   C. received low interest loans to buy suburban houses.  
   D. moved into the nation’s urban centers.

12. President Truman ended the miners’ strike by ordering government seizure of the mines while  
   A. pressuring mine owners to grant most union demands.  
   B. pressuring strikers to accept a minimal pay increase.  
   C. pushing through a law that banned strikes in energy industries.  
   D. pushing through a law that required mine owners to negotiate with unions.

13. The States’ Rights Party formed for the 1948 election as a reaction to  
   A. the “Do-Nothing Congress.”  
   B. Truman’s aggressive federal spending.  
   C. Truman’s support of civil rights.  
   D. Truman’s support of big business.
14. African Americans who lived in urban centers in the 1950s often
   A. remained stuck in low-paying jobs.  C. sent children to suburban schools.
   B. had good medical care.  D. moved to rural areas in the South.

15. Eisenhower used the term “creeping socialism” to refer to
   A. public support for national health care.  C. the expansion of the welfare system.
   B. the expansion of Social Security.  D. federal aid to businesses.

16. To benefit from a cheaper labor pool, some businesses in the 1950s began to
   A. hire African Americans.  C. expand overseas.
   B. hire teenagers.  D. franchise.

17. The development of the transistor made possible the
   A. mass production of radios.  C. development of the computer.
   B. miniaturization of radios.  D. mass production of computers.

18. Rock ‘n’ roll grew out of the sounds of
   A. jazz.  C. rhythm and blues.
   B. swing.  D. ragtime.

19. In his book The Other America, Michael Harrington wrote about
   A. the beat movement.  C. poverty.
   B. street gangs.  D. the generation gap.

20. After the launch of Sputnik in 1957, efforts began in the United States to
   A. send more juvenile delinquents to jail.  C. limit the amount of television children watched.
   B. discourage adolescents from becoming interested in Communism.  D. improve math and science education.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. President Eisenhower had a conservative side and an activist side. Describe some of his programs and actions that reflected these two sides.

22. The diagram shows three broad categories of factors that contributed to the baby boom. Explain each of these factors and how they contributed to the baby boom.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“… [It would] reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy, inject the government into private economic affairs on an unprecedented scale, and conflict with important principles of our democratic society. Its provisions would cause more strikes, not fewer.”


23. What can you infer was the intent of the Taft-Hartley Act?
   A. to change the way labor unions operate
   B. to end labor unrest and put people back to work
   C. to keep the government out of business
   D. to enforce dynamic conservatism

24. The Baby Boom resulted in a sharp increase in the number of live births. Between 1945 and 1947, the number of live births per 1,000 people increased from 20.5 to
   A. 26.
   B. 26.5.
   C. 24.
   D. 25.5.
Chapter 16 Test, Form A

The Fair Deal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reforms Passed Under the Fair Deal</th>
<th>Fair Deal Reforms Refused by Congress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in minimum wage to 75¢ an hour</td>
<td>Passage of national health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Social Security benefits by 75%</td>
<td>Provision of subsidies to farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Housing Act to facilitate low-income housing</td>
<td>Establishment of federal aid to schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Which of the reforms passed under the Fair Deal would have an immediate economic effect on employees?
   A. increase in minimum wage  C. increase in Social Security benefits
   B. federal aid to schools     D. low-income housing

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“Tens of millions of Americans are, at this very moment, maimed in body and spirit, existing at levels beneath those necessary for human decency. If these people are not starving, they are hungry, and sometimes fat with hunger, for that is what cheap foods do. They are without adequate housing and education and medical care.”

—Michael Harrington

26. Which groups of people in the United States might Michael Harrington have been referring to when he wrote these words?

27. Which items in the chart may not have been available and affordable to most Americans before the 1950s?
Postwar America

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

____ 1. businesses in which a person owns and runs one or several stores of a chain operation
____ 2. made up less than one percent of the American population in the 1950s
____ 3. physical labor
____ 4. early computer that handled business data
____ 5. business in which new workers were required to join the union
____ 6. businesses that expanded overseas
____ 7. provided loans to veterans
____ 8. group of artists who sought to live unconventional lives
____ 9. forcing business owners to hire only union members
____ 10. movies shown on large, panoramic screens

Column B

A. multinational corporations
B. closed shop
C. Native Americans
D. franchises
E. GI Bill
F. cinemascope
G. blue-collar jobs
H. union shop
I. beats
J. UNIVAC

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

____ 11. After World War II, labor unrest was triggered by
   A. rising inflation.  C. lack of jobs.
   B. falling wages.  D. poor working conditions.

____ 12. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?

   ![Diagram]

   A. supported unions’ right to contribute to political campaigns
   B. allowed right-to-work laws
   C. increased the minimum wage
   D. outlawed strikes

____ 13. What epidemic brought a wave of terror to postwar America?
   A. yellow fever
   B. influenza
   C. whooping cough
   D. polio
14. President Eisenhower described his political beliefs as
   A. socialist.  
   B. liberal.  
   C. progressive.  
   D. middle of the road.

15. According to John Kenneth Galbraith, postwar America had an “economy of abundance” because of
   A. the huge numbers of new workers returning from the war.
   B. new business techniques and improved technology.
   C. the new consumer culture.
   D. the growth of suburbs.

16. For many Americans, suburbs came to symbolize
   A. the American dream.  
   B. the GI Bill.  
   C. a departure from traditional values.  
   D. life during wartime.

17. Many of the early television comedy shows were adapted from popular
   A. movies.  
   B. radio shows.  
   C. novels.  
   D. stage plays.

18. One of the most popular shows ever to air on television was a situation comedy called
   A. I Love Lucy.  
   B. The $64,000 Question.  
   C. The Lone Ranger.  
   D. Dragnet.

19. The government unwittingly encouraged residents of public housing to remain poor by
   A. increasing the rent as they earned more money.
   B. evicting them as soon as they began to earn any money.
   C. requiring them to pay for maintenance.
   D. locating the housing too far from available jobs.

20. The federal government’s termination policy was intended to
   A. end poverty in the inner city by replacing slums with new high-rise buildings.
   B. bring Native Americans into mainstream society.
   C. fight juvenile delinquency.
   D. end the dependence of poor Americans on government aid.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. What were some reasons for the rapid growth of suburbia in the 1950s?

22. Describe how the rise of television affected the radio industry, and how radio stations responded.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“… [It would] reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy, inject the government into private economic affairs on an unprecedented scale, and conflict with important principles of our democratic society. Its provisions would cause more strikes, not fewer.”

—President Truman on the Taft-Hartley Act quoted in The Growth of the American Republic

23. Which group might disagree with President Truman’s opinion of the Taft-Hartley Act?
   A. Union leaders who called the act a “slave labor” law
   B. Democrats in Congress who supported the President’s policies
   C. Americans who wanted the government to stop union strikes and labor unrest
   D. Union workers who wanted to continue the practice of union shops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Truman’s Competition for the 1948 Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Candidate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Party Affiliation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Important Because</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Based on the information presented in the chart above, which candidate was most likely from the South?
   A. Truman
   B. Thurmond
   C. Wallace
   D. Dewey

“Programs on television are simply a device to keep the advertisements and commercials from bumping loudly together.”

—a critic of television in the 1950s

25. This critical comment implies that the quality of U.S. television programming in the 1950s was
   A. excellent.
   B. dictated by advertisers.
   C. dominated by quiz shows.
   D. a variety of different types of shows.
26. Despite President Truman’s desire to help all segments of society with his Fair Deal legislation, Congress refused to pass all parts of it. Which groups were impacted by the decision not to pass all of the programs?

“Tens of millions of Americans are, at this very moment, maimed in body and spirit, existing at levels beneath those necessary for human decency. If these people are not starving, they are hungry, and sometimes fat with hunger, for that is what cheap foods do. They are without adequate housing and education and medical care.”

-Michael Harrington

27. How is this description of millions of poor Americans different from one given about the millions of Americans who lived in the mainstream society of the United States during the 1950s?
Global Struggles

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. willingness to go to the edge of war to force the other side to back down
2. Japanese suicide pilots
3. prewar border between North and South Korea
4. government agency that conducted covert operations during the Cold War
5. led the team that built the first American atomic bomb
6. early military computer
7. first successful artificial satellite
8. tearing down slums to erect new high-rise buildings
9. Truman’s policy that included increasing Social Security benefits by 75%
10. organization founded in 1945 to promote peace and security

Column B

A. Robert Oppenheimer
B. 38th parallel
C. ENIAC
D. CIA
E. United Nations
F. urban renewal
G. Fair Deal
H. brinkmanship
I. Sputnik
J. kamikazes

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Because of the Neutrality Act of 1937, Americans could not
   A. join another country’s military.
   B. ship non-military goods to nations at war.
   C. travel into war zones.
   D. join the Nazi or Fascist Party.

12. Hitler made his first grab for territory by sending troops into
   A. the Sudetenland.
   B. Czechoslovakia.
   C. Poland.
   D. Austria.

13. In the 1930s, Japanese military officers believed that democracy was
   A. necessary in order to unite Manchuria with Japan
   B. helpful in maintaining a strong economy.
   C. superior to fascist and communist governments.
   D. “un-Japanese” and bad for the country.

14. Roosevelt used the Lend-Lease Act to
   A. assure the return of borrowed American ships.
   B. get around the requirements of the Neutrality Act.
   C. bring in revenue needed for the American military buildup.
   D. spy on German U-boat activities.
15. World War II ended the Great Depression by creating 19 million new jobs in the United States, but these new jobs
   A. were all with the federal government and disappeared after the war.
   B. led to severe housing shortages in cities where new industries attracted millions of workers.
   C. were not available to women and African Americans.
   D. did not pay enough to keep people above the poverty line.

16. The turning point in the war against Japan was the Battle of
   A. Midway.
   B. the Coral Sea.
   C. Iwo Jima.
   D. Corregidor.

17. How did the Allies fool the Germans into believing that the Allies would land at Pas-de-Calais?
   A. They sent a message that they knew the Germans would intercept.
   B. They surrendered their tanks at the Battle of Kasserine Pass.
   C. They removed their soldiers stationed at Normandy.
   D. They placed decoys along the coast across from Calais.

18. The Japanese resisted the American demand for unconditional surrender because
   A. they wanted their emperor to stay in power.
   B. they feared mass executions by the Americans.
   C. they hoped to complete their atomic bomb in time to save Japan.
   D. they wanted immunity for their leaders from prosecution for war crimes.

19. A basic assumption of the American Cold War containment policy was that
   A. the United States could use force to invade the Soviet Union.
   B. the United States did not have to stop Communist expansion
   C. the Soviet Union was becoming a capitalist country.
   D. the Soviet system had major flaws and would eventually collapse.

20. In the 1950s, the United States saw a rise in new media such as
   A. movies.
   B. radio.
   C. advertising.
   D. television.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Describe how the workplace changed from the 1930s to the 1950s.

22. Describe McCarthyism and the events that finally brought about its end.
Global Struggles

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

**Column A**

1. new technology that gave advanced warning of air attacks
2. jellied gasoline used in firebombs
3. new industrial region created during World War II
4. policy of President Eisenhower
5. enabled the miniaturization of radios and calculators
6. alliance of Communist nations after World War II
7. a mutual defense alliance with Western Europe
8. overall commander of Operation Overlord
9. poets, writers, and artists who criticized 1950s American culture
10. agency created to improve war mobilization

**Column B**

A. Sunbelt
B. Dwight D. Eisenhower
C. War Production Board
D. NATO
E. transistor
F. napalm
G. dynamic conservatism
H. radar
I. Warsaw Pact
J. beats

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. During World War II, the Office of Price Administration rationed goods such as gasoline, sugar, and meats as a way of ensuring that
   A. prices would increase and businesses would profit.
   B. the Axis Powers would not be able to stockpile these goods.
   C. there would be enough of these goods for military use.
   D. some of these goods could be collected during scrap drives.

12. After the Korean War, Eisenhower believed that small wars were unpopular, expensive, and
   A. might offer more “bang for the buck.”
   B. not as successful as covert operations.
   C. would not contain communism.
   D. necessary to preserve peace.

13. Many Jewish businesses and synagogues were destroyed in a night of anti-Jewish violence called
   A. blitzkrieg.
   B. Anschluss.
   C. Kristallnacht.
   D. Gestapo.

14. The United States officially entered World War II when
   A. a German U-boat sank the Lusitania.
   B. Germany invaded Great Britain.
   C. Japan declared war.
   D. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.
15. In the 1950s, many franchise owners believed that
   A. customers did not trust the idea of franchised businesses.
   B. customers valued familiarity and appreciated a uniform product.
   C. customers demanded originality in businesses.
   D. franchises would disappear as multinational corporations expanded.

16. Secretary of War Stimson declared most of the West Coast a military zone and ordered
   A. all civilians to evacuate the area.
   B. all people of Japanese ancestry to relocate to internment camps.
   C. martial law in the area.
   D. the construction of hundreds of military bases along the coast.

17. The Germans had few resources left to prevent the Allies from entering Germany after
   A. the Battle of Stalingrad.
   B. the Battle of the Bulge.
   C. Operation Overlord.
   D. the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

18. At the Potsdam Conference, Stalin and Truman argued over the issue of German reparations, but finally agreed that
   A. Germany should become a Communist nation.
   B. the Soviet Union should exact heavy reparations from all of Germany.
   C. the Soviets would get industrial equipment, but must pay for it.
   D. the Soviet Union would withdraw their demands for reparations.

19. Choose the author of this famous quote. “…From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.”
   A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   B. Harry Truman
   C. Nikita Khrushchev
   D. Winston Churchill

20. The Taft-Hartley Act was intended to
   A. support workers’ right to join a union.
   B. curb the power of organized labor.
   C. force businesses to negotiate with unions in good faith.
   D. create jobs for unemployed workers.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Compare American foreign policy of the 1930s with the 1950s.

22. What were some of the medical advances of the 1950s and how did they change the lives of Americans?
A Time of Upheaval

**DIRECTIONS:** **Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

**Column A**

- 1. young people of the 1960s counterculture
- 2. allowed segregation as long as equivalent facilities were provided for African Americans
- 3. Nation of Islam
- 4. established the Peace Corps
- 5. leader in the effort to improve the lives of Mexican American farm workers
- 6. provision in the Fourteenth Amendment that ensures that all people are treated the same by the legal system
- 7. militant African American group
- 8. declared a war on poverty
- 9. guerrilla army organized by Ho Chi Minh
- 10. program of the Great Society

**Column B**

- A. Black Panthers
- B. Vietcong
- C. due process
- D. Medicare
- E. Lyndon Johnson
- F. separate-but-equal doctrine
- G. Black Muslims
- H. hippies
- I. John F. Kennedy
- J. César Chávez

**DIRECTIONS:** **Multiple Choice**  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

- 11. President Kennedy’s goal in the space race with the Soviet Union was for the United States to be the first to
  - A. put a man into space.
  - B. put a man into orbit.
  - C. put a space station into orbit.
  - D. put a man on the moon.

- 12. The purpose of the Bay of Pigs invasion was to
  - A. support Fidel Castro’s government in Cuba.
  - B. spark an uprising against Fidel Castro in Cuba.
  - C. force the Soviets to remove their missiles from Cuba.
  - D. take over Cuba and make it an American protectorate.

- 13. Rosa Parks was arrested for
  - A. trying to register to vote.
  - B. drinking from a whites-only water fountain.
  - C. refusing to give her bus seat to a white man.
  - D. trying to register to enter an all-white school.

- 14. Civil rights activists tried to integrate restaurants by using
  - A. protest marches.
  - B. boycotts.
  - C. sit-ins.
  - D. threats.

(continued)
15. The Freedom Riders intended to draw attention to
   A. discrimination against African Americans in the work place.
   B. the South’s newly integrated schools.
   C. violence against African Americans in the South.
   D. the South’s refusal to integrate bus terminals.

16. President Johnson did not order a full-scale invasion of North Vietnam for fear that it might
   A. bring China into the war.
   B. bring the Soviet Union into the war.
   C. cost too many American lives.
   D. improve North Vietnamese morale.

17. Televised news coverage of the Vietnam War each night
   A. raised Johnson’s approval ratings.
   B. united Americans behind the war effort.
   C. made Americans doubt government reports about the war.
   D. helped Americans understand why the war was taking so long.

18. Which of the following is true about the Great Society?
   A. It touched few aspects of American life.
   B. There were unlimited funds given to these programs.
   C. Programs grew quickly and were difficult to evaluate.
   D. No one questioned the intrusiveness of the programs.

19. The purpose of the Bilingual Educational Act of 1968 was to
   A. allow immigrants to speak their native languages.
   B. force immigrants to abandon their native languages.
   C. teach immigrants in their own language as they learned English.
   D. separate non-English speakers from English-speaking students.

20. What was true of President Eisenhower and civil rights?
   A. He ordered troops to protect school children.
   B. He wanted to roll back segregation through the courts.
   C. He agreed with Governor Faubus’s tactics.
   D. He vetoed a civil rights act because it was too weak.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Who was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and what approach did he take to ending segregation and racism?

22. What methods were used in fighting the Vietnam War?
A Time of Upheaval

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A
1. shifted political power to urban areas
2. Chief Justice during the Kennedy administration
3. Kennedy’s policy against Communist movements
4. brilliant African American attorney
5. leader of nonviolent civil rights movement
6. site of the first sit-in in 1960
7. shared living arrangements among members of the counterculture
8. money paid in order to vote
9. chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs
10. speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Column B
A. Earl Warren
B. communes
C. “I Have a Dream”
D. Thurgood Marshall
E. Reynolds v. Sims
F. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
G. Agent Orange
H. “flexible response”
I. poll tax
J. Woolworth’s

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Which of the following is true about John F. Kennedy’s administration?
   A. The New Frontier won easy passage.  C. Tax cuts were used.
   B. Women’s rights were advanced.  D. Deficit spending was outlawed.

12. Which of the following was a major Great Society program?
   A. a breakfast program for the elderly  C. Medicaid for the elderly
   B. a milk program for the elderly  D. Medicare for the elderly

13. Which event helped to advance the civil rights movement?
   A. the Southern Manifesto  C. a Senate filibuster
   B. Green v. Board of Education  D. a boycott of Montgomery buses

14. The Black Power movement did NOT include
   A. the Nation of Islam.  C. Ralph Abernathy.
   B. the Black Panthers.  D. Malcolm X.
15. The war in Vietnam included all of the following EXCEPT
   A. the dropping of nuclear bombs.  C. the use of Agent Orange.
   B. the use of jellied gasoline.       D. weapons from China and the Soviet Union.

16. Which of the following did NOT occur during 1968?
   A. the Tet offensive against American troops
   B. Kissinger’s secret negotiations with LeDuc Tho
   C. Johnson’s decision not to run again for president
   D. a decrease in American bombing to help Hubert Humphrey’s campaign

17. A leading figure in the women’s movement and editor of Ms. magazine was
   A. Betty Friedan.  C. Gloria Steinem.

18. Which of the following is NOT true of the Equal Rights Amendment?
   A. It was ratified by 35 states.
   B. It was passed by Congress.
   C. It became part of the Constitution.
   D. It was not ratified enough states.

19. Where did the youth protests of the 1960s begin and reach their peak?
   A. Altamont, California  C. the Woodstock music festival
   B. San Francisco’s Haight-Ashbury district D. on college campuses

20. The majority of Puerto Rican immigrants to the United States settled in
   A. Las Vegas.
   B. Los Angeles.
   C. Miami.
   D. New York City.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Compare and contrast the Students for a Democratic Society and the Free Speech movement.

22. What was the Berlin Wall, what purpose did it serve, and what did it come to symbolize?
Section Quiz 17-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
   1. the way in which states draw up political districts based on changes in population
   2. President Kennedy’s legislative agenda
   3. nominated to become the Chief Justice of the United States in 1953
   4. concern that the United States lagged behind the Soviets in weaponry
   5. ensures that all people are treated the same by the legal system

Column B
A. Earl Warren  
B. due process  
C. New Frontier  
D. missile gap  
E. reapportionment

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

   6. The 1960 presidential race was the first time candidates made use of
      A. the courts.  
      B. newspapers.  
      C. radio.  
      D. television.

   7. The Supreme Court’s decision in Reynolds v. Sims shifted political power throughout the country to
      A. urban areas.  
      B. rural areas.  
      C. the suburbs.  
      D. the South.

   8. In an effort to increase growth and create more jobs, Kennedy advocated
      A. conservative spending.  
      B. deficit spending.  
      C. reapportionment.  
      D. balancing the budget.

   9. In Gideon v. Wainwright, the Supreme Court ruled that a defendant in a state court had the right to
      A. a telephone call.  
      B. remain silent.  
      C. a lawyer.  
      D. a speedy trial.

   10. Republicans, as well as Southern Democrats, viewed the New Frontier as
       A. too conservative.  
       B. too expensive.  
       C. elitist policies.  
       D. sound economic policies.
## Section Quiz 17-2

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. built to stop the flood of people pouring out of East Germany into West Berlin</td>
<td>A. La Brigada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. first human being to walk on the moon</td>
<td>B. Warren Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. investigated the assassination of President Kennedy</td>
<td>C. Peace Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. program aimed at helping less developed nations fight poverty</td>
<td>D. Berlin Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cuban exiles who were secretly trained and armed by the CIA</td>
<td>E. Neil Armstrong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. On April 17, 1961, armed Cuban exiles landed on the south coast of Cuba at</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. New Delhi.</td>
<td>C. the Bay of Pigs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Santiago de Cuba.</td>
<td>D. Havana.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. The man accused of killing President Kennedy appeared to be a confused and embittered Marxist named</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Jack Ruby.</td>
<td>D. Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. On October 22, 1962, President Kennedy announced that American spy planes had taken aerial photographs showing that the Soviet Union had placed long-range missiles in</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Cuba.</td>
<td>C. the Bahamas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Germany.</td>
<td>D. Central America.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. President Kennedy pushed for a buildup of conventional troops and weapons that would allow the United States to fight a limited style of warfare with</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. a flexible response.</td>
<td>C. nuclear weapons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. nuclear threats.</td>
<td>D. a rigid response.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. To improve relations between the United States and Latin America, President Kennedy proposed a series of cooperative aid projects with Latin American governments called</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. La Brigada.</td>
<td>C. the Peace Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Alliance for Progress.</td>
<td>D. the Bay of Pigs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 17-3

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. qualifies certain categories of Americans to benefits</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> entitlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. program directed at disadvantaged preschool children</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> VISTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. financed healthcare for welfare recipients</td>
<td><strong>C.</strong> Barry Goldwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. put young people with community-minded ideals to work in poor neighborhoods and rural areas</td>
<td><strong>D.</strong> Project Head Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Johnson’s Republican opponent in the 1964 presidential election</td>
<td><strong>E.</strong> Medicaid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

6. Who was the first African American to serve in the cabinet as the secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development?
   - **A.** Rosa Parks
   - **B.** Thurgood Marshall
   - **C.** Robert Weaver
   - **D.** Jesse Jackson

7. What was President Johnson’s vision of the more perfect and equitable society the United States could and should become called?
   - **A.** Fair Deal
   - **B.** New Deal
   - **C.** New Frontier
   - **D.** Great Society

8. Which act changed the composition of the American population?
   - **A.** The Voting Rights Act of 1965
   - **B.** The Immigration Act of 1965
   - **C.** The Civil Rights Act of 1964
   - **D.** The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

9. Which group offered work-study programs to help underprivileged young men and women earn a high school diploma or college degree?
   - **A.** Job Corps
   - **B.** Upward Bound Corps
   - **C.** Neighborhood Youth Corps
   - **D.** Peace Corps

10. At Johnson’s urging, what agency did Congress set up in 1964 to coordinate programs aimed at creating jobs and fighting poverty?
    - **A.** Medicare
    - **B.** Department of Housing and Urban Development
    - **C.** Office of Economic Opportunity
    - **D.** Project Head Start
The New Frontier and the Great Society

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match the Great Society programs in the diagram to the
descriptions of them in Column A. Write the letters from the diagram in the blanks
provided. (3 points each)

Column A

1. government-sponsored health care for people living below
   the poverty line
2. preschool program for the disadvantaged
3. government-funded health insurance for the elderly
4. put young people to work in poor neighborhoods
5. provided college preparation for low-income teenagers
6. helped young, unemployed people acquire employment
   skills

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.
Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

7. first African American to serve in a cabinet
8. director of the Women’s Bureau of the Department of
   Labor in the Kennedy Administration
9. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
10. first astronaut to step on the moon

Column B

A. Robert Weaver
B. Earl Warren
C. Esther Peterson
D. Neil Armstrong

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence
or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. During the 1960 election campaign, television aired its first
   A. presidential speech.
   B. results of the election.
   C. presidential debate.
   D. political commentary.

12. The Republican nominee for president in the 1960 election was
   A. Eric Sevareid.
   B. Richard Nixon.
   C. Everett Dirksen.
   D. John Glenn.

13. Kennedy’s legislative agenda was called the
   A. Great Society.
   B. New Frontier.
   C. Fair Deal.
   D. Square Deal.
14. Kennedy convinced Congress to invest more funds in
   A. defense and space exploration.  C. urban affairs.  
   B. health insurance for the elderly.  D. education.  

15. In response to the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on
    the Status of Women, President Kennedy
   A. appointed a woman to his cabinet.  
   B. ordered an end to gender discrimination in the federal civil service.  
   C. established the Women’s Bureau of the Department of Labor.  
   D. established a minimum wage for women in the workplace.  

16. The decision in the case of Reynolds v. Sims was important because it
    shifted political power
   A. from rural areas to suburban areas.  C. from rural areas to urban areas.  
   B. from suburban areas to rural areas.  D. from urban areas to suburban areas.  

17. Kennedy’s “flexible response” plan called for
   A. a buildup of nuclear weapons.  C. a reduction of military bases.  
   B. a buildup of conventional weapons.  D. a reduction of the Special Forces.  

18. During the space race, Kennedy’s goal for America was to be the first to
   A. put a man into space.  C. land a man on the moon.  
   B. put a man into orbit.  D. build a space station.  

19. The purpose of the Warren Commission was to investigate
   A. who was responsible for the Bay of Pigs.  
   B. the result of the Cuban Missile Crisis.  
   C. the relationship between Cuba and the Soviet Union.  
   D. allegations of a conspiracy in Kennedy’s assassination.  

20. Johnson’s goals for a better America were supported by
   A. the hardships caused by the slumping economy.  
   B. the prosperity resulting from the strong economy.  
   C. the success of unions in organizing workers.  
   D. the failure of business to create enough jobs.  

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of
   paper. (10 points)
22. Describe the nature of United States involvement in Latin America before
   Kennedy took office, and the response of Latin Americans to this involvement.
23. According to the time line, how many years was Castro in power before a major military crisis arose between Cuba and the United States?

A. less than 1 year  
B. 2 years  
C. 3 years  
D. 5 years

24. By this famous statement in his Inaugural Address, Kennedy meant that

A. citizens needed to protest more.  
B. citizens needed to get involved in helping others.  
C. citizens needed to sign up for the armed services.  
D. citizens needed to pay higher taxes.
25. According to the chart above, Kennedy’s reaction to the economic problems during his term in office was to propose solutions that would

A. focus on unemployment.
B. provide greater business profits for a brief term.
C. benefit the working class for a brief term.
D. benefit all areas of society for the long term.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“I believe in an America where the separation of the church and state is absolute, where no Catholic prelate would tell the president, should he be a Catholic, how to act.”

—John F. Kennedy

26. In this quotation, Kennedy reacts to what major issue that he had to confront?

“For the first time, thanks to the wonders of television, two presidential candidates were coming right into the nation’s living rooms to debate. Americans were enthralled: ‘You hear each man directly,’ observed one. ‘There’s nothing between you and what he says,’ added another. ‘You can see which man gets rattled easily.’

The man who seemed to get rattled easily was Nixon. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, looked healthy, strong, and confident. Nixon, the Republicans’ choice, came across as tired and frazzled. . . . As one observer noted, ‘Nixon’s eyes darted around, perspiration was clearly noticeable on his chin, and with the tight shots . . . these things were more obvious.’

—from The Great Debate

27. Read the passage above describing the televised 1960 presidential debate. John F. Kennedy seemed to “win” the debate. Why?
The New Frontier and the Great Society

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

_____ 1. accused has the right to an attorney during police questioning

_____ 2. space capsule that carried American astronauts to the moon and back

_____ 3. congressional reapportionment must follow idea of “one man, one vote”

_____ 4. courts cannot consider evidence obtained in violation of the federal Constitution

_____ 5. state-mandated Bible reading in school banned

_____ 6. prohibiting the sale and use of birth control devices violated citizens’ constitutional right to privacy

_____ 7. eliminated the national origins system

_____ 8. states cannot compose official prayers and require them to be recited in public schools

_____ 9. protected voters from discriminatory practices

_____ 10. suspects are entitled to an attorney, regardless of ability to pay

Column B

A. Mapp v. Ohio
B. Voting Rights Act of 1965
C. Engel v. Vitale
D. Griswold v. Connecticut
E. Immigration Act of 1965
F. Escobedo v. Illinois
G. Abington School District v. Schempp
H. Gideon v. Wainwright
I. Reynolds v. Sims
J. Apollo

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

_____ 11. To soothe the concerns of Protestants during the campaign, Kennedy spoke in support of
   A. school prayer.
   B. individual choice over prayer in school.
   C. teaching creationism in school.
   D. separation of church and state.

_____ 12. Kennedy was unable to pass many of his domestic programs because
   A. the Democrats held only a small majority in the Senate.
   B. the Republicans held a large majority in the House of Representatives.
   C. Republicans controlled the most influential committees in Congress.
   D. many Democrats in Congress believed the New Frontier was too expensive.

_____ 13. In an effort to increase growth and create more jobs, Kennedy advocated
   A. deficit spending.
   B. public works programs.
   C. price controls.
   D. raising taxes for the wealthiest Americans.
14. To get the economy moving, Kennedy pushed for a
    A. cut in tax rates.           C. lowering of interest rates.
    B. an increase in tax rates.  D. raising of interest rates.

15. The principle of “one man, one vote” meant that
    A. all citizens of voting age should be allowed to vote.
    B. all citizens’ votes should have equal weight.
    C. discriminatory voting practices should end.
    D. women should have voting power equal to men.

16. The Warren Court’s decision in *Reynolds v. Sims* boosted the political power of
    A. land developers and rural farmers.
    B. Southern and Northern conservatives.
    C. African Americans and Hispanics.
    D. big and small businesses.

17. The Fourteenth Amendment ensures
    A. that all defendants get a trial by jury.
    B. due process of law.
    C. that all defendants be read the Miranda rights.
    D. that all defendants have a lawyer.

18. The Alliance for Progress was a
    A. series of programs to improve life in American inner cities.
    B. job program that sent young people to work in poor American school districts.
    C. series of cooperative aid projects with Latin American governments.
    D. free-trade agreement between the United States and Latin American countries.

19. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram about the agreement ending the Cuban missile crisis?

   Agreement Ending the Cuban Missile Crisis
   
   Kennedy promised publicly not to invade Cuba.
   Kennedy promised privately to: ?
   Khrushchev promised to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba.

   A. remove missiles from Florida.  C. remove missiles from China.
   B. remove missiles from Alaska.    D. remove missiles from Turkey.

20. The Office of Economic Opportunity was a major part of Johnson’s
    A. health care reform program.
    B. education reform program.
    C. war on poverty.
    D. war on crime.

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. How did Kennedy capture the imagination of the American public?

22. Describe Lyndon Johnson’s leadership style.
23. According to this timeline, the first social reform of its kind in the United States occurred between 1960 and 1964. What was this reform?

A. the advancement of women’s rights  
B. the advancement of Latino American rights  
C. the advancement of African American rights  
D. the advancement of Native American rights

“"The torch has been passed to a new generation. My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.""

—John F. Kennedy

24. This speech is representative of Kennedy’s youth and optimism, which were traits that helped him win

A. Democratic support in Congress.  
B. the presidential election.  
C. Republican support in Congress.  
D. the support of war veterans.
25. According to this chart, which group(s) most likely did not immediately benefit from Kennedy’s solutions to America’s economic problems?

A. the poor  C. labor unions
B. business leaders  D. both b and c

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“...nor is it possible to wipe out the heritage of generations of social, economic and educational deprivation by the stroke of a Presidential pen.”

—The New York Times

26. What does this statement imply?

“For the first time, thanks to the wonders of television, two presidential candidates were coming right into the nation’s living rooms to debate. Americans were enthralled: ‘You hear each man directly,’ observed one. ‘There’s nothing between you and what he says,’ added another. ‘You can see which man gets rattled easily.’

The man who seemed to get rattled easily was Nixon. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, looked healthy, strong, and confident. Nixon, the Republicans’ choice, came across as tired and frazzled. . . . As one observer noted, ‘Nixon’s eyes darted around, perspiration was clearly noticeable on his chin, and with the tight shots . . . these things were more obvious.’”

—from The Great Debate

27. The 1960 debate between presidential candidates Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy was historically remarkable for what major reason?
Section Quiz 18-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. governor who ordered troops from the Arkansas National Guard to prevent African American students from entering school</td>
<td>A. Thurgood Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. set out to eliminate segregation from American society and to encourage African Americans to register to vote</td>
<td>B. Southern Christian Leadership Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. segregation by custom and tradition</td>
<td>C. Orval Faubus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. challenged segregation in court and launched the modern civil rights movement</td>
<td>D. Rosa Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. African American attorney who was the NAACP’s chief counsel</td>
<td>E. de facto segregation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. in private clubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. on buses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. on trains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The Plessy v. Ferguson ruling of 1896 established that laws segregating African Americans were permitted in the so-called</td>
<td>A. “de facto segregation” doctrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. “Southern segregation” doctrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. “separate-but-equal” doctrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. “constitutional segregation” doctrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. After the Brown v. Board of Education decision, many states adopted an elaborate set of requirements other than race that schools could use to prevent African Americans from attending white schools, called</td>
<td>A. prompt and reasonable start laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. pupil assignment laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Jim Crow laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. separate-but-equal laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Outraged by Rosa Parks’s arrest, Jo Ann Robinson, head of a local organization called the Women’s Political Council, called on African Americans to</td>
<td>A. stage a sit-in at the courthouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. boycott Montgomery’s buses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. go on strike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. elect new city officials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., believed that the only moral way to end segregation and racism was through</td>
<td>A. violence and riots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. the political system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. nonviolent passive resistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 18-2

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. when a small group of senators take turns speaking and refuse to stop the debate and allow a bill to come to vote</td>
<td>A. Fannie Lou Hamer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. teams of African Americans and white Americans who traveled into the South to draw attention to the South’s refusal to integrate bus terminals</td>
<td>B. filibuster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. African American air force veteran who applied for a transfer to the University of Mississippi</td>
<td>C. Civil Rights Act of 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. former sharecropper and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee organizer</td>
<td>D. James Meredith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. made segregation illegal in most public places</td>
<td>E. Freedom Riders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. One of the early leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was</td>
<td>A. Jesse Jackson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Ella Baker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Marion Barry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Civil Rights Act of 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Cloture Act of 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Interstate Travel Act of 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. President Kennedy eventually ordered the Interstate Commerce Commission to tighten its regulations against</td>
<td>A. segregated public schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. segregated public bathrooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. segregated bus terminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. segregated train stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The brutal attack by law enforcement officers against peaceful demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, became known as</td>
<td>A. Bloody Sunday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. the Selma Massacre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. the Televised Beatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Sad Saturday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The passage of what law marked a turning point in the civil rights movement?</td>
<td>A. Civil Rights Act of 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Segregation Act of 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Voting Rights Act of 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Discrimination Act of 1964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 18-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

____ 1. the belief that African Americans should control the social, political, and economic direction of their struggle for equality
____ 2. appointed by Johnson to study the causes of urban riots
____ 3. the process by which minority groups adapt to the dominant culture in a society
____ 4. an African American neighborhood in Los Angeles where a race riot broke out
____ 5. trusted assistant to Dr. King who led the Poor People’s Campaign in King’s absence

Column B

A. black power
B. Reverend Ralph Abernathy
C. Watts
D. the Kerner Commission
E. assimilation

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

____ 6. The leader of the Nation of Islam during the early 1960s was
   A. Elijah Muhammad.
   B. Malcolm X.
   D. Stokely Carmichael.

____ 7. Who had become a symbol of the black power movement that was sweeping the nation by the early 1960s?
   A. Bobby Seale
   B. Coretta King
   C. Malcolm X
   D. Eldridge Cleaver

____ 8. In support of a strike by African American sanitation workers, Dr. King went to Memphis, Tennessee, where on April 4, 1968, he was
   A. awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
   B. assassinated.
   C. arrested.
   D. beaten by union members.

____ 9. What group urged African Americans to arm themselves and confront white society in order to force whites to grant them equal rights?
   A. Black Panthers
   B. CORE
   C. Black Muslims
   D. SNCC

____ 10. Despite their name, the Black Muslims do not hold the same beliefs as mainstream Muslims, but preach
   A. nonviolence.
   B. black nationalism.
   C. cultural assimilation.
   D. integration.
The Civil Rights Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match the court cases in the diagram with their rulings in Column A. Write the letters from the diagram in the blanks provided. (3 points each)

Column A

1. state law schools had to admit qualified African American applicants even if parallel black law schools existed
2. segregation in public schools was unconstitutional
3. exclusion of African Americans from juries violated their right to equal protection under the law
4. segregation on interstate buses was unconstitutional

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

5. where the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. took place
6. where the “march for freedom” took place, in which state troopers and deputized citizens brutally attacked marchers in full view of televisions, known later as “Bloody Sunday”
7. city where brutal violence used against demonstrators led to Dr. King being jailed and prompted Kennedy to prepare a new civil rights bill
8. city where, for the first time since the Civil War, a state’s armed forces were used to oppose the federal government
9. city where the sit-in at Woolworth’s sparked a new mass movement for civil rights
10. city in which there was a successful bus boycott

Column B

A. Memphis, Tennessee
B. Montgomery, Alabama
C. Selma, Alabama
D. Greensboro, North Carolina
E. Birmingham, Alabama
F. Little Rock, Arkansas

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. In response to the arrest of Rosa Parks, African Americans
   A. organized restaurant sit-ins.
   B. organized a bus boycott.
   C. formed the first Black Panther group.
   D. formed the NAACP.

12. CORE successfully integrated many restaurants by using
   A. protest marches.
   B. boycotts.
   C. sit-ins.
   D. threats.
13. The Southern Manifesto encouraged white Southerners to
   A. defy the Supreme Court.     C. march against civil rights.
   B. embrace desegregation.      D. obey local law enforcement.

14. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. drew on the philosophy and techniques of
   B. Frederick Douglass.       D. Mohandas Gandhi.

15. In Little Rock, Arkansas, the governor tried to prevent African American
    students from entering a white high school by
   A. closing the school.        C. hiring the Ku Klux Klan.
   B. redrawing the school district.  D. deploying the National Guard.

16. The organization founded by student civil rights activists was
   A. SNCC.                      C. NAACP.
   B. CORE.                     D. SCLC.

17. At first President Kennedy acted slowly on civil rights because he
    A. was not sure such laws were really needed.
    B. needed support from many Southern senators to get other programs passed.
    C. believed that civil rights had to evolve gradually, as people’s values changed.
    D. did not want to provoke violence in the South.

18. One advantage President Johnson had—that Kennedy did not—in getting the Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed was his
    A. ability to convince minorities to vote.
    B. close relationships with civil rights leaders.
    C. intimate knowledge of how Congress worked.
    D. willingness to appoint minorities to his cabinet.

19. The purpose of the Selma March was to campaign for
    A. job rights for African Americans.   C. new desegregation laws.

20. The Kerner Commission blamed the problems of inner cities on
    A. racism.                      C. overpopulation.
    B. poverty.                    D. violence.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the ideas Dr. King expressed in his “Letter from a Birmingham Jail.”

22. Describe three meanings that the term “black power” held for African Americans during the 1960s.
23. The first major protest of the civil rights movement occurred in what state, according to the timeline above?
A. Mississippi       C. Arkansas
B. Alabama           D. Montgomery

24. Which of the Supreme Court rulings in the chart above condoned segregation?
A. Plessy v. Ferguson
B. Norris v. Alabama
C. Morgan v. Virginia
D. Sweatt v. Painter

Supreme Court Decisions on Civil Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</td>
<td>&quot;Separate-but-equal doctrine&quot;: Segregation was permitted as long as equal facilities were provided for African Americans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris v. Alabama (1935)</td>
<td>African Americans should not be excluded from serving on juries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan v. Virginia (1946)</td>
<td>Segregation on interstate buses was unconstitutional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweatt v. Painter (1950)</td>
<td>State law schools had to admit qualified African American candidates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown v. Board of Education (1954)</td>
<td>Segregation in public schools was unconstitutional and violated the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
25. This speech by Martin Luther King, Jr. reveals his commitment to
A. ending suffering under totalitarian regimes.
B. ending incarceration in communistic nations.
C. the right to protest granted by American democracy.
D. protesting communistic laws.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. According to this passage, what was Stokely Carmichael trying to motivate African Americans to do?

27. How did Malcolm X feel about protests, such as the March on Washington?
The Civil Rights Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. leader of SNCC who believed in black power
2. student who was denied admission to her neighborhood school
3. one of the organizers of the Black Panthers, who also wrote Soul on Ice
4. became a symbol of the black power movement
5. minister whose vision and nonviolent methods helped the civil rights movement transform American society
6. helped organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
7. one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality
8. first African American student to attend the University of Mississippi
9. NAACP’s chief counsel
10. One of the early leaders of the SNCC, who later served as the mayor of Washington, D.C.

Column B

A. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
B. Fannie Lou Hamer
C. Thurgood Marshall
D. James Farmer
E. Malcolm X
F. Eldridge Cleaver
G. Stokely Carmichael
H. James Meredith
I. Linda Brown
J. Marion Barry

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896 had established
   A. the right of African Americans to vote.
   B. the right of all Americans to peaceful protest.
   C. the separate-but-equal doctrine.
   D. the right of all Americans to equal protection under the law.

12. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. believed the way to end segregation was through
   A. economic self-improvement.
   B. riots and vandalism.
   C. separation from white society.
   D. nonviolent passive resistance.

13. When first established, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference set out to end segregation and
   A. encourage African Americans to register to vote.
   B. tame poverty in inner cities.
   C. challenge the “separate-but-equal” doctrine.
   D. promote education for African Americans.
14. The Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first since Reconstruction, was intended to
A. protect the right of African Americans’ to vote.  
B. end lynching.  
C. protect the right of African Americans to attend desegregated schools.  
D. end discrimination in hiring.

15. SNCC’s Voter Education Project focused on
A. rural areas of the North.  
B. rural areas of the Deep South.  
C. urban slums of the North.  
D. urban slums of the Deep South.

16. The Freedom Riders were organized to draw attention to the South’s refusal to
A. promote voter registration.  
B. end school segregation.  
C. stop violence against voters.  
D. integrate bus terminals.

17. Robert Kennedy tried to help African Americans register to vote by
A. sending U.S. Marshals to voting booths in the South.  
B. directing the news media to cover the marches in the South.  
C. having the Justice Department file lawsuits throughout the South.  
D. proposing a voting rights bill in Congress.

18. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 did little to
A. guarantee the right to vote.  
B. end segregation in public places.  
C. end discrimination in employment.  
D. end school segregation.

19. In registering African Americans to vote, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 authorized the Attorney General to
A. provide literacy tests to newly registered voters.  
B. refuse African Americans the right to vote.  
C. work side-by-side with local officials.  
D. send federal examiners to register qualified voters.

20. After his pilgrimage to Makkah, Malcolm X concluded that
A. an integrated society was possible.  
B. a “separate but equal” society was possible.  
C. black power meant self-sufficiency.  
D. assimilation was key to a successfully integrated society.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. The diagram shows two factors that contributed to the new political power for African Americans. Describe how these two events resulted in this new power.

22. Describe the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
23. According to the time line, major civil rights legislation passed during the administration(s) of
   A. Eisenhower and Kennedy.
   B. Kennedy.
   C. Johnson.
   D. Eisenhower and Johnson.

24. Why do you think the Supreme Court’s decision in Morgan v. Virginia did not prevent the Rosa Parks incident from happening?
   A. Rosa Parks staged her protest in Alabama, not Virginia.
   B. The Supreme Court did not rule on that case until after Rosa Parks sat on the bus.
   C. The Supreme Court ruling applied to interstate buses, not local buses.
   D. Equal facilities were not provided on Alabama buses.
“Now let us say that we are not advocating violence. . . . The only weapon we have in our hands this evening is the weapon of protest. If we were incarcerated behind the iron curtains of a communistic nation—we couldn’t do this. If we were trapped in the dungeon of a totalitarian regime—we couldn’t do this. But the great glory of American democracy is the right to protest for right!”

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

25. In this passage, King is saying that protest
A. is peaceful and does not cause violence.
B. is a powerful tool for achieving change.
C. is the only way to achieve change.
D. brings peaceful change in many political structures.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“It was as if an electrical current shot through the ranks of bourgeois Negroes—the very so-called ‘middle-class’ and ‘upper-class’ who had earlier been deploying the March on Washington talk by grass-roots Negroes.

But white people, now, were going to march. . . . The ‘angry blacks’ March suddenly had been made chic. Suddenly it had a Kentucky Derby image. For the status-seeker, it was a status symbol. . . .

Who ever heard of angry revolutionists all harmonizing ‘We Shall Overcome . . . Some Day . . .’ while tripping and swaying along arm-in-arm with the very people they were supposed to be angrily revolting against?”

—Malcolm X

26. What does this passage show about Malcolm X’s beliefs about white people’s involvement in the March on Washington?

“This is the significance of black power as a slogan. For once, black people are going to use the words they want to use—not just the words whites want to hear. . . . The need for psychological equality is the reason why SNCC today believes that blacks must organize in the black community. Only black people can . . . create in the community an aroused and continuing black consciousness. . . . Black people must do things for themselves; they must get . . . money they will control and spend themselves; they must conduct tutorial programs themselves so that black children can identify with black children.”

—Stokely Carmichael

27. What does Stokely Carmichael’s term “psychological equality” mean?
**Section Quiz 19-1**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

**Column A**

1. nationalist leader in the South after the Geneva Accords
2. chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs, turning farmland and forests into wasteland
3. a guerrilla army organized by Ho Chi Minh to reunify the nation
4. founder of the Indochinese Communist Party
5. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia when under French rule

**Column B**

A. Ho Chi Minh
B. Ngo Dinh Diem
C. French Indochina
D. Agent Orange
E. Vietcong

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. What country’s troops returned to Vietnam in 1946 and drove the Vietminh’s forces into hiding in the countryside?
   - A. Japan
   - B. France
   - C. China
   - D. United States

7. Special fortified villages in South Vietnam were known as
   - A. communist settlements.
   - B. Catholic villages.
   - C. strategic hamlets.
   - D. planned communities.

8. On May 7, 1954, where did a French force fall to the Vietminh?
   - A. Saigon
   - B. Hanoi
   - C. Geneva
   - D. Dien Bien Phu

9. North Vietnam received military weapons and other support from the Soviet Union and
   - A. China.
   - B. Japan.
   - C. Italy.
   - D. Laos.

10. American officials did not think France should control Vietnam, but they did not want Vietnam to be
    - A. Communist.
    - B. part of Indochina.
    - C. Socialist.
    - D. part of China.
Section Quiz 19-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. those who wanted the United States to withdraw from Vietnam
2. organized a march on Washington, D.C., that drew more than 20,000 participants
3. those who insisted the United States stay and fight in Vietnam
4. surprise attack launched by the Vietcong during the Vietnamese New Year
5. reported that the Vietnamese enemy was on the brink of defeat

Column B

A. Students for a Democratic Society
B. hawks
C. General William Westmoreland
D. doves
E. Tet offensive

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Which amendment to the Constitution gave all citizens age 18 and older the right to vote in all state and local elections?
   A. the Twenty-Sixth Amendment
   B. the Twenty-Fifth Amendment
   C. the Twenty-Fourth Amendment
   D. the Twenty-Third Amendment

7. Which year saw a shocking political announcement, a pair of traumatic assassinations, and finally, a violent political convention in Chicago?
   A. 1966
   B. 1967
   C. 1968
   D. 1969

8. The violence and chaos associated with the Democratic Party benefited the 1968 Republican presidential candidate
   A. Hubert Humphrey
   B. Richard Nixon
   C. George Wallace
   D. Eugene McCarthy

9. What problem developed for the Johnson administration as news reports continued to contradict their claims that the enemy was on the brink of defeat?
   A. a rise in teach-ins
   B. a reduction of protests
   C. a credibility gap
   D. more guerrilla warfare

10. Who appeared to be on his way to winning the Democratic nomination until he was gunned down on June 5, 1968, in a California hotel?
    A. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
    B. Robert Kennedy
    C. George Wallace
    D. Hubert Humphrey
**Section Quiz 19-3**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. reestablished some limits on executive power</td>
<td>A. Vietnamization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the most destructive air raids of the entire Vietnam War</td>
<td>B. “Christmas bombings”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Harvard professor given wide authority to use diplomacy to end the</td>
<td>C. Henry Kissinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam War</td>
<td>D. War Powers Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. included the gradual withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam</td>
<td>E. George McGovern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Democratic candidate for president in 1972</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. After the United States ended its direct involvement in Vietnam, the North Vietnamese captured Saigon and united Vietnam under</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. nationalist rule.</td>
<td>D. Communist rule.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. What country did American troops invade in an effort to destroy Vietcong military bases there?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Laos</td>
<td>C. China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Cambodia</td>
<td>D. Taiwan</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Long after troops were home, the war lingered on for the hundreds of American families whose relatives and friends were classified as missing in action or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. prisoners of war.</td>
<td>C. defectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. draft dodgers.</td>
<td>D. absent without leave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. What confirmed that the government had not been honest with Americans about the Vietnam war?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. the Watergate scandal</td>
<td>C. the Pentagon Papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. the Cambodian invasion</td>
<td>D. the massacre at My Lai</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Henry Kissinger tried to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China so he could persuade them to cut back on their aid to Vietnam in a policy he called</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. diplomacy.</td>
<td>C. Vietnamization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. arms negotiation.</td>
<td>D. linkage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 19 Test, Form A

The Vietnam War

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. Nixon’s special assistant for national security affairs
2. Democratic candidate assassinated in a California hotel
3. criticized America’s involvement in the Vietnam War and for the disproportionate number of African American deaths
4. South Vietnam’s president at the end of the Vietnam War
5. American commander in South Vietnam
6. outspoken segregationist who won over 13 percent of the popular vote as an independent candidate in the 1968 election
7. peace negotiator for the North Vietnamese
8. Communist leader who organized a guerrilla army to fight to reunify Vietnam
9. former Defense Department worker who leaked the Pentagon Papers to the New York Times
10. pro-Western leader of South Vietnam early in the war who was overthrown in a coup and executed

Column B

A. Le Duc Tho
B. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
C. Daniel Ellsberg
D. Ho Chi Minh
E. Nguyen Van Thieu
F. Robert Kennedy
G. Ngo Dinh Diem
H. George Wallace
I. William Westmoreland
J. Henry Kissinger

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The Vietminh formed initially in Vietnam to
   A. create a Communist government.
   B. create a pro-Western government.
   C. win independence from France.
   D. win independence from Japan.

12. What two events convinced Truman to help France in Vietnam?
   A. the fall of China to communism and the outbreak of the Korean War
   B. Japan’s surrender in World War II and the fall of China to communism
   C. the establishment of a Communist government in Vietnam and the Korean War
   D. the establishment of a Communist government in Vietnam and the fall of China

13. When the French left Vietnam, the United States stepped in to
   A. make sure free elections were held, as specified by the Geneva Accords.
   B. protect the pro-Western government in South Vietnam.
   C. act as peacekeeper along the border between North and South Vietnam.
   D. try to cause a popular uprising against Ho Chi Minh.

(continued)
14. The Vietcong’s power continued to increase in part because of
   A. the Vietcong’s use of terror.
   B. the use of terror by South Vietnam.
   C. the strong belief in communism.
   D. the Vietnamese distrust of the U.S.

15. With the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Congress, in effect,
   A. declared war on North Vietnam.
   B. committed to a limited war only.
   C. increased aid to South Vietnam.
   D. handed its war powers to the president.

16. The goal of Agent Orange was to
   A. infiltrate the Vietcong military.
   B. sabotage Vietcong equipment.
   C. destroy the Vietcong’s ability to hide in jungles.
   D. cut Vietcong supply lines.

17. A main reason President Johnson refused to order a full-scale invasion of
    North Vietnam was his fear that it would
   A. bring China into the war.
   B. strengthen the North Vietnamese will to fight.
   C. result in more loss of American lives.
   D. horrify the American public, ruining him politically.

18. The “educational” hearings on Vietnam were intended to
   A. boost public support for the war.
   B. boost congressional support for the war.
   C. explain the war to the Senate.
   D. explain the war to the public.

19. After the Tet offensive, the mainstream American media began to
   A. appeal to Americans to support the war effort.
   B. give less air time to antiwar protesters.
   C. give more air time to antiwar protesters.
   D. openly criticize the war effort.

20. Nixon’s decision to invade Cambodia angered Congress, resulting in
   A. a vote of censure.
   B. impeachment hearings.
   C. a repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
   D. a repeal of the War Powers Act.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the Vietcong’s battle tactics and ways that American troops tried to counter these tactics.

22. Explain what the circle graphs show, and discuss how the draft system at the beginning of the war could have contributed to this situation.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. According to the time line, when did the first U.S. combat troops arrive in Vietnam?
   A. one year after the signing of the Geneva Accords
   B. one year after the passing of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
   C. one year prior to the Tet Offensive
   D. one year prior to student protests at Kent State University

   “Three quarters of the way through the tangle, a trooper brushed against a two-inch vine, and a grenade slung at chest high went off, shattering the right side of his head and body. . . . Nearby troopers took hold of the unconscious soldier and, half carrying, half dragging him, pulled him the rest of the way through the tangle.”

   —Dr. Ronald Glasser, quoted in Vietnam, A History

24. This passage describes an incident in the Vietnam War in which
   A. deadly missiles flew horizontally.
   B. bombs made it necessary for U.S. troops to follow trails.
   C. deadly silent traps hung waiting for U.S. troops.
   D. warfare followed predictable routes.
25. What was the highest number of American casualties in a single year of the Vietnam War, according to the graph to the right?
A. over 10,000
B. over 12,000
C. over 14,000
D. 15,000

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer
Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“It’s a war where nothing is ever quite certain and nowhere is ever quite safe.”
—Journalist Linda Martin

26. What does this passage reveal about the uniqueness of the Vietnam War?

 “[T]he conflict in Vietnam is a product of the great shifts and changes triggered by the Second World War. Out of the war, two continent-wide powers emerged—the United States and the Soviet Union. The colonial systems through which the nations of Western Europe had governed more than a third of the people of the world were, one by one, dismantled . . .

The bloody encounters in [Vietnam] are thus in a real sense battles and skirmishes in a continuing war to prevent one Communist power after another from violating internationally recognized boundary lines fixing the outer limits of Communist dominion.

. . . In the long run our hopes for the people of South Vietnam reflect our hopes for people everywhere. What we seek is a world living in peace and freedom.”
—George W. Ball

27. Explain the main idea of Ball’s speech.
The Vietnam War

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. massacre of South Vietnamese civilians by U.S. troops
2. forces made up of North and South Vietnamese, but supplied by North Vietnam
3. chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs
4. temporarily divided Vietnam along the 17th Parallel
5. soldier whose fate was undetermined
6. jellied gasoline that explodes on contact
7. renamed Ho Chi Minh City after reunification
8. fear that a Communist Vietnam would lead to other Southeast Asian Communist governments
9. strategy of defeating enemy forces by slowly wearing them down
10. improving relations with the Soviet Union and China to persuade them to cut back their aid to North Vietnam

Column B

A. napalm
B. MIA
C. domino theory
D. war of attrition
E. Agent Orange
F. Saigon
G. Geneva Accords
H. My Lai
I. Vietcong
J. linkage

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The results of the battle at Dien Bien Phu convinced
   A. President Johnson to send American troops into Vietnam.
   B. regular North Vietnamese army units to join the Vietcong.
   C. President Nixon to pull American troops out of Vietnam.
   D. the French to withdraw from Indochina.

12. As the fighting began between the Vietcong and South Vietnamese army, President Eisenhower tried to help South Vietnam by
   A. sending food.
   B. dropping napalm.
   C. sending military advisers.
   D. providing American troops.

13. Kennedy felt he needed to stand up to communism in Vietnam because of
   A. American humiliation over Korean War.
   B. the loss of China to communism.
   C. Southern support for the war.
   D. the need to justify military spending.

14. In South Vietnam, a monk set himself on fire to protest
   A. the Vietnam war.
   B. Western influences in his country.
   C. extreme religious ceremonies.
   D. discrimination against Buddhists.
15. Operation Rolling Thunder was
   A. an attack on North Vietnamese ships and naval facilities.
   B. an invasion of Cambodia.
   C. the first combat operation in which American ground troops participated.
   D. a sustained bombing campaign against North Vietnam.

16. President Johnson refused to allow a full-scale attack on the Ho Chi Minh Trail because
   A. such an attack would result in heavy American casualties.
   B. it passed through countries that were not involved in the war.
   C. he feared such an attack would bring the Soviet Union into the war.
   D. its route continually changed, making it hard to locate and destroy.

17. Nightly news coverage of the Vietnam War on television helped
   A. raise Johnson’s ratings in the polls.
   B. unify Americans behind the war.
   C. create a credibility gap.
   D. support the nation’s “hawks.”

18. The Tet offensive marked a major turning point in the Vietnam War because
   A. the Vietcong scored a major military victory.
   B. the Vietcong scored a major political victory.
   C. U.S. forces scored a major military victory.
   D. U.S. forces scored a major political victory.

19. In 1968 antiwar protesters and police clashed outside the
   A. Democratic National Convention.
   B. Republican National Convention.
   C. White House.
   D. Lincoln Memorial.

20. The Pentagon Papers revealed that
   A. many more Americans had died in Vietnam than had been reported.
   B. American soldiers had massacred Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.
   C. American prisoners of war were being tortured in North Vietnamese prisons.
   D. the government had not been honest with the public about Vietnam.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Use the diagram to explain the credibility gap that developed during the Vietnam War.

22. Explain the outcomes and significance of the Tet offensive.
23. How much time passed from the moment the first combat troops arrived until all Americans had left Vietnam, according to the timeline above?
   A. 5 years  C. 8 years
   B. 6 years  D. 10 years

   “Once on the tiger’s back, we cannot be sure of picking the place to dismount.”
   —George W. Ball

24. In this reference to the Vietnam War, Ball was concerned that
   A. the war would last too long.
   B. it would be difficult to leave Vietnam after committing combat troops.
   C. the United States would lose the war with the “tiger.”
   D. the U.S. military was not ready for combat against the Vietnamese forces.
25. The number of deaths in Vietnam reached a peak in the same year in which
   A. the Tet Offensive took place.
   B. President Johnson sent the first combat troops to Vietnam.
   C. the United States signed a cease-fire agreement with North Vietnam.
   D. U.S. troops invaded Cambodia.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“I have concluded that I should not permit the presidency to become involved in the partisan divisions that are developing in this political year. Accordingly, I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President.”

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, March 31, 1968


“[T]he conflict in Vietnam is a product of the great shifts and changes triggered by the Second World War. Out of the war, two continent-wide powers emerged—the United States and the Soviet Union. The colonial systems through which the nations of Western Europe had governed more than a third of the people of the world were, one by one, dismantled. . . . The bloody encounters in [Vietnam] are thus in a real sense battles and skirmishes in a continuing war to prevent one Communist power after another from violating internationally recognized boundary lines fixing the outer limits of Communist dominion. . . . In the long run our hopes for the people of South Vietnam reflect our hopes for people everywhere. What we seek is a world living in peace and freedom.”

—George W. Ball

27. In this passage, whom does Ball hold directly responsible for Vietnam’s bloody conflicts, and why?
Section Quiz 20-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
   1. one of the leaders of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley
   2. believed a few wealthy elites controlled politics and that wealth itself was unfairly divided
   3. defined the views of the Students for a Democratic Society
   4. group living arrangements in which members shared everything and worked together
   5. young men and women who rejected the mainstream system and middle-class values

Column B
   A. counterculture
   B. Port Huron Statement
   C. New Left
   D. Mario Savio
   E. communes

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

   6. Soon after the campus-wide strike at the University of California at Berkeley, the Supreme Court upheld the students’ right to
      A. desegregation on campus.
      B. freedom of speech and desegregation on campus.
      C. freedom of speech and assembly on campus.
      D. assembly on campus.

   7. Which phenomenon fueled the increase in college enrollments in the early 1960s?
      A. the baby boom
      B. counterculture
      C. the “beat” movement
      D. teach-ins

   8. The 1960s gave birth to a conspicuous youth movement, which challenged the American political and social system and conventional
      A. elections.
      B. utopian ideals.
      C. political parties.
      D. middle-class values.

   9. What movement was sparked in Berkeley, California, when the university decided to restrict the students’ rights to distribute literature and to recruit volunteers for political causes on campus?
      A. Counterculture Movement
      B. Free Speech Movement
      C. Hippie Movement
      D. Commune Movement

   10. Where did hundreds of thousands of people gather at Woodstock in August of 1969?
       A. California
       B. Washington, D.C.
       C. Michigan
       D. New York
### Section Quiz 20-2

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a leading figure of the women’s movement and editor of <em>Ms.</em> magazine</td>
<td>A. feminism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. in most cases outlawed higher wages for men than for women for the same job</td>
<td>B. Title IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the belief that men and women should be equal politically, economically, and socially</td>
<td>C. Betty Friedan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. wrote the book <em>The Feminine Mystique</em>, which led to the rise of a new feminist movement</td>
<td>D. Equal Pay Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. prohibited federally funded schools from discriminating against women in nearly all aspects of their operations, from admissions to athletics</td>
<td>E. Gloria Steinem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

| | B. Phyllis Schlafly |
| | C. Eleanor Roosevelt |
| | D. Robert F. Kennedy |

| 7. What outlawed job discrimination by private employers not only on the basis of race, color, religion, and national origin, but also of gender? | A. Equal Rights Amendment |
| | B. Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act |
| | C. Equal Employment Opportunity Act |
| | D. Educational Amendment |

| 8. The big change in abortion laws came with the 1973 Supreme Court decision in | A. *Roe v. Wade.* |
| | B. *Plessy v. Ferguson.* |
| | C. *Reynolds v. Sims.* |
| | D. *Gideon v. Wainwright.* |

| 9. A new organization, the idea of Betty Friedan, reflected the diverse goals of the modern feminist movement and was named the | A. Women for a Democratic Society. |
| | B. National Woman’s Party. |
| | C. National Organization for Women. |
| | D. Equal Rights Organization. |

| 10. Although about 47 percent of American women were in the workforce in the 1960s, generally they were shut out of | A. clerical professions. |
| | B. higher paying and prestigious professions. |
| | C. factory management positions. |
| | D. cashier positions. |
Section Quiz 20-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a successful challenge of school segregation in California</td>
<td>A. American GI Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the practice of teaching immigrant students in their own language</td>
<td>B. Hernandez v. Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while they also learned English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. organization founded to protect the rights of Mexican-American</td>
<td>C. bilingualism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>military veterans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ended the exclusion of Mexican Americans from juries in Texas</td>
<td>D. Mexican American Youth Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. founded by Mexican American college students in 1967 in San Antonio,</td>
<td>E. Mendez v. Westminster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. In 1966 César Chávez and Dolores Huerta merged their organizations that fought for the rights of farmworkers to form the
   A. United Farm Workers.                                                |
   B. American Federation of Labor.                                      |
   C. National Farmers Organization.                                    |
   D. Farm Bureau.                                                      |

7. What caused the wave of emigration from Mexico to the United States in 1910?
   A. the Bilingual Education Act                                         |
   B. the Great Depression                                               |
   C. the Mexican Revolution                                              |
   D. the Bracero Program                                                 |

8. Who founded the political party *La Raza Unida*, which called for job-training programs and greater access to financial institutions?
   A. César Chávez                                                        |
   B. Dolores Huerta                                                     |
   C. Jesse Jackson                                                      |
   D. José Angel Gutiérrez                                               |

9. The segregated sections of many Southwest cities in which most Mexican Americans lived were called
   A. repatriation areas.                                                |
   B. Spanish towns.                                                     |
   C. barrios.                                                           |
   D. residential segregation zones.                                     |

10. The arrangement in which laborers from Mexico entered into short-term employment contracts in the Southwest was known as
    A. the Bracero Program.                                               |
    B. repatriation.                                                     |
    C. illegal immigration.                                              |
    D. the Deportation Program.                                          |
The Politics of Protest

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(3 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. founded the National Organization for Women</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> Eisenhower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. helped lead the Free Speech Movement</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> Phyllis Schlafly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. organized a group that fought for the rights of farmworkers</td>
<td><strong>C.</strong> Gloria Steinem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. leader in the Mexican American Youth Organization</td>
<td><strong>D.</strong> Tom Hayden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. outspoken opponent of the ERA</td>
<td><strong>E.</strong> Mario Savio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. U.S. Senator who worked with the American GI Forum</td>
<td><strong>F.</strong> Betty Friedan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. editor of <em>Ms.</em></td>
<td><strong>G.</strong> Bob Dylan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. main author of the Port Huron Statement</td>
<td><strong>H.</strong> Dolores Huerta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. folk singer who was a major counterculture voice</td>
<td><strong>I.</strong> Lyndon Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. president who launched the Latino deportation program</td>
<td><strong>J.</strong> José Angel Gutiérrez</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

| 11. The Port Huron Statement expressed the views of the                  |
| A. United Farm Workers.                                                 | **C.** National Organization for Women. |
| B. La Raza Unida.                                                       | **D.** Students for a Democratic Society. |
| 12. The Free Speech Movement was sparked by restrictions on students' rights to |
| A. make speeches voicing opposition to university policies on campus.    | **B.** distribute literature and recruit volunteers for political causes on campus. |
| B. distribute literature and recruit people to join religious groups on campus. | **C.** make speeches voicing opposition to government policies on campus. |
| 13. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 outlawed                                   |
| A. paying woman more than men for the same job.                         | **B.** paying factory workers more than hospital workers. |
| B. paying factory workers more than hospital workers.                   | **C.** paying women minimum wages. |
| C. paying women minimum wages.                                           | **D.** paying men more than woman for the same job. |
| 14. A rock festival that drew hundreds of thousands of people in 1969 was at |
| A. Haight-Ashbury.                                                      | **C.** Woodstock.        |
| B. San Francisco.                                                       | **D.** Berkeley.         |
15. What convinced President Kennedy to establish the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women?
   A. harassment of women in the workplace
   B. discontent among working women
   C. lack of protection of women in hazardous work areas
   D. lack of workers’ compensation for women

16. For her book *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan interviewed Smith College graduates and found that most of the women
   A. made far less money than did men in comparable jobs.
   B. preferred to stay home rather than take jobs outside the home.
   C. wanted to work outside the home, but few could find jobs.
   D. reported having everything they could want, but still felt unfulfilled.

17. In *Hernandez v. Texas*, the Supreme Court ruled that
   A. Mexican Americans could not attend public schools in California.
   B. Mexican American veterans could be buried in national cemeteries.
   C. Mexican Americans could not be excluded from juries in Texas.
   D. Mexican Americans could not be deported to Mexico.

18. To push for better wages and benefits for farmworkers, César Chávez organized a successful
   A. march on Washington.
   B. sit-down strike.
   C. advertising and publicity campaign.
   D. national boycott on grapes.

19. Some opponents of bilingualism argued that
   A. it would prevent students from learning English.
   B. bilingualism made it difficult for Latinos to assimilate.
   C. it would hold back the education of native-English-speaking students.
   D. the Constitution established English as the nation’s only official language.

20. The Equal Rights Amendment failed to become part of the Constitution because
   A. only 35 states ratified the amendment.
   B. Congress did not pass the law.
   C. the American public voted against ratification.
   D. opposition by women’s organizations blocked passage.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay**  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe counterculture fashions and their effect on the mainstream.

22. Describe the arguments for and against passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Factors Behind The Youth Movement of the 1960s

- Economic boom of the 1950s spawned the “baby boom”
- Population factors: by 1970 over 58% of U.S. population was under 34 years old
- Rapid increase in college enrollments: increase of 2 million between 1960 and 1966

23. What factor do you think led to the increase in college enrollments?
   A. The federal government provided aid for tuition.
   B. Colleges reduced their tuitions during the 1950s.
   C. “Baby boomers” were of college age between 1960 and 1966.
   D. Young people wanted to go to college to avoid the war.

Civil Rights for Latinos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Farm Workers</th>
<th>La Raza Unida</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fought for:</td>
<td>• Mobilized Mexican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increased wages</td>
<td>American voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Better benefits</td>
<td>• Called for job-training programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promoted greater access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to financial institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. According to the chart, how did La Raza Unida and the United Farm Workers differ in their goals?
   A. The United Farm Workers did not seek greater economic opportunities for Latino Americans.
   B. La Raza Unida worked to mobilize Latino American voters.
   C. La Raza Unida did not seek greater economic opportunities.
   D. The United Farm Workers fought for greater educational opportunities for Latino Americans.
Important Women’s Rights Milestones of the 1970s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title IX of the Educational Amendment</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Prohibited federally funded schools from discriminating against women in admissions, athletics, and other areas.</td>
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<td>Roe v. Wade</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Repealed the law against abortion; guaranteed abortion rights for women in first trimester, a time interpreted as within a woman’s constitutional right to privacy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Passed by Congress and ratified by 35 states</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. When was the Equal Rights Amendment passed by Congress?
   A. 1972   C. 1974
   B. 1973   D. 1975

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

““The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the minds of American women. . . . Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries . . . chauffeured Cub Scouts and Brownies . . . she was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question—‘Is this all?’”

—Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique

26. Whom is Friedan describing in this excerpt, and what can you infer about them?

“As poor refugees, their first concern was to find a place to sleep, then to eat and find work. In the barrio they were most likely to find all three, for not knowing English, they needed something that was even more urgent than a room, a meal, or a job, and that was information in a language they could understand.”

—Ernesto Galarza, Barrio Boy

27. Whom is Galarza describing in this excerpt, and what can you infer about the role the barrio played in their lives?
The Politics of Protest

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. highlighted problems of women in the workplace</td>
<td>A. Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. living arrangement popular among the counterculture</td>
<td>B. American GI Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. youth that rejected the dominant American culture</td>
<td>C. <em>The Feminine Mystique</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. work that described the discontent many women felt</td>
<td>D. Students for a Democratic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. founded to protect Mexican American veterans rights</td>
<td>E. Haight-Ashbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. city in which many Cuban immigrants settled</td>
<td>F. LULAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. relocation of many Mexican Americans to Mexico</td>
<td>G. Presidential Commission on the Status of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. believed that a few wealthy elites controlled politics</td>
<td>H. hippies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. fought against discrimination of Latino Americans</td>
<td>I. repatriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. popular destination for youths of the counterculture</td>
<td>J. commune</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The youth movement included
   A. resentment against the “beats.”
   B. volunteers in Johnson’s Peace Corps.
   C. disinterest in college education.
   D. the Port Huron statement.

12. César Chávez was
   A. a famous Mexican American World War II veteran.
   B. the co-founder of the United Farm Workers.
   C. the leader of LULAC.
   D. the author of the Bilingual Education Act.

13. The part of the Educational Amendments that prohibited federally funded schools from discriminating against girls and young women in nearly all aspects of their operations was
   A. Title VII.
   B. Title VIII.
   C. Title IX.
   D. Title X.

14. In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court ruled that
   A. states could not regulate a woman’s right to have an abortion.
   B. a woman’s right to an abortion would be determined on a state-by-state basis.
   C. states could not regulate abortion in the first three months of pregnancy.
   D. states could ban abortion at any time during the pregnancy.
15. The National Organization for Women demanded
   A. more gender-specific employment opportunities.
   B. greater educational opportunities for women.
   C. the right of women to be drafted into the military.
   D. more single-gender colleges.

16. The SDS focused most of its energy on
   A. protesting the Vietnam War.
   B. fighting segregation.
   C. criticizing American priorities.
   D. arguing against free speech.

17. La Raza Unida was a Mexican American
   A. political party.
   B. immigrant-aid organization.
   C. protest movement.
   D. farmworkers union.

18. The Mendez v. Westminster decision was significant because it dealt with
   A. unfair employment laws.
   B. voting rights.
   C. school segregation.
   D. Latinos in the military.

19. Many college demonstrators followed the tactics of the Free Speech Movement by
   A. holding college administrators as hostages.
   B. rioting on campus grounds.
   C. organizing large music festivals.
   D. abandoning classes and occupying buildings.

20. Beginning in 1959, more than 350,000 Cubans left Cuba for the United States because of
   A. poverty in Cuba.
   B. unfair employment practices.
   C. Cuban Communism.
   D. racism in Cuba.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. The diagram shows three factors that helped bring about the youth movement in the 1960s. Explain how the effects of these factors contributed to the movement.

22. Describe some examples of stereotypes and unequal treatment of women that reawakened the women’s movement in the 1960s.
23. Which organization or campaign did NOT fight to advance civil rights?
   A. NOW
   B. La Raza Unida
   C. Stop-ERA
   D. United Farm Workers

24. Which of the following statements can you infer about the rise of the youth movement from the information in the table above?
   A. The youth movement started because there was a need for more young people.
   B. The youth movement started because there were more young people, and they were better educated.
   C. More youth attending colleges hurt the youth movement because educated youth do not protest.
   D. Greater family incomes gave young people too much time on their hands.
Important Women’s Rights Milestones of the 1970s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>1972</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Which legislation of the 1970s guaranteed that state universities had to offer an equal number of scholarships to female athletes as to male athletes?
   A. Title VII  
   B. ERA  
   C. Title IX  
   D. Roe v. Wade

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. What were the major “conditions” confronting women which the founders of NOW addressed?

   “I began to realize what other minority people had discovered: That the only answer—the only hope—was in organizing. More of us had to become citizens. We had to register to vote. And people like me had to develop the skills it would take to organize, to educate, to help empower the Chicano people.”

   —César Chávez

27. Briefly explain Chávez’s message in this passage.
A Time of Upheaval

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

1. part of the Educational Amendments that prohibited discrimination against girls and young women in federally funded schools
2. head of the President’s Commission on the Status of Women
3. allowed Mexicans to enter into short-term work contracts in the United States
4. campaign to raise wages and improve working conditions for farm workers
5. one of the most potent symbols of the counterculture era
6. part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that became the decisive legal basis for advances by the women’s movement
7. site of a huge rock festival in 1969
8. resulted because many Americans watched nightly televised news reports about the Vietnam War
9. segregation in public schools is unconstitutional
10. revealed that the government had not been honest about the Vietnam War

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. A key to Kennedy’s defeat of Nixon in 1960 was
   A. Nixon’s “Checkers speech.”
   B. the televised debates.
   C. Kennedy’s religion.
   D. reapportionment.

12. To make sure that everyone in the legal system receives equal treatment, the Fourteenth Amendment requires
   A. trial by jury.
   B. due process.
   C. habeas corpus.
   D. all people on trial to have a lawyer.

13. In the agreement ending the Cuban missile crisis, Khrushchev promised to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba in exchange for Kennedy’s public promise
   A. not to invade Cuba.
   B. to stop testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.
   C. to remove American missiles from China on the Soviet border.
   D. to remove American missiles from Alaska near the Soviet Union.
14. The purpose of pupil assignment laws was to
   A. integrate public schools.
   B. prevent African Americans from attending white schools.
   C. improve education in African American schools.
   D. send the brightest, most motivated African American students to all-white schools.

15. Who was NOT connected to the sit-in movement?
   A. Jesse Jackson
   B. Marion Barry
   C. Ella Baker
   D. Rosa Parks

16. The Freedom Riders traveled to the South to
   A. register African American voters.
   B. protest school segregation.
   C. draw attention to violence against African Americans in the South.
   D. draw attention to the South’s refusal to integrate bus terminals.

17. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 helped protect civil rights, but it did not
   A. guarantee the right to vote.
   B. end segregation in public places.
   C. ensure protection in the workplace.
   D. guarantee protection in the workplace.

18. Nixon’s Vietnamization plan called for
   A. a simultaneous withdrawal of troops by North Vietnam and the United States.
   B. South Vietnam to assume more of the fighting as American troops withdrew.
   C. a massive invasion of North Vietnam to finally end the war.
   D. a withdrawal of American troops from North Vietnam.

19. Which of the following happened during the Kennedy administration?
   A. a decline in the numbers of Special Forces and Green Berets
   B. the successful domination of space by the United States
   C. the organization of the Peace Corps for American volunteers
   D. the creation of the Alliance for Progress with Eastern European countries

20. The aim of the American GI Forum was to
   A. protect the rights of Mexican American veterans.
   B. help repatriate Mexican Americans to Mexico.
   C. encourage more Mexican Americans to enlist in the military.
   D. find employment for Mexican American veterans.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Describe the legacy of Johnson’s Great Society. How successful was it? What are some of its lasting effects?

22. What was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution? What incidents led up to it and what was its significance?
A Time of Upheaval

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

**Column A**
1. program that employed young people to work in poor neighborhoods in the United States
2. belief that men and women should be equal
3. investigated the assassination of President Kennedy
4. established the separate-but-equal doctrine
5. police must inform suspects of their rights during the arrest process
6. site of “Bloody Sunday” where state troopers and deputized civilians brutally attacked marchers
7. preschool program for disadvantaged children
8. organized a national boycott of table grapes
9. firebombs of jellied gasoline
10. announced in April 1970 that American troops had invaded Cambodia

**Column B**
A. napalm
B. VISTA
C. Selma, Alabama
D. Miranda v. State of Arizona
E. Plessy v. Ferguson
F. feminism
G. Head Start
H. Richard Nixon
I. Warren Commission
J. César Chávez

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. Reapportionment as required by the Warren Court shifted more political power to
   - A. poor rural farmers.
   - B. Southern whites.
   - C. African Americans.
   - D. corporations.

12. Which of the following was NOT a crisis of the Cold War during Kennedy’s administration?
   - A. the building of the Berlin Wall
   - B. the Soviet missile crisis
   - C. the findings of the Warren Commission
   - D. the Bay of Pigs invasion

13. Rosa Parks’s action resulted in a
   - A. restaurant sit-in.
   - B. bus boycott.
   - C. Supreme Court case that overturned school segregation.
   - D. riot.
14. To end segregation and racism, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., advocated
   A. educational self-improvement.       C. separation from white society.
   B. riots and vandalism.                D. nonviolent passive resistance.

15. The SNCC was founded by
   A. students.                           C. farmers.
   B. ministers.                         D. environmentalists.

16. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his “I have a dream” speech during the
   A. Selma March.                       C. March on Washington.
   B. Watts riot.                        D. Poor People’s Campaign in Memphis.

17. President Johnson did not order a full-scale attack on the Ho Chi Minh
   trail because
   A. heavy American casualties would likely result.
   B. it passed through countries that were not involved in the war.
   C. he feared such an attack would bring the Soviet Union into the war.
   D. it was mostly underground tunnels, making it hard to locate enemy forces.

18. The Tet offensive, a turning point in the Vietnam War, resulted in
   A. the entrance of China into the war on the Communist side.
   B. the capture of Saigon by the Vietcong.
   C. the entrance of the Soviet Union into the war on the Communist side.
   D. a major political victory for the Vietcong.

19. Lieutenant William Calley eventually went to prison for his role in the
   A. invasion of Cambodia.               C. Tet offensive.

20. A leading figure in the women’s movement and editor of Ms. magazine was
   A. Betty Friedan.                      C. Gloria Steinem.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of
paper. (20 points)

21. Who were the Black Muslims, and what did they believe?

22. Describe the 1960s counterculture. Who participated, what did they want, and
    how did they behave?
A Changing Society

**DIRECTIONS:** Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. winner of the 1968 presidential election</td>
<td>A. glasnost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Democratic candidate in the 1968 presidential election</td>
<td>B. Hubert Humphrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. third-party candidate in the 1968 presidential election</td>
<td>C. busing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. created the Department of Energy</td>
<td>D. Moral Majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the practice of transporting children to schools outside their neighborhoods to achieve racial balance</td>
<td>E. Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. new openness in the Soviet Union that allowed more freedom of religion and speech</td>
<td>F. Jimmy Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Jerry Falwell’s movement</td>
<td>G. Richard Nixon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. advocate free speech and privacy</td>
<td>H. liberals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. a worldwide network of computers connected by phone and cable lines and wireless communications</td>
<td>I. George Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. a combination of rising prices and economic stagnation</td>
<td>J. stagflation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS:** Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. In the 1970s, the American economy fell into a recession, partly as a result of an oil embargo imposed by
   A. NATO.          
   B. OPEC.          
   C. NAFTA.         
   D. the Warsaw Pact.

12. A community in New York that was declared a federal disaster area and abandoned due to heavy pollution was
   A. Watergate.     
   B. Silver Springs.
   C. Three Mile Island.
   D. Love Canal.

13. The Republicans lost control of Congress during the 2006 midterm elections for many reasons including
   A. the retirement of Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor.
   B. the frustration over flag burning.
   C. several scandals involving members of the Republican Congress.
   D. large cuts in federal spending.
14. President Reagan’s domestic policy included
   A. a proposal to increase many social programs.
   B. an increase of government regulation of industry.
   C. a 25 percent tax rate cut passed by Congress.
   D. a steady decline in the median American income.

15. The Iran-Contra scandal involved selling weapons to Iran to
   A. support the guerrillas fighting against the pro-Soviet government in Iran.
   B. support Iran’s effort to defeat Iraq.
   C. gain freedom for the American hostages being held in the Middle East.
   D. improve relations with the Iranian government, so that it would not look to the
      Soviets for aid.

16. The space shuttle was a breakthrough because, unlike earlier spacecraft,
   it could
   A. travel outside of Earth’s orbit.
   B. remain in space for more that a week.
   C. carry more than two passengers.
   D. be reused.

17. Why were the 1980s called a decade of indulgence?
   A. There was strong economic growth.
   B. There were fewer baby boomers.
   C. Racial difficulties were resolved.
   D. Economic statistics were stagnant.

18. A gas in our atmosphere that protects us from ultraviolet rays of the sun is
   A. hydrogen.
   B. carbon dioxide.
   C. ozone.
   D. hydrocarbon.

19. The result of the 2000 election was finally determined by a
   A. recount of votes in Florida.
   B. Supreme Court ruling.
   C. vote of the Electoral College.
   D. vote of the House of Representatives.

20. The terrorists who hijacked planes to attack the United States on
    September 11, 2001, were members of
    A. the Taliban.
    B. Al-Qaeda.
    C. the Iraqi military.
    D. the “axis of evil.”

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What was “Watergate”? What were its results?

22. Describe three technological advances in media entertainment that developed in
    the 1980s and that you enjoy today.
A Changing Society

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. became president when Nixon resigned</td>
<td>A. Declaration of Indian Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. name of the European Union’s monetary unit</td>
<td>B. state-sponsored terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. demanded the federal government create more opportunities on reservations</td>
<td>C. Billy Graham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. network of activists formed to work on environmental issues</td>
<td>D. conservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. city that flooded, which led to criticism of the government’s response</td>
<td>E. SALT I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Reagan’s policy of keeping interest rates high and cutting taxes</td>
<td>F. Gerald Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. have a fundamental distrust of the power of government</td>
<td>G. Natural Resources Defense Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. agreement between the Soviet Union and United States to limit nuclear arms</td>
<td>H. New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. governments that provide terrorists with money, weapons, and training</td>
<td>I. euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. famous evangelical Protestant minister</td>
<td>J. “trickle-down economics”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Nixon’s election included which of the following?
    A. a presidential ballot that included only two candidates
    B. an appeal to Middle America and the silent majority
    C. a fight with Strom Thurmond over his vice presidential candidate
    D. a loss of the electoral votes of all Southern states

12. Which of the following led to the Watergate scandal?
    A. Gerald Ford’s creation of the Committee to Re-elect the President
    B. a burglary by the Democrats
    C. Nixon’s character and the atmosphere of the White House
    D. thievery by members of the Democratic National Committee

13. Economic conditions during the 1970s included
    A. an embargo of oil to OPEC nations.
    B. decreasing prices for gasoline and consumer products.
    C. OPEC using oil as a weapon.
    D. Jimmy Carter’s tax cut.
14. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns and required that gun dealers
A. provide money for crime prevention programs.
B. charge a special gun tax.
C. check whether the customer knows how to use a gun.
D. perform background checks for criminal records.

15. In the 1990s, more than half of all new immigrants came to the United States from
A. Europe.  
B. Latin America.  
C. Asia.  
D. Africa.

16. Which of the following people was connected to the revival of conservatism?
A. Barry Goldwater  
B. President Lyndon Johnson  
C. President Bill Clinton  
D. Chief Justice Warren

17. President George Bush faced a foreign policy crisis with the
A. coup against President Aristide in Haiti.  
B. civil war in Bosnia.  
C. invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.  
D. seizure of American hostages in Iran.

18. Intel revolutionized computers by
A. developing the integrated circuit.  
B. developing the microprocessor.  
C. creating the first practical and affordable home computer.  
D. inventing the mouse.

19. The Department of Homeland Security is made up of several government agencies including the
A. Coast Guard and Border Patrol.  
B. CIA and FBI.  
C. Department of Energy.  
D. United States Army.

20. In the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack, the most lives were lost in
A. Washington, D.C.  
B. the Pentagon.  
C. western Pennsylvania.  
D. the World Trade Center.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)


22. What happened in Tiananmen Square, and how did this event affect U.S. relations with China?
Section Quiz 21-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. chosen by Nixon to replace Chief Justice Warren
2. Nixon’s proposal for reforming the nation’s welfare system
3. granted federal funds to state and local agencies
4. Nixon’s effort to win a traditionally democratic region to the Republican Party
5. a plan between the United States and Soviet Union to limit nuclear arms

Column B

A. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
B. revenue-sharing bills
C. Family Assistance Plan
D. Southern strategy
E. Warren Burger

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. President Nixon dismantled a number of federal programs and gave more control to state and local governments, a policy he called
   A. the New Federalism.
   B. the New Deal.
   C. State Power.
   D. the Nixon Doctrine.

7. To gain Southern support, Nixon promised several things to the powerful senator from South Carolina,
   A. George Wallace.
   B. Strom Thurmond.
   C. John Mitchell.
   D. Hubert Humphrey.

8. President Nixon once expressed the hope that a “competent cabinet” of advisers could run the country, which would allow him to focus his energies on
   A. memoir writing.
   B. negotiating.
   C. education.
   D. foreign affairs.

9. Shortly after the public learned of U.S. negotiations with China, the Soviets proposed an American-Soviet high-level diplomatic meeting, or
   A. détente.
   B. revenue sharing.
   C. summit.
   D. New Federalism.

10. Nixon rejected the notion of a bipolar world, believing that U.S. foreign policy should reflect the emergence of a
    A. nationalistic world.
    B. multipolar world.
    C. conservative world.
    D. unilateral world.
Section Quiz 21-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
1. principle that White House conversations should remain confidential to protect national security
2. member of Nixon’s inner circle who leveled allegations against Nixon
3. limited campaign contributions and established an independent agency to administer stricter election laws
4. appointed by President Nixon to handle the Watergate cases and eventually fired at Nixon’s request
5. Nixon’s Democratic opponent in the 1972 presidential election

Column B
A. John Dean
B. Federal Campaign Amendments Act
C. George McGovern
D. executive privilege
E. Archibald Cox

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. What was the scandal called that originated from the Nixon administration’s attempts to cover up its involvement in the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters?
   A. Southern strategy  
   B. Revenue Sharing  
   C. Watergate  
   D. Woodward-Bernstein

7. John Dean testified that the Watergate break-in had been ordered by
   A. Attorney General John Mitchell.  
   B. President Nixon.  
   C. Vice President Agnew.  
   D. Alexander Butterfield.

8. What revealed that on June 23, 1972, just six days after the Watergate burglary, President Nixon had ordered the CIA to stop the FBI’s investigation of the break-in?
   A. written documents  
   B. wiretaps  
   C. tapes  
   D. video discs

9. Vice President Spiro Agnew was forced to resign in disgrace when investigators found he had
   A. accepted bribes.  
   B. stolen the White House tapes.  
   C. spied on the Democrats.  
   D. lied while campaigning.

10. The House Judiciary Committee voted to impeach Nixon, or
    A. force him to resign.  
    B. charge him with misconduct.  
    C. fire his vice president.  
    D. investigate his actions.
Section Quiz 21-3

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

Column A

1. a combination of rising prices and economic stagnation
2. a historic peace treaty between Israel and Egypt that was brokered by President Carter
3. religious leader and head of the new government in Iran
4. a rise in the cost of goods
5. first African American ambassador to the United Nations

Column B

A. Andrew Young
B. inflation
C. Camp David Accords
D. stagflation
E. Ayatollah Khomeini

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Carter tried to ease inflation by reducing the money supply and
   A. cutting taxes.
   B. increasing taxes.
   C. increasing inflation.
   D. raising interest rates.

7. Two things that economists who emphasized the demand-side of economic theory, including supporters of Keynesianism, did not think could occur at the same time were recession and
   A. a bull market.
   B. peace.
   C. inflation.
   D. stagflation.

8. In August 1975, President Ford met with leaders of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to sign the
   A. Helsinki Accords.
   B. Camp David Accords.
   C. OPEC Agreement.
   D. Nixon pardon.

9. President Carter felt that the nation’s most serious problem was its dependence on
   A. détente.
   B. foreign oil.
   C. the federal government.
   D. industry.

10. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced that its members would embargo, or stop shipping, petroleum to countries that supported
    A. Iraq.
    B. Egypt.
    C. Iran.
    D. Israel.
**Section Quiz 21-4**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

**Column A**

1. organized by African American members of Congress to represent the concerns of African Americans
2. law prohibiting discrimination against disabled people by any federally funded program or service
3. a militant group of Native Americans who viewed the government’s reform efforts as too modest
4. called for companies and institutions doing business with the government to recruit African American employees
5. a manifesto calling for policies to create greater economic opportunities on reservations

**Column B**

A. American Indian Movement
B. affirmative action
C. Rehabilitation Act
D. Declaration of Indian Purpose
E. Congressional Black Caucus

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

6. One goal of affirmative action was to provide African Americans a means to
   A. acquire better job skills.
   B. desegregate schools.
   C. go to college.
   D. prevent crime.

7. The Indian Civil Rights Act recognized the legitimacy of local reservation law and guaranteed reservation residents the protections of
   A. affirmative action.
   B. the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
   C. the Bill of Rights.
   D. the military.

8. Today, disabled people can take advantage of new technologies, such as
   A. closed-captioned television.
   B. telephones.
   C. private facilities.
   D. transportation.

9. In the 1970s, civil rights leaders began to focus on providing African Americans with good jobs and
   A. voting rights.
   B. reverse discrimination.
   C. adequate education.
   D. businesses.

10. Who founded People United to Save Humanity, or PUSH, a group aimed at registering voters, developing African American businesses, and broadening educational opportunities?
    A. Jesse Jackson
    B. Maynard Jackson
    C. Ruth Baston
    D. Allan Bakke
Section Quiz 21-5

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. a powerful pesticide that can kill insects and the birds and fish that eat them
2. a nuclear facility where low levels of radiation escaped from the reactor
3. created to set and enforce pollution standards, promote research, and coordinate anti-pollution activities with state and local governments
4. wrote *Silent Spring*, one of the most controversial and powerful books of the 1960s
5. leader of residents at Love Canal who banded together and demanded the government address local health threats

Column B

A. Lois Gibbs
B. Environmental Protection Agency
C. Three Mile Island
D. Rachel Carson
E. DDT

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Supporters of nuclear energy hailed it as a cleaner and less expensive alternative to
   
   A. wind power.  
   B. hydroelectric power.  
   C. fossil fuels.  
   D. solar power.

7. Americans became concerned about the environment when they noticed that
   
   A. DDT had been successfully banned.  
   B. some rivers had become unsafe for fishing or swimming.  
   C. activists started the Natural Resources Defense Council.  
   D. some communities had sued the federal government over pollution.

8. Scientists established the Environmental Defense Fund and used its contributions for a series of legal actions across the country to halt
   
   A. unsafe automobiles.  
   B. the Environmental Protection Agency.  
   C. DDT spraying.  
   D. nuclear power.

9. Many observers point to April 1970 as the beginning of the environmental movement with the celebration of
   
   A. Love Canal.  
   B. Earth Day.  
   C. Three Mile Island.  
   D. the Endangered Species Act.

10. What act established emissions standards for factories and automobiles?
   
   A. National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act  
   B. Environmental Protection Act  
   C. Clean Air Act  
   D. Clean Water Act
Politics and Economics

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
1. first African American mayor of Atlanta
2. sounded the alarm on the effect of pesticides on birds
3. civil rights leader who founded PUSH
4. became Nixon’s vice president after Spiro Agnew resigned
5. place where American hostages were held for 444 days
6. placed an embargo on petroleum to the United States
7. testified that Nixon had ordered a taping system installed in the White House
8. asked the CIA to stop the FBI from inquiring into the Watergate burglary
9. a housing development evacuated because of pollution
10. Washington Post reporter who broke the Watergate story

Column B
A. Love Canal
B. Iran
C. Bob Woodward
D. Gerald Ford
E. Richard Nixon
F. OPEC
G. Rachel Carson
H. Jesse Jackson
I. Alexander Butterfield
J. Maynard Jackson

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Richard Nixon won Southern support in the 1968 election by promising to
A. support busing.
B. push for repeal of the Civil Rights Act.
C. appoint a Southerner to the Supreme Court.
D. win the Vietnam War.

12. To make good on his campaign promise to fight crime, Nixon targeted
A. Communists.
B. African Americans.
C. welfare recipients.
D. antiwar protesters.

13. The Architectural Barriers Act mandated that
A. all new buildings built with federal funds be accessible to people with disabilities.
B. all children with disabilities be given new technologies to access information.
C. qualified individuals with disabilities should not be excluded from government programs.
D. all children with disabilities be given access to free education.

14. The incident at Three Mile Island left many people in great doubt about the
A. long-term survival of the planet.
B. healthfulness of the water they drink.
C. government’s ability to stop pollution.
D. safety of nuclear energy.
15. Evidence on Watergate seems to show that Nixon
   A. was never directly involved in it.       C. ordered the cover-up.
   B. ordered the break in.                  D. ordered the break in and the cover-up.

16. Affirmative action called for companies and institutions to
   A. meet quotas in hiring African Americans.
   B. actively recruit African American employees.
   C. hire the best-qualified candidates, regardless of race, religion, or national origin.
   D. provide diversity training for all employees.

17. The prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s rested in large part on easy access to raw materials around the world and
   A. increased consumer spending.       C. a strong manufacturing base.

18. By the 1970s, the U.S. economy had become heavily dependent on
   A. imported oil.                          C. steadily rising profits.
   B. steadily increasing production.      D. government regulation.

19. American oil companies in the 1970s found it difficult to make a profit because of
   A. price gouging by their suppliers.    C. decreased demand for oil.
   B. government regulation of the oil industry.  D. an abundance of alternative fuels.

20. President Carter imposed an embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union as a result of the Soviet
   A. invasion of Afghanistan.        C. expansion in the Middle East.
   B. boycott of the Summer Olympic Games.  D. aid to the Arab nations during the Yom Kippur War.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay**   Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Complete the diagram about the results of revenue sharing. Then explain what revenue sharing was and why the actual results differed from the intended results.

![Revenue Sharing Diagram]

22. Describe Carter’s economic policies and why they failed.
Chapter 21 Test, Form A

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. According to the time line, Archibald Cox’s appointed position lasted
   A. 3 months  C. 5 months
   B. 4 months  D. more than 6 months

   “I reject the patronizing idea that government in Washington, D.C., is inevitably more wise and more efficient than government at the state or local level. The idea that a bureaucratic elite in Washington knows what’s best for people . . . is really a contention that people cannot govern themselves.”

   —Richard Nixon

24. This political statement by President Nixon revealed his belief that
   A. more control and power should be given to cities and states rather than the federal government.
   B. more control and power should be given to the federal government.
   C. people in Washington, D.C., know best how to govern the country.
   D. government in Washington, D.C., was willing to share power with the states.
Civil Rights Cases in the Supreme Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown v. Board of Education</td>
<td>ended the practice of segregation, the creation of separate schools for students based on race, in the public schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education</td>
<td>upheld the practice of busing children to schools outside of their neighborhood to gain racial balances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miliken v. Bradley</td>
<td>stated that children could not be bused across district lines unless the district was created to promote segregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California Regents v. Bakke</td>
<td>ruled that universities and colleges could use race as a part of their admissions criteria, but could not use racial quotas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Which Supreme Court ruling prevented some students from being bused to other schools?
   A. Brown v. Board of Education
   B. Miliken v. Bradley
   C. Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education
   D. University of California Regents v. Bakke

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“"This is an American tragedy in which we all have played a part. It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it."
—President Gerald Ford, in pardoning Richard Nixon

26. Ford made this statement when he pardoned Nixon for his involvement in Watergate. Why do you think Ford pardoned Nixon?

“"Confidence in the future has supported everything else—public institutions and private enterprise, our own families, and the very Constitution of the United States. Confidence has defined our course and has served as a link between generations. We’ve always believed in something called progress. We’ve always had a faith that the days of our children would be better than our own. Our people are losing that faith. . . . The symptoms of this crisis of the American spirit are all around us. For the first time in the history of our country a majority of our people believe that the next 5 years will be worse than the past 5 years. Two-thirds of our people do not even vote. The productivity of American workers is actually dropping, and the willingness of Americans to save for the future has fallen below that of all other people in the Western world."
—President Jimmy Carter

27. According to this passage, what does President Carter think is an important ingredient for American success that is missing?
Chapter 21 Test, Form B

Politics and Economics

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

**Column A**

____ 1. Ford’s voluntary cut backs on oil and gas consumption
____ 2. first African American woman to serve in Congress
____ 3. played a major role in Carter’s loss to Reagan in 1980
____ 4. recognized the borders of Eastern Europe established at the end of World War II in exchange for a Soviet promise to uphold human rights
____ 5. firing of the special prosecutor investigating Watergate
____ 6. seized and occupied for 70 days by American Indians
____ 7. reduced tensions between the United States and its two major Communist rivals, the Soviet Union and China
____ 8. Nixon’s name for the many Americans who supported the government and longed for an end to the violence and turmoil of the 1960s
____ 9. coal, oil, and natural gas
____ 10. historic peace treaty between Israel and Egypt

**Column B**

A. Camp David Accords
B. Helsinki Accords
C. Wounded Knee
D. détente
E. Shirley Chisholm
F. Whip Inflation Now
G. fossil fuels
H. Iran hostage crisis
I. silent majority
J. Saturday Night Massacre

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

____ 11. As part of his Southern strategy, Nixon took steps to
   A. increase school funding.  
   B. slow desegregation.  
   C. balance the budget.  
   D. support prices for farm products.

____ 12. As part of Nixon’s New Federalism policy, Congress passed
   A. new civil rights laws.  
   B. revenue-sharing bills.  
   C. the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Act.  
   D. the Ethics in Government Act.

____ 13. What was one purpose behind Nixon’s trip to China?
   A. confronting the Chinese government about its human rights violations  
   B. negotiating an arms limitation treaty with the Chinese government  
   C. encouraging the Soviets to more actively pursue diplomacy  
   D. negotiating a treaty of alliance with China against the Soviet Union
14. As part of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, Nixon and Brezhnev agreed to
A. exchange weapons technology.  
B. exchange prisoners.  
C. end the Cold War.  
D. exchange scientific information.

15. The Environmental Protection Agency sets and enforces pollution standards, promotes research and
A. organizes citizens in grassroots movements.  
B. coordinates anti-pollution activities with state and local governments.  
C. sets procedures for saving endangered species.  
D. uses DDT to protect crops from insects.

16. Nixon tried to avoid turning over the Watergate tapes by claiming that the tapes
A. would compromise national security.  
B. were private property.  
C. did not exist.  
D. did not contain any information relevant to the investigation.

17. At Love Canal, residents experienced health problems because of
A. a radiation leak.  
B. toxic waste from local factories.  
C. lead paint in many homes.  
D. leaking underground toxic waste.

18. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?

A. recession  
B. deflation  
C. rising unemployment  
D. rising prices

19. The decline of American manufacturing was caused by
A. high taxes.  
B. a dependence on foreign oil.  
C. old and inefficient manufacturing plants.  
D. deregulation of the manufacturing industry.

20. The 1978 Panama Canal treaties transferred control of the Panama Canal from
A. Panama to the United States.  
B. Colombia to Panama.  
C. Panama to Britain.  
D. the United States to Panama.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. How was the United States economy in the 1970s different from the 1950s and 1960s?

22. Describe the event at Three Mile Island and its effects on the nuclear power debate.
**Chapter 21 Test, Form B**

**DIRECTIONS:** Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. Until his resignation, Nixon served his second term as President for  
   A. four years.  
   B. three years.  
   C. almost two years.  
   D. about a year.

“We must understand that détente is not a love fest. It is an understanding between nations that have opposite purposes, but which share common interests, including the avoidance of a nuclear war. Such an understanding can work—that is, restrain aggression and deter war—only as long as the potential aggressor is made to recognize that neither aggression nor war will be profitable.”

—Richard Nixon, quoted in *The Limits of Power*

24. An interpretation of détente, as it is used here, could be ________.
   A. a pact of nuclear disarmament
   B. a relaxation of international tensions
   C. an assertion of superiority
   D. a policy of aggression

---

(continued)

The American Vision: Modern Times
Civil Rights Cases in the Supreme Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown v. Board of Education</td>
<td>ended the practice of segregation, the creation of separate schools for students based on race, in the public schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education</td>
<td>upheld the practice of busing children to schools outside of their neighborhood to gain racial balances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miliken v. Bradley</td>
<td>stated that children could not be bused across district lines unless the district was created to promote segregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California Regents v. Bakke</td>
<td>ruled that universities and colleges could use race as a part of their admissions criteria, but could not use racial quotas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Which Supreme Court ruling was a victory for supporters of busing?
   A. Miliken v. Bradley
   B. Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education
   C. Brown v. Board of Education
   D. University of California Regents v. Bakke

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“"This is an American tragedy in which we all have played a part. It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it."
—President Gerald Ford, in pardoning Richard Nixon

26. Why did President Ford say “we all have played a part”? What did he mean?

“The presidential election, like the nation’s bicentennial celebration of the year, was by most accounts anticlimactic. Disaffection with politics was at a higher level than ever recorded. Only 54 percent of the voting-age public ultimately cast ballots in the November election, the lowest turnout for a presidential election in twenty-eight years. Of those who were registered but chose not to vote, significant increases were found among those who explained that they either did not like any of the candidates or were simply uninterested in politics. As for the nation’s bicentennial celebration, a reporter noted that on July 4 plenty of hotel rooms remained empty in the historic cities of Washington and Philadelphia. ‘Few felt like celebrating America this year,’ observed Kathy Stroud, and ‘there was not that much to celebrate.’”

—Kenneth E. Morris, Jimmy Carter: American Moralist

27. Which events can explain the turnout for the elections and the bicentennial celebrations described in the passage?
Section Quiz 22-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
1. a movement founded by Jerry Falwell that built up a network of ministers to register new voters who backed conservative candidates and issues
2. a widespread protest led by western conservatives against federal laws hindering the region’s development
3. the South and West
4. conservative Republican nominee for president in 1964
5. Protestant minister with a national following

Column B
A. Sunbelt
B. Billy Graham
C. Moral Majority
D. Sagebrush Rebellion
E. Barry Goldwater

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. The largest religious group within the social conservative movement was evangelical
   A. Unitarians.
   B. Shakers.
   C. Protestant Christians.
   D. revivalists.

7. Unlike liberals, conservatives fundamentally distrust the power of
   A. large corporations.
   B. the church.
   C. the wealthy elite.
   D. government.

8. Republicans learned through Barry Goldwater’s presidential candidacy that the best way to attract Southern votes was to support
   A. conservative policies.
   B. liberal policies.
   C. civil rights.
   D. regulation of growth.

9. Who founded the conservative magazine National Review and helped revive conservative ideas in the United States?
   A. Jerry Falwell
   B. Billy Graham
   C. William F. Buckley
   D. Barry Goldwater

10. Although liberals favor government intervention in the economy, they are suspicious of any attempt to use the government to regulate
    A. higher education.
    B. social behavior.
    C. the states.
    D. business.
Section Quiz 22-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
____  1. Ronald Reagan became president of this union in 1947
_____ 2. his nomination to the Supreme Court failed after a bitter fight between Reagan and Senate Democrats
_____ 3. counterrevolutionary group that fought the socialist government of Nicaragua
_____ 4. a treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States that called for the destruction of nuclear weapons
_____ 5. first woman to run for vice president for a major party

Column B
A. contras
B. Geraldine Ferraro
C. Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces
D. Robert Bork
E. Screen Actors Guild

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

_____  6. Who became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 and agreed to resume arms control talks?
   A. Mikhail Gorbachev
   B. Boris Yeltsin
   C. Nikita Khrushchev
   D. Leonid Brezhnev

_____  7. President Reagan encouraged the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates and asked Congress to pass a massive tax cut in what critics called
   A. monetarist theory.
   B. supply-side economics.
   C. Reaganomics.
   D. stagflation.

_____  8. Reagan’s first act as president was to sign an executive order eliminating price controls on
   A. corn and soybeans.
   B. coal and solar power.
   C. exports and imports.
   D. oil and gasoline.

_____  9. What did Reagan launch the largest peacetime buildup of in American history?
   A. the military
   B. the bills in Congress
   C. surplus wheat
   D. U.S. oil reserves

_____ 10. Where did the profits from the sale of weapons to Iran end up resulting in a major scandal during the Reagan administration?
   A. Sandinistas in Nicaragua
   B. contras in Nicaragua
   C. mujahadeen in Afghanistan
   D. Marxists in Grenada
Section Quiz 22-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. young, ambitious, and hardworking moneymakers
2. selling large amounts of goods at low prices quickly to make a profit
3. first video arcade game
4. disease that weakens the immune system, lowering resistance to illnesses
5. group founded to stop underage drinking and drunk driving

Column B

A. discount retailing
B. yuppies
C. AIDS
D. Pong
E. MADD

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. Entrepreneur Robert Johnson created the first and largest black-owned company on cable television called
   A. MTV.
   B. ESPN.
   C. CNN.
   D. BET.

7. Irish singer Bob Geldof organized a series of concerts around the world called “Live Aid” that raised money to help starving people in
   A. Australia.
   B. England.
   C. Ethiopia.
   D. Philadelphia.

8. What began transforming broadcast news and entertainment in the 1980s?
   A. yuppies
   B. cable television
   C. strong economic growth
   D. space shuttles

9. During the 1980s, many people profited from investments in
   A. real estate and the stock market.
   B. space shuttle technology.
   C. Live Aid concerts.
   D. Social Security and Medicare.

10. A new sound of the 1980s had rhythmic lyrics frequently focusing on the African American experience in the inner city and was called
    A. rap.
    B. rock ‘n’ roll.
Section Quiz 22-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

1. term used by Jesse Jackson for a broad group of minorities and the poor
2. openness; a principle of Gorbachev’s plan
3. paid by businesses and investors when they sell stocks or real estate for a profit
4. Russian president who defied a coup attempt by Communists and the Soviet military
5. laying off workers and managers to become more efficient

Column B

A. Boris Yeltsin
B. rainbow coalition
C. capital gains tax
D. glasnost
E. downsizing

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. While President Bush struggled to deal with events in Eastern Europe and China, a crisis developed in
   A. France.
   B. Mexico.
   C. Cuba.
   D. Panama.

7. By what means were Communist rulers replaced with democratically elected governments in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria?
   A. foreign intervention
   B. bloody wars
   C. peaceful revolutions
   D. violent coups

8. Who sent his army to invade oil-rich Kuwait in August 1990?
   A. Manuel Noriega
   B. Saddam Hussein
   C. Norman Schwarzkopf
   D. Mikhail Gorbachev

9. In late December 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev announced the end of
   A. perestroika.
   B. Operation Desert Storm.
   C. the Soviet Union.
   D. the Berlin Wall.

10. In May 1989, students and workers held demonstrations for democracy in
    A. China.
    B. Germany.
    C. Panama.
    D. Kuwait.
Resurgence of Conservatism

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
____ 1. idea that high taxes take too much money away from investors, weakening the economy
____ 2. movement founded by Jerry Falwell
____ 3. a type of television that created dozens of new networks
____ 4. restructuring of the Soviet economy to allow some private enterprise and profit-making
____ 5. idea that raising interest rates will fight inflation
____ 6. island nation invaded by the United States in 1983
____ 7. location of pro-democracy demonstration violently crushed by Chinese government forces
____ 8. rebels who overthrew the pro-American dictator in Nicaragua in 1979 and set up a socialist government
____ 9. ending government controls and rules over pricing
____ 10. a plan to develop weapons that could destroy incoming missiles; nicknamed “Star Wars”

Column B
A. Tiananmen Square
B. Strategic Defense Initiative
C. monetarism
D. deregulation
E. supply-side economics
F. perestroika
G. Moral Majority
H. cable
I. Grenada
J. Sandinistas

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

____ 11. Liberals generally believe in
   A. religious faith as the best way to solve social problems.
   B. transferring more power from the federal government to state governments.
   C. free speech and privacy.
   D. reducing government regulation of business.

____ 12. Many conservatives believe that most social problems can be solved through
   A. limiting the power of big business.  C. government welfare programs.
   B. limiting the power of the wealthy.  D. religious faith and private efforts.

____ 13. Conservatives built a coalition that could elect a president when
   A. Westerners began shifting their votes to the Republican Party.
   B. Southerners began shifting their votes to the Republican Party.
   C. liberals began moving to the suburbs in large numbers.
   D. conservatives began moving to the Northeast in large numbers.

____ 14. Before Ronald Reagan became governor of California, he was
   A. a lawyer.
   B. a shoe salesman.
   C. an actor.
   D. a televangelist.
15. Supply-side economists believed that tax cuts would result in
   A. a severe budget deficit.  C. too much money in circulation.
   B. business expansion and new jobs.  D. high inflation.

16. George H.W. Bush promised Americans that he would continue Reagan’s policies by stating,
   A. “. . . I got to recognize that people hate to be saved.”
   B. “Read my lips: No new taxes.”
   C. “They called it the Reagan Revolution . . . but for me it always seemed more like a great rediscovery, a rediscovery of our values and our common sense.”
   D. “In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem.”

17. Reagan followed the foreign policy of
   A. containment.  C. strict constructionism.
   B. détente.  D. peace through strength.

18. Reagan believed that massive Soviet defense spending would
   A. collapse the Communist system.  C. maintain peace.
   B. lead to nuclear war.  D. reduce U.S.–Soviet tensions.

19. In the Iran-Contra scandal, officials sold weapons to Iran to
   A. support the guerrillas fighting against the pro-Soviet government in Iran.
   B. support the pro-Western government in Iran in its fight against communism.
   C. gain freedom for American hostages being held in the Middle East.
   D. improve relations with the Iranian government.

20. As opposition to reforms mounted in the Soviet Union, Boris Yeltsin
   A. removed Gorbachev from power.  C. resisted a coup.
   B. announced the end of the USSR.  D. fled to the United States.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Complete the diagram by writing “liberal” or “conservative” in the appropriate box. Then explain the beliefs behind these opposing views on taxation.

22. Describe Ronald Reagan’s economic policies and their effect on social programs.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Gorbachev's Reforms

\[ \text{Perestroika: "Restructuring."} \]
\[ \text{Combined some private enterprise and profit making} \]

\[ \text{Glasnost: "Openness."} \]
\[ \text{More freedom of religion and speech} \]

23. Which is the most accurate description of perestroika, according to the diagram above?
   \[ \text{A. Perestroika involves religious freedom.} \]
   \[ \text{B. Perestroika turns economic problems over to the people.} \]
   \[ \text{C. Perestroika involves a new structure which includes some capitalist components.} \]
   \[ \text{D. Perestroika protects freedom of speech.} \]

24. During the Reagan administration, the deficit grew by
   \[ \text{A. 25 percent.} \]
   \[ \text{B. 10 billion dollars.} \]
   \[ \text{C. over 100 percent.} \]
   \[ \text{D. 50 percent.} \]
“The answer is that all those young men went on their spree of looting because they had been given permission to do so. They had been given permission to do so by all the papers and magazines, movies and documentaries—all the outlets for the purveying of enlightened liberal attitude and progressive liberal policy—which had for years and years been proclaiming that race and poverty were sufficient excuses for lawlessness. . . .”

—Midge Decter, quoted in Commentary, September 1977

25. In the quotation above, whom does Decter blame for the looting and vandalism?
   
   A. progressives  
   B. liberals  
   C. conservatives  
   D. youth

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem.”

—President Ronald Reagan

26. How does this quote fit with what you have learned about Conservative views on government?

“Built in 1961, the Berlin Wall served to stem the mounting tide of immigration from Communist East Germany into the democratic western sector of the city. . . . As reforms sparked by Mikhail Gorbachev swept through Eastern Europe, however, East German citizens began pressuring their government to open its borders. On November 9, 1989, the gates were thrown open, and East and West Berliners finally mingled freely. With great enthusiasm, they took hammers and chisels to the wall and tore down the hatred symbol of division.

—National Geographic Magazine

27. According to this passage, the tearing down of the Berlin Wall signified the end of what?
Resurgence of Conservatism

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. first woman on the Supreme Court
2. Soviet leader who introduced perestroika
3. policy that supported guerrilla groups fighting Communists
4. founded the Moral Majority movement
5. first woman to run for vice president for a major party
6. appointed by Reagan to succeed Warren Burger as Chief Justice
7. founded Young Americans for Freedom
8. tried to create a “rainbow coalition”
9. testified during the Iran-Contra scandal
10. the first American president from the “baby boom” generation

Column B

A. Geraldine Ferraro
B. Reagan Doctrine
C. Bill Clinton
D. William F. Buckley
E. Jesse Jackson
F. Mikhail Gorbachev
G. Jerry Falwell
H. Oliver North
I. Sandra Day O’Connor
J. William Rehnquist

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. Conservatives generally support
   A. government regulation of the economy.
   B. the split of government power between state and federal levels.
   C. social programs sponsored by government to help disadvantaged Americans.
   D. shifting wealth to reduce the gap between rich and poor.

12. The collapse of the Soviet economy was due to
   A. inefficient central planning and huge expenditures on the arms race.
   B. revolutions in Eastern Europe and the destruction of the Berlin Wall.
   C. Boris Yeltsin’s attack on the Communist Party in Russia.
   D. Reagan’s “trickle-down economics.”

13. California’s Proposition 13 was a conservative effort to
   A. reduce taxes.
   B. win approval of prayer in schools.
   C. reduce regulation of business.
   D. limit abortion rights.

14. To keep the deficit under control, Reagan proposed
   A. increasing taxes.
   B. decreasing interest rates.
   C. cutting social programs.
   D. issuing more government bonds.
15. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram above?
   A. monetarism           C. supply-side economics  
   B. Keynesianism          D. Reaganomics

16. Reagan wanted to appoint Supreme Court justices who would
   A. follow the original intent of the Constitution.
   B. interpret the Constitution more broadly.
   C. expand the Constitution to better fit present-day problems.
   D. limit application of the Constitution.

17. Investigations into the Iran-Contra scandal revealed that Reagan had
   A. approved the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of money to the contras.
   B. approved the sale of arms to Iran but not the diversion of money to the contras.
   C. not approved the sale of arms to Iran but did approve sending money to the contras.
   D. not approved the sale of arms to Iran or the diversion of money to the contras.

18. Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative called for the
   A. deployment of nuclear weapons in Western Europe.
   B. development of weapons that could destroy incoming missiles.
   C. deployment of nuclear missiles in space, targeted at the Soviet Union.
   D. development of missiles that could reach the Soviet Union from silos in the U.S.

19. In May 1989, Chinese students and workers held demonstrations for
   A. higher wages.                          C. democracy.
   B. halting war.                           D. a capitalist economy.

20. The United Nations went to war in the Persian Gulf because
   A. Saudi Arabia invaded Kuwait.           C. Iraq invaded Kuwait.
   B. Kuwait invaded Iraq.                   D. Iraq invaded Saudi Arabia.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay**  
Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe some of the problems in government, the economy, and society that brought together a new conservative coalition in the late 1970s.

22. Explain how the end of the Cold War contributed to the recession that began in 1990.
23. One important benefit that resulted from glasnost was that now
   A. Soviet and American citizens did not have to use passports.
   B. private enterprise became a part of Soviet life.
   C. Soviet citizens could make international policy.
   D. Soviet people could openly discuss politics.

24. Which of the following is a true statement, based on the graph on the right?
   A. The deficit dropped when Reagan left office.
   B. The deficit tripled in the decade of the 1980s.
   C. The deficit leveled out when Reagan’s second term was up.
   D. The deficit decreased as military spending stayed stable.
“The answer is that all those young men went on their spree of looting because they had been given permission to do so. They had been given permission to do so by all the papers and magazines, movies and documentaries—all the outlets for the purveying of enlightened liberal attitude and progressive liberal policy—which had for years and years been proclaiming that race and poverty were sufficient excuses for lawlessness. . . .”

—Midge Decter, quoted in Commentary, September 1977

25. Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the passage above?
   A. Liberal attitudes in the media make youth prone to destruction and lawlessness.
   B. The media think that race and poverty are no excuse for lawlessness.
   C. Social problems are mostly caused by youth who are uneducated.
   D. Freedom of speech is causing other social problems.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“The Soviet empire is faltering because rigid centralized control has destroyed incentives for innovation, efficiency, and individual achievement. But in the midst of social and economic problems, the Soviet dictatorship has forged the largest armed force in the world. It has done so by preempting the human needs of its people and in the end, this course will undermine the foundations of the Soviet system.”

—quoted in Ronald Reagan

26. Summarize Reagan’s belief about how the 1980s Soviet military buildup would impact the Soviet Union.

“In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem.”

—President Ronald Reagan

27. What does this quotation by Ronald Reagan reveal about his political views and guiding philosophy?
### Section Quiz 23-1

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A. telecommute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B. blog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. dot.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D. ENIAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>E. integrated circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>F. economy spawned by the Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>G. Web sites that function as a diary or notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>H. complete electronic circuit on a single chip of the element silicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I. doing jobs via a computer without going to an office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>J. world’s first electronic digital computer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. As Steve Jobs and Stephen Wozniak were creating Apple, 19-year-old Harvard dropout Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft to design PC A. software. B. hardware. C. Web sites. D. blogs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The Telecommunications Act passed in 1996 changed the telecommunications industry by A. allowing workers to telecommute from their homes. B. deregulating personal computers. C. allowing cable companies to offer telephone service. D. creating cell phones.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. What had its roots in a computer networking system that the U.S. Defense Department’s Advanced Research Project Agency established? A. the Windows operating system B. ENIAC C. integrated circuits D. the Internet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The dot.com bust happened when A. some online companies tried offering music files for download. B. many unprofitable online companies went out of business. C. many traditional companies tried using the Web to take their customers’ orders. D. blogs offered people a place where they could publicly comment on current events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Intel, a company formed in 1968, revolutionized computers by combining several integrated circuits that contained both memory and computing functions on a single chip called a A. graphical-user interface. B. genome. C. microprocessor. D. personal computer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section Quiz 23-2**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. put students to work improving low-income housing, teaching children to read, and cleaning up the environment</td>
<td>A. Welfare Reform Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. lying under oath</td>
<td>B. Hillary Rodham Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Republican candidate in the 1996 presidential election</td>
<td>C. Bob Dole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. led a presidential task force on health care reform</td>
<td>D. AmeriCorps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. required people to work in order to receive benefits</td>
<td>E. perjury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

| 6. On December 19, 1998, the House of Representatives passed two articles of impeachment against Clinton for | A. raising taxes.                       |
|                                                                                                         | B. perjury and obstruction of justice.  |
|                                                                                                         | C. arranging illegal loans.            |
|                                                                                                         | D. failing to balance the budget.      |

| 7. A law Congress passed that gave workers up to 12 weeks per year of unpaid family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for the illness of a family member was called | A. the Health Insurance Portability Act |
|                                                                                                         | B. AmeriCorps.                        |
|                                                                                                         | C. the Family Medical Leave Act.       |
|                                                                                                         | D. the Adoption and Safe Families Act. |

| 8. Despite strong opposition from many Republicans and the National Rifle Association, the Democrats in Congress passed a gun-control law known as the | A. Firearms Act.                       |
|                                                                                                         | B. Brady Bill.                        |
|                                                                                                         | C. Contract with America.             |
|                                                                                                         | D. HOPE Bill.                         |

| 9. Who led congressional Republicans in creating the Contract with America?                         | A. Newt Gingrich                      |
|                                                                                                         | B. Ross Perot                         |
|                                                                                                         | C. Kenneth Starr                      |
|                                                                                                         | D. Bob Dole                           |

| 10. Seeking to topple the military dictatorship and restore democracy, the Clinton administration convinced the United Nations to impose a trade embargo on | A. Iraq.                              |
|                                                                                                         | B. Kosovo.                            |
|                                                                                                         | C. Bosnia.                            |
|                                                                                                         | D. Haiti.                             |
Section Quiz 23-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

--- 1. allowed people fleeing Communism entry into the United States as refugees

--- 2. punished employers who hired illegal immigrants

--- 3. one of the states with the highest populations of foreign-born residents

--- 4. result of immigration policy that favored children, spouses, and parents of U.S. citizens

--- 5. a country from which many legal immigrants came

Column B

A. migration chains
B. Immigration Reform and Control Act
C. India
D. Illinois
E. McCarran-Walter Act

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

--- 6. The Reagan administration’s amnesty program of 1986 was intended to help solve the problem of
   A. violent crime.  
   B. the Haitian crisis.  
   C. high unemployment.  
   D. unauthorized immigrants.

--- 7. The top five nations of origin for legal immigrants to the United States includes
   A. Mexico.  
   B. Israel.  
   C. Haiti.  
   D. Cuba.

--- 8. American public opinion split over whether unauthorized immigrants should be allowed to
   A. claim that they are refugees if they are not fleeing Communist countries.  
   B. send their children to public schools.  
   C. vote on immigration policies.  
   D. use migration chains to settle in the United States.

--- 9. The immigration act that abolished the national origins quota system was passed in
   A. 1986.  
   B. 1996.  
   D. 1965.

--- 10. In 1959 large groups of people migrated to the United States as legal immigrants and refugees. These groups were from
   A. Vietnam, Italy, and Greece.  
   B. Cuba and Canada.  
   C. Cuba, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.  
   D. Mexico, the Philippines, and the Bahamas.
## Section Quiz 23-4

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. an increase in average world temperatures over time</td>
<td>A. globalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. joined Canada, the United States, and Mexico in a free-trade zone</td>
<td>B. global warming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. substances that can break down the ozone layer</td>
<td>C. European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. the idea that the world is becoming more interconnected</td>
<td>D. North American Free Trade Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. created to promote economic and political cooperation among the many European nations</td>
<td>E. CFCs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

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**6.** From World War II to the present, Republican and Democratic administrations have both tried to lower the barriers to
A. democracy.  
B. trade deficits.  
C. cheap labor.  
D. international trade.

**7.** Central to the effort to promote a global economy was the
A. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.  
B. Kyoto Protocol.  
C. World Trade Organization.  
D. European Union.

**8.** In the latter part of the 1900s, economies around the world had become much more
A. nationalistic.  
B. isolated.  
C. regulated.  
D. interdependent.

**9.** The European Union created a common bank and a common currency for member nations called the
A. euro.  
B. European coins.  
C. maquiladoras.  
D. free trade currency.

**10.** At an international conference on global warming in Japan in 1997, 38 nations and the EU signed an agreement known as the
A. Kyoto Protocol.  
B. Reduction of Global Warming Initiative.  
C. Japanese Accords.  
D. Global Warming Protocol.
Chapter 23 Test, Form A

A Time of Change

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. software that enabled Internet users to click links to jump from website to website
2. IBM’s first compact computer
3. policy of the Serbs to brutally expel Bosnian Muslims from the region
4. wireless digital technology made it possible to miniaturize these devices
5. lying under oath
6. programs that pardoned illegal immigrants, allowing them to stay in the United States
7. early computer operating system developed for the PC
8. environmental threat that could lead to droughts
9. chemical used in air conditioners and refrigerators that could potentially deplete the earth’s protective atmosphere
10. program of 10 proposed changes that helped Republicans win the majority in both houses of Congress in 1994

Column B

A. amnesty
B. global warming
C. Personal Computer
D. cell phones
E. ethnic cleansing
F. Contract with America
G. Web browser
H. chlorofluorocarbon
I. MS-DOS
J. perjury

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The first practical and affordable home computer was
   A. ENIAC.
   B. Apple I.
   C. Apple II.
   D. Personal Computer.

12. Bill Gates co-founded the company
   A. Intel.
   B. Apple Computer.
   C. IBM.
   D. Microsoft.

13. The Brady Bill was a
   A. gun-control law.
   B. health care reform law.
   C. welfare reform law.
   D. tax increase.

14. A problem Clinton faced in trying to reduce the federal deficit was
   A. the military.
   B. schools.
   C. public works programs.
   D. entitlement programs.
15. Opponents of a global economy feared that lowering trade barriers might
   A. increase the U.S. budget deficit.        C. reduce investments in the U.S.
   B. cost the U.S. industrial jobs.      D. cause inflation in the U.S.

16. In the period after NAFTA passed,
   A. unemployment rose in the United States.
   B. wages fell in the United States.
   C. American workers shifted to less skilled industrial jobs.
   D. American workers shifted to more skilled jobs or to the service industry.

17. The goal of the Kyoto Protocol was to
   A. stop nuclear proliferation.
   B. open free trade among member nations.
   C. bring peace to troubled areas in the former Yugoslavia.
   D. reduce carbon dioxide emissions worldwide.

18. Opposition to Clinton’s health care plan came from many groups, including small business owners who believed that the plan
   A. was too complicated to use.
   B. would be too expensive for them.
   C. would not be passed by Congress.
   D. might not help many Americans.

19. What was the result of the 1995 standoff over the new federal budget between Clinton and congressional Republicans?
   A. Clinton backed down and allowed Republicans to pass their budget.
   B. The federal government shut down for lack of funds.
   C. The president lost the support of many Americans.
   D. Republicans created the Contract with America to fund social programs.

20. Those who opposed the United States joining the World Trade Organization worried that
   A. a lack of copyright protection would destroy the American entertainment industry.
   B. the United States would have to accept rulings in trade disputes that might hurt the economy.
   C. no new markets would be opened to American products.
   D. the United States would be banned from APEC.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay**  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Why was President Clinton impeached, and what was the outcome?

22. Describe how immigration policies in the 1980s and 1990s have attempted to address the issue of illegal immigration.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. According to the chart on the right, changes under NAFTA resulted in
   A. higher rates of Mexican immigration to the United States.
   B. Mexico raising its wages to compete with the United States.
   C. U.S. workers moving to higher skilled jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADVANTAGES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* U.S. exports to Canada rose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rising employment in Mexico reduced the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Unemployment in the United States decreased as workers shifted to more skilled jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Small businesses increased their trade with Canada and Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISADVANTAGES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mexico purchased fewer goods from the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mexico exported more to the United States than it imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* American industrial jobs moved to Mexico where labor costs were lower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“While Congress could achieve a balanced budget by statute, past efforts...have failed. It is simply too easy for Congress to change its mind...The constitutional amendment is unyielding in its imposition of discipline on Congress to make the tough decisions necessary to balance the federal budget.

Over the past half-century, Congress has demonstrated a total lack of fiscal discipline evidenced by an irrational and irresponsible pattern of spending. This reckless approach has seriously jeopardized the Federal government and threatens the very future of this Nation.”

—Senator Strom Thurmond

24. What did Thurmond believe was the cause of budget deficits?
   A. a lack of fiscal discipline by Congress
   B. the president’s refusal to balance the budget
   C. an amendment that prohibited balancing the budget
   D. the dot-com bust and the recession that followed
Important Legislative Initiatives in Clinton Era

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Medical Leave Act</td>
<td>gave workers unpaid family leave for up to 12 weeks following new child’s birth or adoption or for illness in the family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brady Bill</td>
<td>imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns and required background checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Bill</td>
<td>provided states with extra funds to build new prisons and put 100,000 more police officers on the streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance Portability Act</td>
<td>improved healthcare coverage for people who changed jobs and reduced discrimination against people with preexisting illnesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare Reform Act</td>
<td>limited people to two consecutive years on welfare and required them to work to receive welfare benefits; helped with childcare costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract With America</td>
<td>proposed lower taxes, welfare reform, anti-crime laws and balanced budget amendment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Two initiatives that both political parties could agree upon were the
   A. Contract With America and the Welfare Reform Act.
   C. Family Medical Leave Act and the Health Insurance Portability Act.
   D. Crime Bill and the Brady Bill.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“I come from a family where nobody had ever gone to college before. When I became president, I was determined to do what I could to give every student that chance.”

—President Bill Clinton

26. What does the above quotation by Clinton say about why he was such a popular president?

“Just as we sought to eliminate discrimination in our land through the Civil Rights Act, today we seek by phasing out the national origins quota system to eliminate discrimination in immigration to this nation composed of the descendants of immigrants.”

—U.S. Representative Philip Burton

27. Think about immigration policies before and after the Immigration Act of 1965. Then read the quote above. Do you think that current policies have achieved the goal of eliminating discrimination in the area of immigration? Why or why not?
A Time of Change

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(3 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. gas in the atmosphere that protects life on Earth from ultraviolet rays of the sun</td>
<td>A. silicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a system that allows users to post information and to navigate through links using hypertext</td>
<td>B. Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. first computer to use on-screen graphic icons that users could manipulate with a mouse</td>
<td>C. Steve Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. element used in computer chips</td>
<td>D. Macintosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. a founder of Apple Computer</td>
<td>E. APEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. independent counsel appointed to investigate Clinton</td>
<td>F. Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. when the government collects more money than it spends</td>
<td>G. ozone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. a Balkan nation that split apart due to ethnic tensions</td>
<td>H. World Wide Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. a city where many Cuban immigrants settled</td>
<td>I. budget surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. a group of nations that conducted 47% of global trade in 2001</td>
<td>J. Kenneth Starr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

| 11. Which electronics company popularized mouse-activated, on-screen graphic icons? | A. Microsoft  
B. Apple Computer  
C. IBM  
D. Intel |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 12. The worldwide network of computers connected by phone lines, cable lines, and wireless communications is called | A. ARPANET.  
B. the Internet.  
C. hypertext.  
D. the integrated circuit. |
| 13. In an unprecedented role for a first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton accepted her husband’s appointment to | A. the cabinet.  
B. the Supreme Court.  
C. head a task force on health care reform.  
D. act as his foreign policy adviser. |
| 14. The Dayton Accords was an agreement intended to bring peace to | A. Bosnia.  
B. Kosovo.  
C. Haiti.  
D. Afghanistan. |
15. The process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected is called
   A. democratization.  C. globalization.
   B. free trade.  D. internationalism.

16. The free-trade agreement that represented the fastest-growing region in the world was
   A. APEC.  C. WTO.
   B. NAFTA.  D. EU.

17. Choose the statement below that most accurately describes Clinton’s impeachment.
   A. Clinton was impeached on charges of perjury and obstruction of justice.
   B. Congress had enough support to remove Clinton from office.
   C. Gingrich was the special investigator charged with investigating the Clinton scandal.
   D. Clinton was not charged with perjury, but was charged with obstruction of justice.

18. Choose the statement that is true.
   A. The Internet and the World Wide Web are the same system.
   B. Yahoo and Google are companies that did not survive the dot.com bust.
   C. Wireless technology helped cell phones become popular all around the world.
   D. The U.S. Department of Defense invented blogs to communicate with other agencies.

19. In his first term in office, Clinton raised taxes because
   A. Republicans in Congress convinced him that it was necessary.
   B. he needed to pay for his new national health care plan.
   C. he had promised to raise taxes during the 1992 campaign.
   D. he did not want to cut entitlement programs.

20. President Clinton did not submit the Kyoto Protocol to the Senate for ratification because
   A. few nations were going to comply with the proposed emissions reductions.
   B. the United States did not want to cut carbon dioxide emissions.
   C. most Senators were opposed to it.
   D. developing nations trying to industrialize would be hurt by the treaty.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. What do many experts believe causes global warming, and why is the issue controversial?

22. Describe how Clinton’s tax policies led to a federal budget surplus.
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. What explanation can be given for Mexico purchasing fewer goods from the United States after NAFTA went into effect?
   A. Mexico was able to purchase everything from Canada.
   B. Mexico could not afford the new taxes on goods from the United States.
   C. Mexico’s workforce and employment were increasing, and they were able to make their own goods.
   D. The United States targeted its products at Canada instead of Mexico.

24. The Health Insurance Portability Act was especially suited to
   A. welfare recipients.
   B. workers whose companies did not provide insurance.
   C. workers who had been laid off.
   D. elderly people who did not qualify for Medicaid.
“While Congress could achieve a balanced budget by statute, past efforts...have failed. It is simply too easy for Congress to change its mind...The constitutional amendment is unyielding in its imposition of discipline on Congress to make the tough decisions necessary to balance the federal budget.

Over the past half-century, Congress has demonstrated a total lack of fiscal discipline evidenced by an irrational and irresponsible pattern of spending. This reckless approach has seriously jeopardized the Federal government and threatens the very future of this Nation.”

—Senator Strom Thurmond

25. Senator Thurmond supported a balanced budget amendment an amendment would allow Congress
A. to spend as much money as necessary.
B. to continue its usual patterns of spending.
C. to become more financially disciplined.
D. to override the president’s budget decisions.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“The world is getting warmer, and by the end of the 21st century could warm by another 6 degrees Celsius (10.8 degrees Fahrenheit). . . . And climate scientists at the heart of the research are now convinced that human action is to blame for some or most of this warming. . . .

Everywhere climatologists look—at tree-ring patterns, fossil successions in rock strata, ocean-floor corings . . . they see evidence of dramatic shifts from cold to hot to cold again . . . None of these ancient shifts can be blamed on humans . . . . There is still room for argument about the precise role of the sun or other natural cycles in the contribution to global warming . . . .”

—from World Press Review, February 2001

26. This passage reveals two contrasting perspectives on global warming. What are they?

27. The technology behind the Internet and e-mail dates back as far as 1969. Compare the early Internet and e-mail usage with the services available today.
Section Quiz 24-1

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

**Column A**

1. Democratic presidential candidate in 2000
2. consumer advocate and Green Party candidate
3. a piece of cardboard punched out of a ballot
4. Republican presidential candidate in 2000
5. a law requiring annual standardized tests in schools

**Column B**

A. Ralph Nader
B. No Child Left Behind Act
C. George W. Bush
D. Al Gore
E. chad

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. To win the presidency, candidates have to win a majority of the
   A. chad count.
   B. congressional vote.
   C. state electoral votes.
   D. popular vote.

7. The presidential election came down to the vote in which state?
   A. Florida
   B. Texas
   C. Ohio
   D. Tennessee

8. The United States Supreme Court ruled that the hand recounts of ballots
   A. was constitutional.
   B. violated the equal protection clause.
   C. should be done by the state Supreme Court.
   D. was fair and impartial.

9. In his inaugural address, George W. Bush promised to improve the nation’s public schools, to reform Social Security and Medicare, to build up the nation’s defenses, and to
   A. increase welfare programs.
   B. reduce interest rates.
   C. reform the election process.
   D. cut taxes.

10. George W. Bush selected this former defense secretary as his vice presidential running mate—
    A. John McCain.
    B. Ralph Nader.
    C. Richard Cheney.
    D. Joseph Lieberman.
## Section Quiz 24-2

### DIRECTIONS: Matching  
Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. terrorist group led by Osama bin Laden</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. lethal bacteria</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> the Taliban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Muslim fundamentalists in Afghanistan</td>
<td><strong>C.</strong> anthrax</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. using violence against civilians to achieve a political goal</td>
<td><strong>D.</strong> USA Patriot Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. a law intended to help law enforcement track down terrorist suspects</td>
<td><strong>E.</strong> al-Qaeda</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  
In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

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<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>The terrorists had not learned how to fly the plane.</td>
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<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
<td>Passengers tried to stop the terrorists.</td>
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<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
<td>The terrorists intended to crash the plane in an open area.</td>
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<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>The plane’s navigation system was not working.</td>
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<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>USS Maine</td>
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<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
<td>USS Enterprise</td>
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<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
<td>USS Kennedy</td>
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<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>USS Cole</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>that traditional values and beliefs would be weakened</td>
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<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
<td>that the United States would launch terrorist attacks against them</td>
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<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
<td>that nations in the region would fund terrorism.</td>
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<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>that Palestinians would want their own nation</td>
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<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>CIA.</td>
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<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
<td>Office of Terrorist Activity.</td>
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<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security.</td>
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<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>Terrorism Defense Agency.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>sending weapons to nations like Iran, Iraq, and Syria.</td>
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<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
<td>paying al-Qaeda not to attack Americans.</td>
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<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
<td>freezing the financial assets of terrorists and terror groups.</td>
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<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>providing the Palestinian people with their own nation.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 24-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a coalition of Afghan groups that fought the Taliban</td>
<td>A. Saddam Hussein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. can kill large numbers of people all at once</td>
<td>B. Northern Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. country where Osama bin Laden is believed to be hiding</td>
<td>C. Shia Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. dictator of Iraq</td>
<td>D. weapons of mass destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. majority of Iraq’s population</td>
<td>E. Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. In his State of the Union speech in 2002, Bush called Iran, Iraq, and North Korea an “Axis of Evil” because these nations were suspected of preventing inspections in Iraq.</td>
<td><strong>A. preventing inspections in Iraq.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>7. During the 2002 midterm elections, Bush successfully kept Americans’ attention on national security so that the Republicans were able to</td>
<td><strong>A. regain control of the Senate and win seats in the House of Representatives.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>8. In 2003, which nations would not allow the United States to attack Iraq from their territories?</td>
<td><strong>A. France and Russia</strong>  <strong>C. Iran and North Korea</strong>  <strong>D. Saudi Arabia and Turkey</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. The government of Afghanistan is facing many problems including</td>
<td><strong>A. Pakistan’s military operations in Warizistan.</strong>  <strong>B. the election of a National Assembly.</strong>  <strong>C. Taliban insurgents staging guerrilla attacks and suicide bombings.</strong>  <strong>D. a rapidly growing economy.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. The United States’ policy of deterrence would not work against terrorists who might use weapons of mass destruction because it</td>
<td><strong>A. might not know where the weapons came from or whom to attack in response.</strong>  <strong>B. cannot retaliate against individuals or small groups.</strong>  <strong>C. is not allowed to use this policy anymore.</strong>  <strong>D. no longer has better weapons than other countries.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section Quiz 24-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A
1. Iraqi prison where prisoners were abused by their American guards
2. American military prison in Cuba
3. Democratic candidate for President in the 2004 elections
4. the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court nominated by Bush
5. hurricane that devastated the Gulf Coast

Column B
A. John Kerry
B. Guantanamo Bay
C. John G. Roberts, Jr.
D. Abu Ghraib
E. Katrina

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

6. The Bush administration claimed that prisoners held at Guantanamo Bay did not have the same rights as American prisoners as they were
   A. Iraqi citizens.
   B. potential criminals.
   C. enemy combatants.
   D. temporary prisoners.

7. One factor that led to John Kerry’s defeat in the 2004 Presidential election was
   A. Kerry’s stand against the Vietnam War in the 1970s.
   B. Kerry’s lack of popularity in the Northeast.
   C. low voter turnout the day of the election.
   D. Bush’s high approval ratings and popularity.

8. Bush was able to reshape the Supreme Court with the appointment of
   A. Harriet Miers.
   B. William Rehnquist.
   C. Bill Frist.
   D. Justice Samuel Alito, Jr.

9. Which statement about Hurricane Katrina is true?
   A. The storm came without warning and caught many people by surprise.
   B. The evacuation of New Orleans residents went smoothly.
   C. Bush appeared detached from the crisis, and his popularity suffered.
   D. FEMA was prepared for the disaster and reacted quickly.

10. In the case of Hamdan v. Rumsfeld, the Supreme Court ruled that the military tribunals at Guantanamo Bay violated the
    A. National Security Act.
    B. Geneva Conventions.
    C. FEMA rules.
    D. USA Patriot Act.
A New Century Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. militant Muslim fundamentalist group that held power in Afghanistan
2. the first Jewish American vice presidential candidate for a major political party
3. the state that determined the winner of the 2000 presidential election
4. the state where the 2004 election was decided
5. Secretary of Defense who sent troops to the Middle East after 9/11
6. led to the spread of western ideas in the Middle East
7. elected president in Afghanistan’s first democratic election
8. nation accused of sponsoring terrorism
9. dictator overthrown by United States–led forces in 2003
10. group of senators who created a compromise on the issue of filibusters

Column B

A. Joseph Lieberman
B. oil industry
C. Florida
D. Saddam Hussein
E. Ohio
F. Donald Rumsfeld
G. Iran
H. Gang of 14
I. Hamid Karzai
J. Taliban

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. After his election in 2000, George W. Bush pushed through an immediate tax rebate to
   A. reduce inflation.
   B. prevent recession.
   C. improve education.
   D. help people save for retirement.

12. Al-Qaeda is a(n)
   A. Palestinian group fighting Israel for a homeland.
   B. Islamic terrorist group behind the attacks of September 11, 2001.
   C. Serb group trying to drive Muslims from Bosnia.
   D. group fighting the Taliban for control of Afghanistan.

13. Terrorists carried out their attacks on September 11, 2001 by
   A. using truck bombs.
   B. hijacking airplanes.
   C. planting bombs on airplanes.
   D. attaching bombs to their targets.

(continued)
14. The presidential election of 2004 revolved around
   A. the issue of campaign funding.
   B. the electoral process and the use of vote-counting machines.
   C. the war on terrorism and the war in Iraq.
   D. the question of what to do with surplus tax revenues.

15. Why did Al Gore challenge the Florida state law that set a deadline to certify election results?
   A. He wanted a machine recount instead of a hand recount.
   B. The U.S. Supreme Court ordered him to challenge the deadline.
   C. Not all of the hand recounts could be completed by the deadline.
   D. He thought that the law was wrong and needed to be changed.

16. Americans responded quickly to the attacks on September 11, 2001 by
   A. donating blood and collecting food and other supplies.
   B. writing stories in the foreign press to gain sympathy.
   C. ordering cruise missiles to be fired at terrorists’ camps in Sudan.
   D. holding demonstrations against their government.

17. The USA Patriot Act is an antiterrorist bill that allows the government to
   A. freeze the financial assets of any group or individual suspected of terrorism.
   B. create new government agencies within the Department of Homeland Security.
   C. conduct secret searches of suspects, wiretap suspects, and track Internet communications.
   D. analyze information collected by the FBI and the CIA.

18. A UN resolution set a deadline for Iraq to take several actions including
   A. surrendering Saddam Hussein to be tried for crimes against humanity.
   B. readmitting weapons inspectors and declaring its weapons of mass destruction.
   C. giving weapons inspectors more time to find evidence of a weapons program.
   D. surrendering Osama bin Laden to the United States.

19. In the presidential election of 2004, John Kerry’s past involvement with what group hurt his standing with veterans?
   A. Vietnam Veterans Against the War
   B. the Central Intelligence Agency
   C. the Northern Alliance
   D. the National Security Agency

20. Bush tried to reform the Social Security system by
   A. greatly increasing taxes to pay for the upcoming Social Security shortfall.
   B. increasing the federal deficit by borrowing money that would pay for the shortfall.
   C. allowing Americans to sign up for insurance to help cover their retirement.
   D. allowing workers to divert part of their income to private investment accounts.
DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

21. What were the beliefs that led Osama bin Laden to call on Muslims to kill Americans?

22. Study the illustration of the ballot below to help you answer the following question: How did chads cause problems in the 2000 presidential election?

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

23. In which country have Americans been the targets of al-Qaeda three times since 1993?
   A. Saudi Arabia  
   B. Kenya  
   C. Spain  
   D. Tanzania
“We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment...Our Nation—this generation—will lift the dark threat of violence from our people and our future.”

—President George W. Bush

24. With which statement would President Bush most likely agree?
   A. We should ignore nations that sponsor terrorism.
   B. Hopefully, future generations will put an end to terrorism.
   C. The only way to prevent terrorism is by closing our borders.
   D. Fighting terrorism should be a national priority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Successes</th>
<th>Problems</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• United States and allies donated about $24</td>
<td>• Many people remain poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billion in aid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Afghans held their first nationwide election</td>
<td>• The Afghan government has little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in December 2004</td>
<td>control over mountains in the south</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Afghanistan elected a National Assembly in</td>
<td>• Suicide bombings and attacks by the</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Taliban continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. According to the chart, which group is actively hindering Afghanistan’s progress toward democracy?
   A. the Taliban
   B. al-Qaeda
   C. the United States
   D. the Afghan government

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“...[T]his war will be a war like none other our nation has faced. ... [The enemy] is committed to deny people the opportunity to live as they choose.”

—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in a letter to the New York Times


“A tragedy like this could have torn our country apart. But instead it has united us and we have become a family.”

—Reverend Billy Graham, in reference to the attacks on September 11, 2001

27. How did the attacks on September 11, 2001 unite the nation as a family? What did Graham mean by this statement?
A New Century Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. Secretary of State who claimed Iraq was in “material breach” of a UN resolution
2. the first African American female Secretary of State
3. the first female Speaker of the House
4. one location of terror attacks on 9/11
5. agency that used wiretapping to monitor domestic calls to overseas locations
6. George W. Bush’s vice president
7. Bush’s first priority of his first term
8. government agency that responds to natural disasters
9. terrorist leader behind the attacks on Americans
10. additions to federal spending bills

Column B

A. tax cuts
B. Colin Powell
C. World Trade Center
D. Osama bin Laden
E. NSA
F. Nancy Pelosi
G. earmarks
H. Condoleezza Rice
I. FEMA
J. Dick Cheney

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

11. The unpopularity of the war in Iraq and scandals in the Republican Congress led to
   A. the Democrats retaking control of Congress in the 2006 midterm elections.
   B. an increase in taxes and military spending.
   C. the resignation of Condoleezza Rice.
   D. the creation of a Department of Homeland Security.

12. Why did the United States attack Afghanistan and defeat its Taliban government?
   A. The Taliban tried to develop weapons of mass destruction.
   B. Afghanistan was part of Bush’s “axis of evil” and was considered dangerous.
   C. The Taliban supported and sheltered Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda.
   D. The United States wanted to stop the civil war between Taliban and the Northern Alliance.

13. The treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay drew criticism because
   A. Cuba wanted the United States to close the base.
   B. the prisoners were not comfortable in the heat.
   C. the prisoners were treated with leniency and could escape.
   D. the prisoners were not protected by the Geneva Convention or by American law.

(continued)
14. The Social Security reform plan included
   A. prescription drug benefits.  
   B. increased taxes.  
   C. privatizing part of the system.  
   D. the elimination of government contributions.

15. Al Gore was considered a strong presidential candidate for the Democrats because
   A. he was the vice president.  
   B. he was a moderate, southern Democrat.  
   C. he was the governor of Texas.  
   D. he was very popular with conservative voters.

16. Iraqi insurgents have used several tactics to fight Coalition forces including
   A. sniper attacks and bombings.  
   B. developing weapons of mass destruction.  
   C. freezing financial assets inside Iraq.  
   D. participating in Iraq’s first national elections.

17. Hurricane Katrina caused large amounts of damage to New Orleans because
   A. the storm hit during high tide.  
   B. the city was flooded from an earlier storm.  
   C. rising waters breached the levees that protected the city.  
   D. The city’s residents had all evacuated.

18. Congress passed Bush’s proposal for
   A. federal funds for private schools.  
   B. setting up the AmeriCorps program.  
   C. annual reading and math tests in public schools.  
   D. reducing emissions from automobiles and factories.

19. Which statement about the 2003 war in Iraq is true?
   A. Russia and France refused to back a UN Security Council war resolution.  
   B. Iraqi soldiers were able to hold off Coalition forces for a long period of time.  
   C. Americans found weapons of mass destruction immediately after major combat ended.  
   D. Fewer than 100 American soldiers died after major combat was declared to be over.

20. In 2006, the Supreme Court ruled in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld* that military tribunals at Guantanamo Bay violated the Geneva Convention and the
   A. Senate procedures on filibusters.  
   B. Abu Ghraib Convention.  
   C. National Security Agency.  
   D. Uniform Code of Military Justice.
**Chapter 24 Test, Form B**

**DIRECTIONS: Essay**  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. How did George W. Bush win the presidential election of 2000?
22. How did United States foreign policy change after September 11, 2001?

**DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions**  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

---

23. In which region of the world has al-Qaeda attacked most often?
   A. North America  
   B. Europe  
   C. Middle East  
   D. East Africa

---

“From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime.”

—President George W. Bush

---

24. Which nation might Bush have considered a hostile regime when he made this statement?
   A. Russia  
   B. Afghanistan  
   C. Israel  
   D. France

(continued)
25. Which of the features of the USA Patriot Act might help authorities gather evidence from crime scenes that are located in several states?
   A. The law permits secret searches to avoid alerting suspects
   B. The law grants nationwide search warrants for any jurisdiction.
   C. The law permits the wire tapping of suspects and tracks all forms of communication.
   D. The law sets up military tribunals to try violators.

26. How is this war different than others that the United States fought in the past?

   “. . . [T]his war will be like none other our nation has faced. . . . [The enemy] is a global network of terrorist organizations and their state sponsors, committed to deny people the opportunity to live as they choose.”

   —Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in a letter to the New York Times

27. What did the journalist mean by this statement?

   “We are all Americans!”

   —A French Journalist writing after the attacks on September 11, 2001
A Changing Society

**DIRECTIONS:** Matching  Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. believe tax cuts will spur investment, helping businesses expand and create new jobs</td>
<td>A. perestroika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. created to promote economic and political cooperation in Europe</td>
<td>B. monetarists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. agreement of the United States, Canada, and Mexico to form a free-trade zone</td>
<td>C. supply-side economists</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. site of symbolic Native American protest in 1969</td>
<td>D. insurgents</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. forerunner of the Internet</td>
<td>E. WTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. brutal expulsion of a people from a geographic area</td>
<td>F. ARPANET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. organization of 120 nations formed to settle trade disputes and administer agreements</td>
<td>G. ethnic cleansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. believe that raising interest rates will lower inflation</td>
<td>H. Alcatraz Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Iraqi guerrilla forces that regularly attack Coalition troops and Iraqi civilians</td>
<td>I. European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Soviet economic restructuring that allowed some private enterprise and profit making</td>
<td>J. NAFTA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS:** Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>___ 11. An unintended result of Nixon’s revenue-sharing legislation was</th>
<th>___ 12. In 1984, Apple Computer introduced the Macintosh, a model that used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. increased power of the federal government over the states.</td>
<td>A. MS-DOS software that was compatible with IBM’s PC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. dependence of needy people on welfare payments.</td>
<td>B. the same design used to create ENIAC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. increased independence of the states, limiting the federal government’s power.</td>
<td>C. the new IBM “Personal Computer” operating system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. no difference in income for needy people who found jobs and left welfare.</td>
<td>D. a simplified operating system using graphic symbols and a mouse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ___ 13. Which of the following occurred during the Carter administration? | 
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. The Department of Energy was dissolved.                         |                                                                           |
| B. The president and Congress agreed on many issues.                |                                                                           |
| C. Americans were taken as hostages.                               |                                                                           |
| D. Operation Desert Storm liberated Kuwait.                        |                                                                           |
14. The economic slow-down of the 1970s resulted in part from the nation’s heavy dependence on
   A. imported oil.          C. constantly rising profits.

15. The Reagan Doctrine called for the United States to
   A. seek better relations with China and the Soviet Union.
   B. build a missile defense system.
   C. support guerrillas fighting to overthrow pro-Soviet governments.
   D. build up its supplies of non-nuclear weapons.

16. Liberals support the government’s
   A. intervention in religion.  C. regulation of social beliefs.
   B. regulation of the economy.  D. intrusion into people’s lives.

17. Boris Yeltsin responded to Gorbachev’s reforms in the Soviet Union by
   A. removing Gorbachev from power.
   B. announcing the end of the USSR.
   C. resisting a military coup.
   D. fleeing to the United States.

18. The Persian Gulf War was touched off by
   A. Saudi Arabia’s invasion of Kuwait.
   B. Kuwait’s invasion of Iraq.
   C. Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait.
   D. Iraq’s invasion of Saudi Arabia.

19. Which statement about the Native American Civil Rights movement is true?
   A. The protest at Wounded Knee succeeded in forcing the government to honor its treaty obligations.
   B. The movement achieved some of its goals, including limited sovereignty over the reservations and economic opportunities.
   C. Native Americans worked closely with the black power movement to achieve many of their goals.
   D. The Indian Civil Rights Act convinced Native Americans to end their protests.

20. The United States and 22 other nations agreed to phase out production of chlorofluorocarbons after seeing evidence of
   A. global warming.
   B. radioactivity from the sun reaching the earth.
   C. a hole in the ozone layer above Antarctica.
   D. melting of the ice at the poles.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What was Richard Nixon’s philosophy on dealing with Communist rivals? Describe the new approach to foreign policy that resulted from this philosophy.

22. Describe conservative beliefs on the role of government in the economy.
A Changing Society

**DIRECTIONS: Matching**  
Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(4 points each)*

**Column A**

1. Camp David Accords were signed between Israel and this nation
2. OPEC’s response to nations supporting Israel in its 1973 war with Arab nations
3. said that schools could use race but not quotas for determining admissions
4. the Environmental Protection Agency set and enforced regulations against this
5. organized the Million Man March in 1995
6. region of the country that was typically more conservative
7. civil rights leader who founded Operation PUSH
8. region of the country that was typically more liberal
9. upheld the constitutionality of busing
10. computer chip that combines both memory and computing functions

**Column B**

A. pollution  
B. oil embargo  
C. Louis Farrakhan  
D. the West  
E. Jesse Jackson  
F. microprocessor  
G. Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education  
H. Egypt  
I. University of California Regents v. Bakke  
J. the Northeast

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice**  
Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. *(4 points each)*

11. To encourage the Soviets to more actively pursue diplomacy, Nixon
   A. threatened war.
   B. praised communism.
   C. visited China.
   D. visited Soviet satellites.

12. The conservative movement grew in the 1980s, particularly in the
   A. Rust Belt.
   B. Sunbelt.
   C. Northeast.
   D. Democratic Party.

13. In 1985 ________ became the leader of the Soviet Union.
   A. Leon Jaworski
   B. Francis Crick
   C. Boris Yeltsin
   D. Mikhail Gorbachev

14. The plan to boost the economy by raising interest rates while dramatically cutting taxes was called
   A. monetarism.
   B. Keynesianism.
   C. supply-side economics.
   D. Reaganomics.
15. The Nixon Doctrine called on U.S. allies to
   A. take part in a massive invasion of North Vietnam to end the war.
   B. take responsibility for their own defense.
   C. develop better relations with Communist countries.
   D. limit production of nuclear arms.

16. The spread of glasnost across Eastern Europe resulted in
   A. peaceful revolutions to replace the Communist rulers with elected governments.
   B. bloody revolutions to overthrow the Communist rulers.
   C. Soviet troops invading Eastern Europe to support the Communist rulers.
   D. peaceful protests, often crushed by force by the Communist rulers.

17. American troops invaded Panama in 1989 to
   A. regain control of the Panama Canal.
   B. help Panama’s government defend the Panama Canal against rebel forces.
   C. support Panama’s pro-American government against Communist rebels.
   D. arrest Panama’s ruler on drug charges.

18. In the Whitewater Development scandal, President Clinton was accused of
   A. arranging illegal loans for a real estate company.
   B. committing perjury in court testimony about his financial dealings.
   C. taking bribes to award government contracts.
   D. using inside information to make money on real estate transactions.

19. In Bush v. Gore, the Supreme Court ruled that the recount of votes in
    Florida during the 2000 election violated
    A. state sovereignty.
    B. local and national voting laws.
    C. the due process clause of the Constitution.
    D. the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

20. What issue led the U.S.-led coalition forces to attack Iraq on
    March 20, 2003?
    A. a hostage crisis
    B. a concern over weapons of mass destruction
    C. Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait
    D. an oil embargo

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What were the Watergate tapes, and what role did they play in the investigation?

22. What role did oil play in spawning terrorism?
UNIT 1 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The three branches of the federal government are the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The two houses of Congress make up the legislative branch. They make the laws. The executive branch, headed by a president, implements and enforces the laws passed by Congress. The president performs other duties as well, such as serving as commander in chief of the armed forces. The judicial branch—a system of courts—interprets federal laws and renders judgment in cases involving those laws.

22. The North’s victory in the Civil War saved the Union and strengthened the power of the federal government over the states. It transformed American society by ending slavery, but it also left the South socially and economically devastated and many questions unresolved. No one yet knew how to bring the Southern states back into the Union, nor what the status of African Americans would be in Southern society.

UNIT 1 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Missouri’s territorial government applied for statehood as a slave state. At the time, the Union consisted of 11 free states and 11 slave states. Admitting any new state, either slave or free, would upset the balance of political power in the Senate. A solution emerged when Maine sought statehood. The Senate decided to combine the two requests and admit Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, thus preserving the balance. The Senate then added an amendment that would prohibit slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of Missouri’s southern border. The compromise passed because many people at the time thought the Great Plains area north of Missouri was not suitable for farming. Many leaders felt the decision merely postponed the debate about the future of slavery.

22. More than three-quarters of the Navy’s officers came from the North, and the crews of American merchant ships were almost entirely from the North. They provided a large pool of trained sailors for the Union navy. The North also had a population of about 22 million, while the South had about 9 million. The North’s larger population gave it a great advantage in raising an army and in supporting the war effort. The North’s industry also gave it advantages. In 1860 almost 90 percent of the nation’s factories were in Northern states. The North could provide its troops with ammunition and other supplies more easily. The North also had more railroad track, which made movement and supply of its troops easier. In addition, the Union controlled the treasury, giving it financial advantages. It was easier for the North to finance the war. The North also had access to new military technologies.
CHAPTER 1 TEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. In the 1670s, most land left was claimed by Native Americans. Many wealthy planters opposed expansion because they did not want to endanger their plantations by risking war with the Native Americans. When war broke out in 1675 between settlers and a Susquehannock group, the governor refused to support further military action. A planter named Nathaniel Bacon organized a militia to attack the Native Americans. He later ran for office and won a seat in the House of Burgesses. The assembly authorized another attack, and brought other changes. Bacon’s Rebellion convinced many wealthy planters to support expansion and make land available for backcountry farmers. The rebellion also increased Virginia’s reliance on enslaved Africans, because enslaved workers did not have to be freed, and therefore would never need their own land. The chartering of the Royal Africa Company also made them easier to acquire.

22. In 1776, many Americans, though angered by British actions, were still loyal to the king and mother country and wanted a peaceful solution to their differences. Public opinion began to change when Thomas Paine published Common Sense. In it he attacked the monarchy, saying that King George III, not Parliament, was responsible for British actions against the colonies. He said the king was a tyrant, reconciliation was no longer possible, and it was time to declare independence. Shortly afterward Congress approved the Declaration of Independence.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The Spanish soldiers were a terrifying sight to the Aztec.
27. He used it in the Declaration of Independence to justify the colonists’ position in dissolving their ties with Great Britain.

CHAPTER 1 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Colonial merchants developed systems of triangular trade, involving exchanges of goods among the colonies, England, Caribbean sugar planters, and Africa. It fostered the growth of cities in the North, including Philadelphia and New York. In these cities, a social hierarchy developed. A small number of wealthy merchants who controlled trade were at the top of this hierarchy. Below them were artisans, or skilled workers, who made up about half of the urban population in colonial times. Below the artisans were persons without skills or property, indentured servants and enslaved Africans, who made up 10 to 20 percent of the urban population.

22. Supporters of the new Constitution included large landowners who wanted the property protection an effective federal government could provide. Supporters also included merchants and artisans in large coastal cities and farmers who depended on trade. They all believed it would help their business to have an effective federal government that could impose taxes on foreign goods or regulate interstate trade consistently.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The Spanish conquest of the Aztec was mainly driven by greed. They wanted to seize all the gold and treasure possessed by the Aztec.
27. freedom of the press

SECTION QUIZ 2-1

Matching

Multiple Choice
SECTION QUIZ 2-2
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 2-3
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 2-4
Matching
Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 2 TEST, FORM A
Matching
Multiple Choice
Essay
21. The Monroe Doctrine was a statement issued by President Monroe in December 1823. When Spain’s colonies in Latin America began rebelling, some European monarchies expressed interest in helping Spain suppress the revolutions. The United States did not want Spain to regain control of its colonies in Latin America. The United States also had concerns about Russia’s growing presence on the Pacific coast. In the Monroe Doctrine, Monroe specifically advised Europe to respect the sovereignty of new Latin American nations. He stated that the American continents were “henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”

22. Dred Scott was an enslaved man who had been taken to a free territory for several years. After he returned with his slaveholder to Missouri, Scott sued to end his slavery, arguing that living in free territory had made him a free man. The Supreme Court ruled against Scott, claiming that African Americans were not citizens and therefore could not sue in the courts. The Court also said that the federal government could not prohibit slavery in the territory north of Missouri’s southern border. After the Court’s decision, the conflict on slavery intensified.

Multiple Choice
Short Answer
26. The number of bales of cotton produced in the South increased dramatically between 1792 and 1860.
27. He is describing the operations of the Underground Railroad.

CHAPTER 2 TEST, FORM B
Matching
Multiple Choice
Essay

22. Under the Act, a person claiming that an African American had escaped from slavery had only to point out that person as a runaway to take him or her into custody. The accused then would be brought before a federal commissioner. A sworn statement from a white person was all that was needed to have the accused person sent to the South. African Americans had no right to testify on their own behalf. Also, federal commissioners received more money if they decided in favor of rather than against the slaveholder. The law required federal marshals to help capture African Americans. Marshals could deputize citizens, compelling them to help.

Multiple Choice
Short Answer
26. Rice and cotton were major cash crops grown in both Georgia and South Carolina.
27. Because South Carolina produced few manufactured goods, they imported many products from England. When the federal government placed tariffs on imported goods, South Carolina responded by threatening to withdraw from the Union.
SECTION QUIZ 3-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 3-2

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 3-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 3 TEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Both Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis believed that only an invasion would convince the North to accept the South’s independence. They also thought that a victory on Northern soil might help the South win recognition from the British and help Peace Democrats gain control of Congress in the upcoming elections. Lee could also feed his troops from Northern farms and draw Union troops out of Virginia during harvest season.

22. In March 1865, Congress established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, known as the Freedmen’s Bureau. It was given the task of feeding and clothing war refugees in the South using army surplus supplies. The Bureau also helped formerly enslaved people find work on plantations. It negotiated labor contracts with planters. The Bureau also worked with Northern charities to establish schools for African Americans across the South.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. In this quotation Lincoln is saying that just as it is punishable for a person to desert the army, it should also be punishable to encourage someone else to desert. He uses this as an argument to justify suspending writs of habeas corpus for anyone who openly supported the rebels or encouraged others to resist the militia draft.

27. African Americans had gained the right to vote, and they were eager to exercise their new right and participate in the political process.

CHAPTER 3 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The North’s victory in the Civil War saved the Union and strengthened the power of the federal government over the states. It also transformed American society by finally ending the enslavement of millions of African Americans. At the same time, it left the South socially and economically devastated.

22. Black codes seemed to be intended to keep African Americans in a condition similar to slavery. They required African Americans to enter into annual labor contracts. Those who did not could be arrested for vagrancy and forced into involuntary servitude. Several codes established specific hours of labor and also required them to get licenses to work in nonagricultural jobs.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. He was against slavery and secession, yet when his native state of Virginia seceded from the Union, he could not command a Union force against his birthplace. Although he was asked to command the Union forces, he felt that out of loyalty he had to fight on behalf of Virginia and the Confederacy.
UNIT 1 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The Articles of Confederation established a very weak central government, which did not have the power to impose taxes and was explicitly denied the power to regulate trade. It also had no power to compel states to honor their agreements with other countries.

22. Stephen A. Douglas, who was from Illinois, wanted the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad to be in Chicago, but he knew that any route from the North required Congress to organize the territory west of Missouri and Iowa. He prepared a bill to organize the region into a new territory called Nebraska. Southern senators made it clear to Douglas that if he wanted Nebraska organized, he needed to repeal the Missouri Compromise and allow slavery in the new territory. At first, Douglas tried to win Southern support by offering popular sovereignty in the territory. When this idea failed, he went a fateful step further by proposing to undo the Missouri Compromise. He divided the region into two territories, Nebraska and Kansas, which looked like an attempt to make Nebraska free and Kansas a slave territory. By abandoning the Missouri Compromise, the law reopened the divisive debate over the extension of slavery in the territories, setting the country on the road to civil war.

UNIT 1 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

UNIT 2 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. By calling the era a “Gilded Age” Twain was sounding an alarm. A gilded age may appear to shine, but beneath the surface lay corruption, swindles, poverty, crime, and great disparities of wealth between the rich and the poor.

22. News of a mineral strike in an area would start a stampede of prospectors desperately hoping to strike it rich. Almost overnight, the town near the strike would go from frontier outpost to a boomtown of thousands of people. Shops, hotels, entertainment houses and newspapers would open to serve the people. When the mineral veins were exhausted, the mines would close. The town’s economy would then collapse, and most townspeople would move on in search of new opportunities. The result was a ghost town. This cycle of boom and bust was repeated throughout the West.
UNIT 2 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The construction of railroads provided easy access to the Great Plains. Railroad companies sold land along the rail lines at low prices and provided credit to prospective settlers. Railroads opened offices throughout the United States and in major cities in Europe, where land was scarce. Their posters and pamphlets proclaimed that booking passage to the Plains was a ticket to prosperity.

SECTION QUIZ 4-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 4-2

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 4-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 4 TEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. News of a mineral strike in an area would start a stampede of prospectors desperately hoping to strike it rich. Almost overnight, the town near the strike would go from a frontier outpost to a boomtown of thousands of people. Shops, hotels, entertainment houses and newspapers would open to serve the people. When the mineral veins were exhausted, the mines would close. The town's economy would then collapse, and most townspeople would move on in search of new opportunities. The result was a ghost town. This cycle of boom and bust was repeated throughout the West.

22. The construction of railroads provided easy access to the Great Plains. Railroad companies sold land along the rail lines at low prices and provided credit to prospective settlers. Railroads opened offices throughout the United States and in major cities in Europe, where land was scarce. Their posters and pamphlets proclaimed that booking passage to the Plains was a ticket to prosperity.

Multiple Choice
23. D  24. D  25. A

Short Answer
26. The discovery of gold was the main reason many people migrated west at this time. People also moved west to raise cattle on the Plains and to grow crops on farms throughout the Plains.

27. Railroads made it easier to transport goods from the East to settlers and provided settlers a fast, reliable method of shipping goods to eastern markets.

CHAPTER 4 TEST, FORM B

Matching
1. I  2. E  3. C  4. D  5. G

Multiple Choice
Essay

21. Before the Civil War, ranchers had little incentive to round up the longhorns roaming the grasslands. Beef prices were low, and moving cattle to eastern markets was not practical. Two developments changed this situation: the Civil War and the construction of railroads. During the Civil War, eastern cattle were slaughtered in huge numbers to feed the armies. After the war, beef prices soared, making it worthwhile to move the longhorns to eastern markets. By the end of the war, railroads had reached the Great Plains. Ranchers and livestock dealers realized that if the longhorns were rounded up and driven several hundred miles to the towns where railroad lines ended, they could be sold for a huge profit.

22. The Dakota Sioux had agreed to live on a small reservation in Minnesota in exchange for annuities, or regular payments, from the United States government. The payments were small, however, and much of the money ended up in the hands of white traders. These traders often claimed fabricated debts owed to them by the Dakota, and took the annuities as payment. Congress made things worse in 1862 by delaying the payments. As a result, some of the Dakota were starving. The Dakota then slaughtered settlers in the area before troops put down the uprising.

Multiple Choice

23. B

24. A

25. C

Short Answer

26. In the late 1870s, bonanza farms would have allowed farmers to prosper. In the late 1880s, however, western farmlands were hit by a drought and farmers suffered.

27. The Native American population dropped as the number of railroad track miles increased. One possible reason for this is that as railroad track was built, buffalo were killed. As the number of buffalo declined, the Native American population, which relied on buffalo as a food source, also declined.

Multiple Choice

23. B

24. A

25. C

SECTION QUIZ 5-3

Matching

1. C

2. B

3. E

4. A

5. D

Multiple Choice

6. A

7. C

8. C

9. B

10. D

SECTION QUIZ 5-4

Matching

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. E

5. A

Multiple Choice

6. B

7. D

8. B

9. C

10. A

CHAPTER 5 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. E

2. F

3. C

4. H

5. A

6. G

7. D

8. B

9. J

10. I

Multiple Choice

11. C

12. D

13. B

14. D

15. B

16. A

17. B

18. C

19. B

20. C

Essay

21. The population growth stemmed from two causes—large families and a flood of immigrants. American industry began to grow at a time when social and economic conditions in China and Eastern Europe convinced many people to leave their nations and move to the United States in search of a better life. The population growth added to the growing industrial workforce, helping factories increase their production. At the same time, an increasing population created greater demand for the consumer goods that the factories produced.

22. A corporation is an organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a single person. It can own property, pay taxes, and make contracts. The people who own the corporation are called stockholders, because they own shares of ownership called stocks. Issuing stock allows a corporation to raise large amounts of money for big projects, while spreading out the risk.

Multiple Choice

23. A

24. C

25. D
Short Answer
26. Higher tariffs, or taxes, placed on imported goods helped American industrial manufacturing firms. These tariffs raised the price on foreign goods, helping American firms that could offer similar goods at lower prices.
27. Edison and his team of workers were so excited that they could not sleep. They did not want to step away from the lamp as long as it was burning.

CHAPTER 5 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. By linking the nation, railroads helped increase the size of markets, providing greater opportunities for many industries. Huge consumers themselves, the railroads also stimulated the economy by spending extraordinary amounts of money on steel, coal, timber, and other needs.
22. Marxists argued that the basic force shaping capitalist society was the class struggle between workers and owners. Eventually, workers would revolt, seize control of the factories, and overthrow the government. After the revolution, the government would seize all private property and create a socialist society where wealth was evenly divided. Eventually, the state would wither away, leaving a communist society where social classes did not exist.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Steel production was flat between 1865 and 1875 because the steel industry was a small, developing industry during these years.
27. Carnegie believes the state punishes a rich person by taxing his estate heavily after his death.

SECTION QUIZ 6-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 6-2

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 6-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 6-4

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 6-5

Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 6 TEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Many came simply because the United States had plenty of jobs available and few immigration restrictions. Some Europeans moved to avoid forced military service. Others, especially Jews living in Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, fled to avoid religious persecution. By the late 1800s, most European states had made it easier to move to America. They had repealed laws that kept people from leaving. At the same time, moving to the United States offered a chance to break away from the European class system, and move to where newcomers had a chance to climb the social ladder.
22. “Deflation” is an increase in the value of money and a decrease in the general level of prices. Deflation hit farmers especially hard. Most farmers had to borrow money for seeds and other supplies to plant their crops. Because money was in short supply, interest rates began to rise, which increased the amount farmers owed. For those who wanted to expand their farms, rising interest rates also made mortgages more expensive. The falling prices of the period of deflation meant that farmers sold their crops for less. Nevertheless, they still had to make the same mortgage payments to the banks.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The life expectancy of white men in 1900 was approximately 46 years. The life expectancy for African American men at that time was approximately 32 years. The conclusion that can be drawn is that white men had a longer average life span than African American men.

27. Riis was concerned that there were too many saloons in the area of the city he surveyed. He felt that saloons were a bad influence on people, particularly the urban poor.

CHAPTER 6 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Crime, violence, fire, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot and ash from coal and wood fires.

22. Booker T. Washington proposed that African Americans concentrate on achieving economic goals rather than legal or political ones. In his famous speech known as the Atlanta Compromise, he urged fellow African Americans to postpone the fight for civil rights and instead concentrate on preparing themselves educationally and vocationally for full equality. W.E.B. DuBois challenged Washington’s ideas. He pointed out that white Southerners continued to strip African Americans of their civil rights, in spite of the progress they were making in educational and vocational training. DuBois argued that African Americans could regain that lost ground and achieve full equality only by demanding their rights. DuBois was particularly concerned with protecting and exercising voting rights.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The presidential election of 1884 was close in terms of popular votes. Less than 30,000 votes separated the two candidates, out of nine million total votes cast. In the Electoral College it was not as close. Cleveland won by 37 electoral votes, and had a clear majority. Since the Electoral College actually chooses the president, the election of 1884 was not close in this regard.

27. Farmers who considered themselves to be “losing ground” did a number of things in the late 1880s. They supported political organizations such as the Grange, Farmer’s Alliance, and the Independent National Party (also called the Greenback Party). Economically, they formed cooperatives to drive prices up and negotiate shipping rates, and supported unlimited silver coinage and the establishment of subtreasuries.
22. Crime, violence, fire, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot and ash from coal and wood fires.

UNIT 2 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Students may focus on the rapid industrialization that occurred after the Civil War. As companies built large factories, workers moved to the cities nearby. Students may also note that free enterprise allowed corporations to grow. Corporations could raise the money to build larger factories and attract more workers, including huge numbers of immigrants, to work in the factories.

22. Students may select individualism and note that the “rags to riches” novels of Horatio Alger developed the idea that poor people could become wealthy and successful. Other students may select realism and mention the works of William Dean Howells or Mark Twain. These writers presented a more realistic look at American life. Other students may focus on naturalism and mention the works of Stephen Crane, Jack London, or Theodore Dreiser. Naturalists expressed the idea that some people did not succeed because their circumstances were beyond their control.

UNIT 3 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The United States desired new markets and sought to increase its influence in Latin America. It wanted to let European powers know that it was the dominant power in the region. Some believed that the United States and Latin American countries should work together. This belief was known as Pan-Americanism. Secretary of State James G. Blaine led early efforts to expand the influence of the United States to Latin America. In 1889, Washington, D.C. held the first modern Pan-American conference. Although Latin American leaders rejected some of Blaine’s ideas during the conference, they did agree to create the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, now called the Organization of American States.

As Americans became more involved in world affairs, they also saw the strategic importance of the Caribbean, especially the Panama Canal Zone. The United States developed a policy of policing the region by stepping in to maintain political and economic stability in Latin American countries.

22. Progressivism was not a tightly organized political movement. Progressives often disagreed with each other, although they generally believed that industrialism and urbanization had created many social problems. Progressives belonged to both major political parties and usually were urban, educated, middle-class Americans. Some progressives saw corruption and inefficiency in government. They focused on making government more efficient by applying principles of scientific management to it. Other progressives wanted to make elected officials more responsive to the concerns of voters. They pushed for reforms such as direct primaries and direct election of senators. Other groups saw the unequal status of women and focused on gaining women the right to vote. Some progressives wanted to solve problems such as crime, illiteracy, drunkenness, and threats to health and safety. They pushed for social welfare reform, such as child labor laws, health and safety codes, and prohibition.
support Wilson immediately following the election of 1912. Although Wilson did not support suffrage, he could help NAWSA influence policy because he supported states adopting suffrage individually. Women could also influence policy by running and being elected to office at all levels of government. Politicians now had to consider how their positions would affect women. Issues important to women received more attention from many politicians.

SECTION QUIZ 7-1
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 7-2
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 7-3
Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 7 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Economic and military competition from other nations, as well as a growing feeling of cultural superiority, led the shift in American opinion toward imperialism. Several European nations were expanding their power overseas, forming colonies and protectorates to protect their new markets and investments in other nations. In the United States, the Western frontier was filling up, and many Americans concluded that the nation had to develop new overseas markets to keep its economy strong. Influential author Alfred T. Mahan argued that the United States needed to build a large navy to protect its merchant ships and to defend its right to trade with other countries. To support the navy, the United States had to acquire territory for overseas bases. At the same time, many Americans began to believe in Anglo-Saxonism—the idea that English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government, and were destined to dominate the planet.

22. Although Wilson opposed imperialism, he recognized the influence the United States could have on foreign nations. After revolution overtook Mexico in 1911, Victoriano Huerto seized power and presumably had his predecessor, Francisco Madero, murdered. Wilson viewed Huerto as a brutal dictator. When the Mexican government refused to apologize for arresting American sailors who had entered a restricted area, Wilson sent troops into Mexico. Anti-American riots ensued, and Pancho Villa, a guerrilla, burned the town of Columbus, New Mexico.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Since the leading causes of death for U.S. soldiers during the Spanish-American War were food poisoning and disease, it seems that the Spanish military was not a significant threat overall.

27. No further immigration of the Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands was allowed, except for those permitted by the U.S. government. Chinese were also not allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAPTER 7 TEST, FORM B
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The Platt Amendment specified that: (a) Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence or allow another foreign power to gain territory in Cuba; (b) Cuba had to allow the United States to buy or lease naval stations in Cuba; (c) Cuba’s debts had to be kept low to prevent foreign countries from landing troops to enforce payment; and (d) the United States would have the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence and keep order.
Theodore Roosevelt believed in a strong global military presence. He insisted that displaying American power to the world would make nations think twice about fighting, thus promoting global peace. He often expressed this belief with a West African saying, “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” The voyage of the Great White Fleet was one application of this policy, showcasing the nation’s mighty fleet to the world. Another example was the use of the United States military to aid the revolt in Panama.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The countries accounting for less than $2 billion were China, Cuba, France, Japan, and Mexico.
27. The idea of Anglo-Saxonism stated that modern European democracies were bound to spread their civilization and culture to the less fortunate and “uncivilized.” This quote argues that history has shown this to be a theme, in which the “civilized” replace and rule over more “primitive” cultures.

SECTION QUIZ 8-1
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 8-2
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 8-3
Matching
Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 8 TEST, FORM A
Matching
Multiple Choice

Essay
21. In an era before modern pharmaceuticals had been developed, many companies patented and marketed potions they claimed would cure a variety of ills. Many patent medicines were little more than alcohol, colored water, and sugar. Others contained caffeine, opium, cocaine, and other dangerous compounds. Consumers had no way to know what they were taking, nor received any assurance the potions worked as claimed. In 1905 a series of articles in Collier’s magazine helped focus public attention on the problem. An outraged Roosevelt pushed for federal legislation. In 1906 the Pure Food and Drug Act was passed, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or shipment of impure or falsely labeled food and drugs.

22. Roosevelt and Taft were very different kinds of men. Roosevelt was a dynamic person who loved the spotlight and the rough-and-tumble world of politics. He had grand ideas and schemes, but left the details of administering them to others. Taft was in many ways the opposite. He was a skillful administrator and judge. He disliked political maneuvering, and preferred to avoid conflict with others. Unlike Roosevelt, who acted quickly and decisively on issues, Taft responded slowly, approaching problems from a legalistic point of view.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Muckrakers wrote articles and books that publicized societal problems and corruption. Often these writings brought about changes, as in the case of Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle.

CHAPTER 8 TEST, FORM B
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Progressivism was not a tightly organized political movement. Progressives had many different views about how to fix the problems they believed existed in American society. They often disagreed with each other, although they generally believed that industrialism and urbanization had created many societal
They responded to these problems by demanding changes in the law and the Constitution. The issues progressives cared about varied widely, but as a group, they generally agreed the solution lay in pushing for a more active role on the part of the government to solve society’s problems. Progressives belonged to both major political parties and usually were urban, educated, middle-class Americans.

22. Roosevelt accepted the economic power of the trusts as a fact of life, and proposed a more powerful federal government and a strong executive to regulate them. Wilson criticized Roosevelt’s program as one that supported “regulated monopoly.” Monopolies, Wilson believed, were evils to be destroyed, not regulated. Wilson argued that Roosevelt’s approach gave the federal government too much power in the economy, and did nothing to restore competition.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Muckrakers focused on identifying problems in business, government, and society in order to generate reforms.
27. A minimum age for employing child laborers was established. Also, the maximum number of hours that a child could work was set by law.

SECTION QUIZ 9-1
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 9-2
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 9-3
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 9-4
Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 9 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. To try to cut off supplies going to Britain, the Germans announced in 1915 that their U-boats would sink without warning any ship found in the waters around Britain. This announcement outraged the United States because it violated an international treaty requiring military vessels to reveal their intentions to merchant ships and provide for the safety of the people aboard before sinking the ships. In implementing their policy, the Germans sank the British passenger liner Lusitania in the war zone, killing 1,200, including 128 Americans. In 1916, a U-boat torpedoed the French passenger ship Sussex, injuring several Americans on board. In 1917 British intelligence intercepted a telegram from Arthur Zimmerman, a German official. It proposed to offer the Mexican government its “lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona” if Mexico sided with Germany in the event that the United States entered the war. Furious, many Americans now concluded war with Germany was necessary.

22. In the first five points, President Wilson proposed to eliminate the general causes of war through free trade, disarmament, freedom of the seas, impartial adjustment of colonial claims, and open diplomacy instead of secret agreements. The next eight points addressed the right of self-determination. They also required the Central Powers to evacuate all of the countries invaded during the war. The fourteenth point called for the creation of the League of Nations. The League’s member nations would help preserve peace and prevent future wars by pledging to respect and protect each other’s territory and political independence.

Multiple Choice
CHAPTER 9 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The purpose of the War Industries Board was to organize industry to increase efficiency and maximize production. It set priorities, told manufacturers what they could and could not make, controlled the flow of raw materials, ordered the construction of new factories, and occasionally, with the president’s approval, set prices. The purpose of the National War Labor Board was to maintain cooperation between industry management and labor unions. It attempted to mediate labor disputes that might otherwise lead to strikes. It frequently pressured industry to grant concessions to workers in exchange for the agreement of labor leaders not to disrupt war production.

22. When the war ended, government agencies removed their controls on the economy. This released pent up demand. People raced to buy goods that had been rationed, while businesses rapidly raised prices they had been forced to keep low during the war. The result was rapid inflation. Workers wanted to raise their wages to keep up with inflation. On the other hand, companies wanted to hold down wages because inflation was also driving up their operating costs. These competing desires helped spark the wave of strikes.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Attorney General Palmer hired J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover was hired to head the General Intelligence Division in the Red Scare investigation, which was to hunt for Communists and radicals.

27. The Kaisers are industrialists and factory owners who lead a luxurious lifestyle, drinking champagne and having banquets. Meanwhile, the workers barely have enough food to survive and only desire a bit of leisure time to enjoy life.

UNIT 3 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Many supporters of annexing the Philippines emphasized the economic and military benefits of taking the islands. They would provide the United States with a naval base in Asia, a stopover on the way to China, and a large market for American goods. Other supporters believed Americans had a duty to teach “less civilized” peoples how to live properly.

22. In January 1917, a German official named Arthur Zimmerman cabled the German ambassador in Mexico, instructing him to make an offer to the Mexican government. Zimmermann proposed that Mexico ally itself with Germany in the event of war between Germany and the United States. In return, Mexico would regain its “lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona” after the war. Germany hoped, if war came, Mexico would tie down the American forces and prevent them from being sent to Europe. British Intelligence intercepted the Zimmerman telegram. Shortly afterward, it was leaked to American newspapers. Furious, many Americans now concluded war with Germany was necessary.

UNIT 3 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Banks have to keep a portion of their deposits in a regional reserve bank, which provides a financial cushion against unanticipated losses. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors can set the interest rates the reserve banks charge other banks, thereby
indirectly controlling the interest rates of the entire nation and the amount of money in circulation. This gives the Board the ability to fight inflation by raising interest rates and to stimulate the economy during a recession by lowering interest rates.

22. The Food Administration, run by Herbert Hoover, was responsible for increasing food production while reducing civilian consumption. Instead of using rationing, Hoover encouraged Americans to save food on their own. Using the slogan “Food Will Win the War—Don’t Waste It,” the Food Administration encouraged families to observe Wheatless Mondays, Meatless Tuesdays, and Porkless Thursdays. Hoover also encouraged citizens to plant victory gardens to raise their own vegetables, leaving more for the troops.

UNIT 4 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Supporters of Prohibition believed that it would help reduce unemployment, domestic violence, and poverty. However, after the law took effect, Americans persisted in blatantly ignoring it. People flocked to secret bars called speakeasies where they could buy alcohol. Organized crime specialized in supplying and often running these speakeasies, which popped up all over the country.

22. Cars revolutionized American life. The auto industry created jobs in related industries, such as rubber, plate glass, nickel, and petroleum. Cars also created new small-business opportunities, such as garages and gas stations. Cars eased the isolation of rural life, putting towns within reach of many farmers and the countryside a mere ride away for city dwellers. Cars also enabled people to live farther away from work. An entirely new kind of consumer and worker, the auto commuter, appeared. Commuters lived in growing suburban communities and drove to work in the city.

UNIT 4 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Most economists agree that overproduction was a key cause of the Depression. Increasingly efficient machinery greatly sped the production of factory and farm goods. Most Americans, however, did not earn enough to buy up the flood of goods they helped produce. As consumers bought more on the installment plan, the debt forced some to reduce their other purchases. As sales slowed, manufacturers cut production and laid off employees. Jobless workers had to cut back purchases even more, causing business activity to spiral downward.

22. The main goal of the Social Security Act was to provide some security for the elderly and for unemployed workers. Its framers viewed it primarily as an insurance bill, with workers earning the right to receive benefits by paying premiums. The law provided modest welfare payments to other needy people, including those with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children. The core of Social Security was the monthly retirement benefit, which people could collect when they stopped working at age 65. The plan also included unemployment insurance, providing temporary income to unemployed workers looking for new jobs.

SECTION QUIZ 10-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 10-2

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 10-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 10-4

Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 10-5
Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 10 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Technological advances enabled farmers to produce more, but higher yields without a corresponding increase in demand meant that they received lower prices. The cost of the improved technology to farmers, meanwhile, continued to increase. Many factors contributed to the “quiet depression” in American agriculture. During the war, the government had urged farmers to produce more to meet the great need for food supplies in Europe. Many farmers borrowed heavily to buy new land (at inflated prices) and new machinery in order to raise more crops. After the war, however, European farm output rose, and the debt-ridden countries of Europe had little to spend on American farm products anyway. Then Congress passed a tariff law in 1922 that provoked a reaction in foreign markets against American agricultural products. Farmers in the United States could no longer sell as much of their output overseas, and prices tumbled.

22. Supporters of supply-side economics, such as Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, believed that high taxes reduced the money available for private investment and prevented business expansion. Mellon argued that high tax rates actually reduced the amount of tax money the government collected. If taxes were lower, businesses and consumers would spend and invest their extra money, causing the economy to grow. As the economy grew, Americans would earn more money, and the government would actually collect more taxes at a lower rate than it would if it kept rates high.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Fundamentalists held to the literal interpretation of the Bible, while Clarence Darrow and others held to the evolutionist view that life on Earth developed over millions of years.

27. Advertising has made the world a better place by suggesting public improvements and by urging the adoption of hygienic methods (cleaning methods) in people’s homes.

CHAPTER 10 TEST, FORM B
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. In the 1920s, Americans persisted in blatantly ignoring Prohibition laws. People flocked to secret bars called speakeasies where they could buy alcohol. Organized crime specialized in supplying and often running these speakeasies, which popped up all over the country. The great demand for liquor meant that huge profits could be made. Because making and selling liquor were illegal, legitimate businesses could not fill the need. As a result, supplying the demand for liquor became a billion-dollar industry for gangsters.

22. Although not the typical American woman, the young, unconventional “flapper” personified women’s quest for personal freedom in the 1920s. While flappers pursued social freedoms, other women sought financial independence by entering the workforce. Many single and working class women worked simply because they needed the wages for themselves or for their families, but for some young, single women, work was a way to break away from parental authority and establish a personal identity. Work also provided the wages that allowed women to participate in the consumer culture. Many women who attended college in the 1920s found support for their emerging sense of independence. Women’s colleges, in particular, encouraged their students to pursue careers and to challenge traditional ideas about the nature of women and their role in society.

Multiple Choice
The 1920s were a time of many inventions and innovations that made life easier for people and gave them more leisure time.

Technological advances helped farmers gain greater yields. Since there was no similar increase in demand, however, prices for farm products and incomes from farming dropped.

26. The 1920s were a time of many inventions and innovations that made life easier for people and gave them more leisure time.

27. Technological advances helped farmers gain greater yields. Since there was no similar increase in demand, however, prices for farm products and incomes from farming dropped.

Most economists agree that overproduction was a key cause of the Depression. Increasingly efficient machinery greatly sped the production of factory and farm goods. Most Americans, however, did not earn enough to buy up the flood of goods they helped produce. As consumers bought more goods on the installment plan, the debt incurred forced some to reduce their other purchases. As sales slowed, manufacturers cut production and laid off employees. Jobless workers had to cut back purchases even more, causing business activity to spiral downward. A second cause was the loss of export sales. American banks were making loans to speculators instead of to foreign companies. This, along with the Hawley-Smoot Tariff that dampened foreign sales in the United States, caused foreign countries to buy fewer American products. A third cause was mistakes by the Federal Reserve. Instead of raising interest rates to curb excessive speculation, it kept rates low. This action encouraged banks to make risky loans and encouraged businesses to borrow more money to expand production, adding to the problem of overproduction.
people withdraw their money at the same time, the reserves will not be sufficient to cover the withdrawals, and the bank will eventually collapse.

22. The problem was that someone had to pay for public works projects. If the government raised taxes to pay for them, it would take money away from consumers and hurt businesses that were already struggling. If the government decided to keep taxes low and run a budget deficit instead, it would have to borrow the money from banks. If the government did this, less money would be available for businesses that wanted to expand and for consumers who wanted mortgages or other loans. Hoover feared that deficit spending would actually delay an economic recovery.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Americans’ fears that the Catholic Church would become too influential hurt Smith, while the prospering economy helped Hoover’s bid for the presidency.

27. One might notice empty buildings and idle factories. Also, the streets might not be so crowded with trucks.

SECTION QUIZ 12-1
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 12-2
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 12-3
Matching
Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 12 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Americans saw in Roosevelt an energy and optimism that gave them hope despite the tough economic times. His serenity and confidence amazed many people, and his “fireside chats” helped reassure them. Also, many people believed that his struggle with polio had given him a better understanding of their hardships. Roosevelt’s confidence that he could make things better contrasted sharply with Hoover’s apparent failure to do anything effective. In his campaign for president, Roosevelt revealed the approach he would take as president: “Above all, try something.” He implemented his campaign promise with a flurry of bills to Congress during the first “Hundred Days.” Unlike the public impression of Hoover, Roosevelt was “doing something.”

22. Source of funding: workers’ pay. Groups receiving benefits (order not important): (1) people with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children; (2) retirees (or the elderly); (3) unemployed workers looking for new jobs. Those left out: many farm and domestic workers.

The framers of the Social Security Act viewed it primarily as an insurance bill, with workers earning the right to receive benefits by paying premiums. The law provided modest welfare payments to other needy people, including those with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children. The core of Social Security was the monthly retirement benefit, which people could collect when they stopped working at age 65. The plan also included unemployment insurance, providing temporary income to unemployed workers looking for new jobs. Social Security initially left out many of the neediest members of society—farm and domestic workers, many of whom were African American workers.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The acts protected laborers and created insurance programs for the unemployed, elderly, disabled, and children. The acts also promoted new jobs, strengthened the economy, and brought electricity to rural areas.

27. The Social Security Act will provide for the elderly who are in need, people who cannot find work, children, and their mothers. It will also provide for people with handicaps.
21. The act guaranteed workers the right to organize unions without interference from employers and to bargain collectively. The law set up the National Labor Relations Board, which organized factory elections by secret ballot to determine whether workers wanted a union. The NLRB then certified the successful unions. The new law also set up a process whereby dissatisfied union members could take their complaints to binding arbitration, in which a neutral party would listen to both sides and decide the issues. The NLRB was authorized to investigate the actions of employers and could issue "cease and desist" orders against unfair practices.

22. The New Deal had only limited success in ending the Depression. Unemployment remained high, and economic recovery was not complete until after World War II. Even so, the New Deal gave many Americans a stronger sense of security and stability. The New Deal tended to operate so that it balanced competing economic interests. Business leaders, farmers, workers, consumers, homeowners, and others now looked to government to protect their interests. This "broker" role in mediating among competing interests has continued under the administrations of both parties ever since. Also, the New Deal programs created a "safety net" that protected people against economic disaster. After the Roosevelt years, the American people felt that the government had a duty to maintain this safety net, even though it required a larger, more expensive federal government.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The passage of the National Labor Relations Act, or Wagner Act, spurred the growth of unions. The number of members, which had been below 4 million until 1935, jumped to almost 14 million by 1945.

27. The Supreme Court is not pulling its weight because it is not adhering to its constitutional responsibility of acting as a judicial body. Instead it has turned into a policy-making body.

UNIT 4 POSTTEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Henry Ford adopted the assembly line, which enormously increased manufacturing efficiency. Ford's system divided operations into simple tasks that unskilled workers could do, and it cut unnecessary motion to a minimum. In 1914 he installed the first moving assembly line, which enabled workers to build a car in a fraction of the time required only one year before. These mass production methods lowered the cost per car, which lowered prices for consumers. As lower prices increased sales volume, prices could be reduced even more, leading to affordable cars for the majority of Americans.
22. The main goal of the Social Security Act was to provide some security for the elderly and for unemployed workers. Its framers viewed it primarily as an insurance bill, with workers earning the right to receive benefits by paying premiums. The law provided modest welfare payments to other needy people, including those with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children. The core of Social Security was the monthly retirement benefit, which people could collect when they stopped working at age 65. The plan also included unemployment insurance, providing temporary income to unemployed workers looking for new jobs.

UNIT 5 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. One of Truman’s advisers opposed using the bomb because it would kill civilians indiscriminately. Instead, he believed an economic blockade and conventional bombing might convince Japan to surrender. Another adviser wanted to warn the Japanese about the bomb while at the same time telling them that they could keep the emperor if they surrendered, which is what Japan wanted. Another adviser wanted to drop the bomb without any warning to shock Japan into surrendering. All his advisers warned President Truman to expect massive casualties if the United States invaded Japan. Truman decided to drop the bomb because he believed it was his duty as president to use every weapon available to save American lives.

22. As television gained popularity, movies lost viewers. Throughout the 1950s, Hollywood struggled to recapture its audience. It tried contests, door prizes, and advertising, but most of these tactics failed to lure people out of their living rooms. Then Hollywood tried to make films more exciting by introducing 3-D films. These worked temporarily, but viewers soon tired of them. Cinemascope, movies shown on large, panoramic screens, finally gave Hollywood a reliable lure.

UNIT 5 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The Great Depression and the fear of communism hit European nations such as Germany and Italy especially hard. Millions of people lost their jobs and economies teetered on the edge of collapse. Mussolini and Hitler gained popularity by exploiting people’s concerns of political and economic unrest and communism. They offered people strong leadership and used nationalism to rally their people behind them. In Japan, the Japanese military used the nation’s severe economic problems to seize power and launch a policy of overseas expansion.

22. For the first time, large numbers of women served in the military during World War II. These women did not fight in combat and most performed clerical tasks or worked as nurses. They did play important roles in the war effort. In addition, many women joined the workforce, working in factories to ensure that war materials continued to be manufactured.

SECTION QUIZ 13-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 13-2

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 13-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 13-4

Matching

Multiple Choice
CHAPTER 13 TEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Fascism was a type of aggressive nationalism. Fascists believed that the nation was more important than the individual. They argued that a strong government led by a dictator was needed to impose order on society. Fascism stood for the protection of private property and the middle class. Fascism was also strongly anti-Communist and anti-union. Fascists also believed a nation became great by expanding its territory and building up its military.

22. After trapping the British and French forces in Belgium the Germans began to drive them toward the English Channel. The Germans had captured nearly all of the ports except the one at Dunkirk in northern France. As German forces closed in on Dunkirk, Hitler suddenly ordered them to stop. No one is sure why. Historians know he was nervous about risking his tank forces, and he wanted to wait until more infantry arrived. Perhaps Hitler believed that aircraft alone could destroy the trapped soldiers or that the British would be more willing to accept peace if the Germans did not humiliate them by destroying their forces at Dunkirk. In any case, his order provided a three-day delay and the British sent 850 ships of all sizes. They were able to save an estimated 338,000 British and French soldiers, a feat referred to as the "Miracle of Dunkirk."

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. He may have been referring to the Axis Powers in general, but especially to Hitler, who stirred up prejudice and distrust of German Jews and was bent on conquering other lands.

27. Roosevelt’s vision was for a post-war world in which people in other countries had the same freedoms that American citizens enjoyed under the U.S. Constitution. He believed that these rights should be universal to all people.

CHAPTER 13 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. In his book, Hitler called for the unification of all Germans under one government. He claimed that certain Germans, particularly blond, blue-eyed Germans, were descendants of a "master race" called Aryans. He argued that these Germans needed more living space and called for Germany to expand east into Poland and Russia. According to Hitler, the Slavic people of Eastern Europe belonged to an inferior race, which Germans should enslave. He believed that Jews were responsible for many of the world’s problems. In particular, he blamed them for Germany’s defeat in World War I.

22. Students should identify five reasons from the following factors most historians consider as possibly contributing to the Holocaust: the German people’s sense of injury after World War I; severe economic problems; Hitler’s grip on the German nation; the lack of a strong tradition of representative government in Germany; German fear of Hitler’s secret police; and a long history of anti-Jewish prejudice and discrimination in Europe.

Multiple Choice
23. D  24. D  25. A

Short Answer
26. Jews who looked strong and healthy would be put to work and had a chance to survive, while older or weak prisoners were sent to the gas chambers immediately.

27. Churchill wanted to rally British support to oppose Hitler after France fell. He also wanted to gain the support of the United States.

SECTION QUIZ 14-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 14-2

Matching

Multiple Choice
SECTION QUIZ 14-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 14-4

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 14-5

Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 14 TEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. President Roosevelt wanted to bomb Tokyo to raise the morale of the American people. American planes, however, could reach Tokyo only if an aircraft carrier brought them close enough. Unfortunately, Japanese ships in the North Pacific prevented carriers from getting close enough to Japan to launch their short-range bombers. A military planner suggested replacing the carriers’ usual bombers with long-range B-25 bombers that could attack from farther away. Although the B-25s could take off from a carrier, they could not land on its short deck. After attacking Japan, they would have to land in China. The raid resulted in the first American bombs to fall on Japan.

22. The United Nations was designed to have two branches: the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the General Assembly, every member nation in the world would have one vote. The Security Council would have 11 members. Five countries would be permanent members: Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union, and the United States. Each permanent member would have veto power. The General Assembly could vote on resolutions, choose non-permanent members of the Security Council, and vote on the UN budget. The Security Council was responsible for international peace and security, and could also take action to preserve the peace, including asking its members to use military force to uphold a UN resolution.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. People living in Germany before World War II had very few rights. Many people, especially Jews, were subject to discrimination, enslavement, torture, and death. In addition, public assemblies, freedom of speech, and free elections were not permitted.

27. The war created new opportunities and helped people believe they could achieve their dreams.

CHAPTER 14 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. A zoot suit had an overstuffed jacket that had wide lapels and reached to the knees, with very baggy, pleated pants. Accessories included a wide-brimmed hat and a long key chain. The zoot suit angered many Americans. In order to save fabric for the war, most men wore a “victory suit,” which had no vest, no cuffs, a short jacket, and narrow lapels. By comparison, the zoot suit seemed unpatriotic. Also, crimes committed by young people had been rising dramatically across the nation. The fact that many young Mexican Americans adopted the zoot suit linked racism as well as fear of juvenile crime to the zoot suit. In Los Angeles, this mix resulted in violence against Mexican American teenagers.

22. One adviser opposed using the bomb because it would kill civilians indiscriminately. Instead, he believed an economic blockade and conventional bombing might convince Japan to surrender. Another adviser wanted to warn the Japanese about the bomb while at the same time telling them that they could keep the emperor if they surrendered. Another adviser wanted to drop the bomb without any warning to shock Japan into surrendering. All his advisers warned President Truman to expect
massive casualties if the United States invaded Japan. Truman decided to drop the bomb because it was his duty as president to use every weapon available to save American lives.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. There was a serious labor shortage because so many men were away at war.
27. The war gave women the opportunity to participate in the work force and earn a living. When the men returned, many women wanted to stay in the workforce.

SECTION QUIZ 15-1
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 15-2
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 15-3
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 15-4
Matching
Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 15 TEST, FORM A
Matching
Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Until 1950, the United States had preferred to use political pressure and economic aid to contain communism. After the Korean War began, the United States embarked on a major military buildup. The Korean War also helped expand the Cold War to Asia. Before 1950, the United States had focused on Europe as the most important area to contain communism. After the Korean War began, the United States became more militarily involved in Asia. The United States signed defense agreements with several Asian nations and began to send aid to the French forces fighting Communist guerrillas in Vietnam.
22. The Korean War had convinced Eisenhower that the United States could not contain communism by fighting a series of small wars. Instead, these wars had to be prevented by threatening the use of nuclear weapons if a Communist state tried to seize territory by force. This policy came to be called “massive retaliation.” “Brinkmanship” was the willingness to go to war to force the other side to back down. Eisenhower used these two concepts in international confrontations. In Korea, for example, he quietly let the Chinese know that the United States might continue the Korean War “under circumstances of our own choosing.” The message was a hint of nuclear attack. The threat to go to the brink of nuclear war seemed to work because negotiators soon signed an armistice.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Churchill is implying that not supporting freedom for Poland in the Cold War era would discredit all the suffering and death caused by World War II.
27. The United States must be willing to use quick, forceful military action.

CHAPTER 15 TEST, FORM B
Matching
Multiple Choice

Essay
21. As the war ended, Soviet leaders became concerned about security. Germany had invaded Russia twice in less than 30 years. They wanted to keep Germany weak and make sure that the countries between Germany and the Soviet Union were under Soviet
control. The Soviet leaders also believed that communism was superior and would eventually replace capitalism, and that they should encourage communism in other nations. They also accepted Lenin’s theory that capitalism causes wars and would try to destroy communism. American leaders believed that the Depression had caused World War II. It helped Hitler’s rise to power and caused Japan to expand to get the resources it needed. American leaders believed that economic growth was the key to world peace, and that increasing world trade would promote growth. For similar reasons, American leaders wanted to promote democracy, believing that it was the best way to stability and prosperity.

22. When McCarthy became chairman of the Senate subcommittee on investigations, he used the power of his committee to force government officials to testify about alleged Communist influences. He turned the investigation into a witch hunt, insinuating disloyalty based on flimsy evidence and irrational fears. He blackened reputations with vague and unfounded charges. His theatrics and sensational accusations drew the attention of the press, which put him in the headlines and quoted him widely. Relishing the spotlight, he became bolder. When he questioned witnesses, McCarthy would badger them and then refuse to accept their answers. His tactics left a cloud of suspicion that McCarthy and other interpreted as guilt. In addition, people were afraid to challenge him for fear of becoming targets themselves.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Soviet leaders believed the Marshall Plan was designed solely to strengthen other nations’ resistance to Communist expansion during Europe’s postwar recovery and rebuilding phase.

27. Eisenhower suggested that the best way is to build and maintain a strong U.S. economy.

SECTION QUIZ 16-1
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 16-2
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 16-3
Matching
Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 16 TEST, FORM A
Matching
Multiple Choice
Essay
21. Eisenhower showed his conservative side by appointing several business leaders to his cabinet. He ended government price and rent controls and tried to curb the federal budget by vetoing a school construction bill and slashing government aid to public housing. To accompany these cuts, he supported some modest tax reductions. In other conservative actions, he abolished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and slashed funding for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He displayed his activism by advocating passage of the Federal Highway Act and authorized construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway. Although President Eisenhower cut federal spending and worked to limit the federal government’s role in the nation’s economy, he agreed to extend the Social Security system to an additional 10 million people. He also extended unemployment compensation, increased the minimum wage, and continued to provide some government aid to farmers.

22. Several factors contributed to the baby boom. First, young couples who had delayed marriage during World War II and the Korean War could now marry, buy homes, and begin their families. In addition, the government encouraged the growth of families by offering generous GI benefits for home purchases. Finally, on television and in magazines, popular culture celebrated pregnancy, parenthood, and large families.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Harrington described what he saw in the run-down and hidden communities of the country. The poor included single mothers, elderly, minority immigrants, rural Americans, and inner city residents.
27. Prior to the 1950s, the items that may not have been available to or affordable for most Americans were new cars and homes.

CHAPTER 16 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Some whites moved to the suburbs to escape the crime and congestion of the city. Others viewed life in the suburb as a move to a better life. Also the GI Bill offered low-interest loans, making new housing quite affordable during the postwar period. Equally attractive was the government’s offer of income tax deductions for home mortgage interest payments and property taxes. For millions of Americans, the suburbs came to symbolize the American dream. They owned their homes, sent their children to good schools, lived in safe communities, and were economically secure.

22. As television gained popularity, the radio industry had to change to keep its audience. Television made radio shows such as comedies, dramas, and soap operas obsolete. Radio stations responded by broadcasting music, news, weather, sports, and talk shows. They also focused on people traveling in their cars, an audience not reached by television. The automobile saved the radio industry and it flourished. By 1957, the number of radio stations more than doubled from 1,680 in 1948 to 3,600.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The groups that were impacted by Congressional refusal to pass all of the Fair Deal were farmers, students, and Americans without health insurance. Farmers did not receive government subsidies, schools did not receive Federal aid, and Americans would not receive a national health insurance.

27. Michael Harrington describes millions of Americans who have fallen below the poverty line and suffered. Americans who lived in the mainstream enjoyed a prosperous decade of increased income and education, new homes, and new consumer goods.
UNIT 5 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching


Multiple Choice


Essay

21. American foreign policy in the 1930s was dominated by an isolationism that stemmed from a disappointment with the rise of dictators and disappearing democracy around the world. American foreign policy was heavily influenced by groups such as the Nye Committee and the America First Committee who believed that the United States should remain internally focused and wary of being dragged into another war. The results were numerous Neutrality Acts designed to keep the United States out of international entanglements. Roosevelt began skirting around these policies and ultimately ended American isolationism with the United States entry into World War II. The 1950s saw the United States taking a lead in the containment of communism. The formation of NATO, SEATO, and the Truman and Eisenhower Doctrines committed the United States to the use of military force and an arms race to prevent the spread of communism. The United States openly resisted Communist expansion in the Korean War and threatened the use of force as a regular practice of its containment policy.

22. The medical advances of the 1950s included the development of new treatments for cancer and heart disease, and new antibiotics and vaccines that saved thousands of American lives. Prior to the 1950s, cancer was thought to be fatal, but the invention of chemotherapy and radiation treatments helped many patients to survive. In addition, heart disease and heart attacks were thought treatable until the discovery of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) that gave doctors a technique for treating heart patients. New antibiotics were able to drastically reduce the threat of tuberculosis (TB) which is a highly infectious and contagious disease. New drugs and a blood test to detect the disease were so effective that TB came off the list of the top ten diseases causing death in 1956. Finally, through the efforts of Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin, reliable vaccines against Polio were able to reduce the threat of this childhood killer that swept the nation each year in epidemic proportions.

UNIT 6 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching


Multiple Choice


Essay

21. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a pastor in Montgomery, Alabama. He emerged as the leader of the Montgomery bus boycott after Rosa Parks’s arrest, and later became the most inspirational leader of the civil rights movement. He believed that the only moral way to end segregation and racism was through nonviolent passive resistance. King drew upon the philosophy of Mohandas Gandhi, who had used nonviolent resistance effectively in the struggle against British rule in India. Like Gandhi, King encouraged his followers to disobey unjust laws. Believing in the ability of people to transform spiritually, King was certain that public opinion would eventually force government officials to end segregation.

22. The Vietcong used methods such as ambushes, booby traps, and hit-and-run tactics. To counter the enemy’s tactics, American troops went on “search and destroy” missions. They tried to find enemy forces, bomb their positions, destroy their supply lines, and force them to fight on open ground. American forces also sought to take away the Vietcong’s ability to hide in the thick jungles by destroying the landscape, and turning farmland and forests into vast wastelands.

UNIT 6 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching


Multiple Choice


Essay

21. The Students for a Democratic Society mainly protested the Vietnam war, although the group also addressed issues such as poverty, racism, nuclear power, and (like the Free Speech movement) campus regulations. Students for a Democratic Society wanted to find democratic alternatives to the ones they were faced with during the war. Members urged others to end their apathy and stop accepting
a country run by big corporations and big government. Students of the Free Speech movement, at first, protested the University of California at Berkeley’s administration in its decision to limit the distribution of literature and to limit the recruitment of volunteers in political causes on campus. However, their protests spread to general campus matters. The Free Speech movement won a big victory in the Supreme Court’s ruling that upheld the students’ rights to freedom of speech and assembly on campus.

22. The Berlin Wall, built by the East Germans with soviet backing, closed the borders between Communist-controlled East Berlin and free West Berlin. The Berlin Wall cut communication between the two parts of the city, and it came to symbolize communist repression and the division between the East and West during the Cold War.

SECTION QUIZ 17-1
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 17-2
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 17-3
Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 17 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. John Kennedy and Richard Nixon were quite different. Kennedy was from a wealthy Catholic family while Nixon was a Quaker who grew up in California. Unlike Kennedy’s wealthy background, Nixon’s family struggled financially. Viewers watching the two men on television noticed very different appearances. Kennedy appeared relaxed and outgoing. Many people thought Nixon looked stiff in manner and too formal. Although Nixon and Kennedy gave voters two very different styles, their views on the two most important issues of the campaign—the economy and the Cold War—were similar. Both promised to fight communism and boost the economy.

22. Before Kennedy became president, many countries in Latin America were controlled by a wealthy few, while most citizens lived in extreme poverty. These conditions spurred the growth of left-wing movements aimed at overthrowing these governments. Because the United States was concerned about these left-wing groups spreading Communism, it tried to help the ruling governments stay in power (even though a majority of the citizens suffered). Many Latin Americans resented this intrusion, just as they resented American corporations that operated in their countries. They viewed the companies’ presence as a kind of imperialism.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. He was responding to many Americans, particularly Protestants, who were concerned with Kennedy over his Catholic religion. Kennedy had to reassure the American public that he would make decisions independent of the Catholic Church.

27. Kennedy appeared to win the debate because he looked healthy, strong, and confident. Nixon, however, looked tired and frazzled. Nixon did not “perform” as well, and close-ups revealed perspiration and darting eyes that made him seem weak and nervous.

CHAPTER 17 TEST, FORM B
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. He did so by his youth and optimism, which he demonstrated both during the televised presidential debates as well as his inaugural address. During his inaugural speech, he successfully urged the country to “ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.”
22. Johnson was a skilled politician, with 26 years of congressional experience under his belt before he became president. Considered a leader who got things done, Johnson was a large man and he often spoke directly and roughly. This perhaps reflected his Texas heritage. Because of his experience in Congress, he knew how Congress worked. He knew when to do favors, when to make bargains, when to flatter, and when to twist arms. His personable ways and abilities to build coalitions made him a very effective leader.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The writer was saying that the social, economic, and educational problems in the United States in the 1960s could not be solved quickly. It would take time and great effort to fix these problems.

27. It was the first televised presidential debate.

SECTION QUIZ 18-1
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 18-2
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 18-3
Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 18 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. In his letter, King justifies the breaking of certain laws by explaining that although protesters were breaking the law, they were following a higher moral law based on divine justice. Injustice had to be exposed to the air of national opinion before it could be cured.

22. To most African Americans—including Stokely Carmichael—“black power” meant that African Americans should control the social, political, and economic direction of their struggle. African Americans should take pride in their heritage and emphasize their distinctiveness rather than assimilate into the white culture. The Black Muslims viewed themselves as their own nation, running their own businesses and schools and distributing their own newspaper. While they did not advocate violence, they did advocate self-defense, and encouraged their members to respect each other and strengthen their families. The Black Panthers believed that a revolution was necessary and urged African Americans to arm themselves to force whites to grant them equal rights. The Black Panthers wanted to end racial oppression and control the key institutions in their communities.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Stokely Carmichael was trying to motivate African Americans to take more control over their own lives. He gave his audience examples of how this goal could be accomplished.

27. Malcom X felt that protests, such as the March on Washington, lost much of their significance after white people became involved.

CHAPTER 18 TEST, FORM B
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Upon moving north during the Great Migration, African Americans gained the right to vote. Politicians in the North recognized the power of winning the African American vote and began listening to their concerns. This gave African Americans more political power than they had ever had. Roosevelt’s New Deal programs also helped a great number of African Americans during the
1930s. As a result, many African Americans began supporting the Democratic Party. This allowed Democratic leaders in the North to wield greater influence than Southern Democrats, who were often pushing for segregation.

22. The most comprehensive civil rights law ever enacted by Congress, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave the federal government broad authority. The law made segregation illegal in most public places and gave citizens of all races equal access to places such as restaurants, libraries, theaters, and parks. The act also gave the U.S. Attorney General more power to bring lawsuits to fight segregation. Private employers were also forced to end workplace discrimination. To monitor workplace job discrimination, the government created the EEOC as a permanent government agency.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The passage shows that Malcolm X believed the involvement of white people in the March on Washington compromised the overall effectiveness of the march.

27. The term “psychological equality” meant that African Americans did not consider themselves to be equal to white people. Carmichael’s position was that by doing things for themselves, African Americans would achieve a feeling of equality that they did not previously have.

SECTION QUIZ 19-1
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 19-2
Matching
Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 19-3
Matching
Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 19 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. The Vietcong relied greatly on the use of guerrilla warfare tactics to counter the firepower superiority of the United States. This included the use of ambushes and booby traps, and the ability to blend in with the general population in the cities and countryside and then quickly vanish. The American forces in Vietnam developed “search and destroy” tactics to fight these guerrilla tactics. They went out on missions to locate the Vietcong and then bombed their positions, destroyed supply lines, and forced the Vietcong to fight out in the open. American tactics also included the use of chemicals. Napalm was a jellied gasoline that exploded on contact. Agent Orange is a chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs. Both of these weapons destroyed vegetation, making it harder for the Vietcong to hide in the jungles.

22. The two graphs show that although African Americans made up a small percentage of the entire United States population in 1967—about ten percent—they were dying at almost twice that rate in Vietnam. This was because African Americans made up a disproportionately large number of American soldiers in Vietnam. During the early years of the Vietnam War, college students could defer military service until after graduation. Because they could not afford college, those in lower income brackets were more likely to be drafted.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. The Vietnam War was not a war of traditional combat, where U.S. soldiers knew the location of their enemy. The Vietcong used ambushes, booby traps, and guerrilla tactics, and there were no front lines as in previously fought wars.

27. Ball’s speech stated that the United States needed to stay in Vietnam to halt the spread of communism not only in South Vietnam, but also in other parts of the world.
CHAPTER 19 TEST, FORM B

Matching
1. H
2. I
3. E
4. G
5. B
6. A
7. F
8. C
9. D
10. J

Multiple Choice
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. D

Essay
21. Initially, public support for the war was strong, but it dropped as the war dragged on. A significant cause was suspicion of the government’s truthfulness about the war. Throughout the early years of the war, the American commander in South Vietnam, General Westmoreland, reported that the enemy was on the brink of defeat. Contradicting such reports were less optimistic media accounts, especially on television. Vietnam was the first “television war,” with footage of combat appearing nightly on the evening news. Day after day, millions of families saw images of wounded and dead Americans and began to doubt government reports. A “credibility gap” had developed and it was hard to believe what the Johnson administration said about the war.

22. The Tet offensive was a massive surprise attack by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese on virtually all American airbases and most cities in the South. Militarily, Tet turned out to be a disaster for the Communist forces. Politically, however, they had scored a major victory. The American people were shocked that an enemy supposedly on the verge of defeat could launch such a large-scale attack. When General Westmoreland requested a huge number of additional troops, it seemed another admission that the United States could not win the war. After Tet, the mainstream media, which had tried to remain balanced in their war coverage, began openly criticizing the effort. Public opinion no longer seemed with the president. His approval ratings plummeted. The administration’s credibility gap now seemed too wide to repair. Most likely, Tet contributed to Johnson’s decision not to run for a second term.

Multiple Choice
23. D
24. B
25. A

Short Answer
26. Johnson knew the country was sharply divided over the Vietnam War. When this division carried over into the Democratic primaries, Johnson thought it would be better for the nation if he left politics.

27. Ball believes that Communists invaded the country and thus violated internationally recognized boundaries beyond which Communist influence was not allowed to reach.

SECTION QUIZ 20-1

Matching
1. D
2. C
3. B
4. E
5. A

Multiple Choice
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. D

SECTION QUIZ 20-2

Matching
1. E
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. B

Multiple Choice
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. B

SECTION QUIZ 20-3

Matching
1. E
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. D

Multiple Choice
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. A

CHAPTER 20 TEST, FORM A

Matching
1. F
2. E
3. H
4. J
5. B
6. I
7. C
8. D
9. G
10. A

Multiple Choice
11. D
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. A

Essay
21. The counterculture generation dressed in their own costumes rather than in occupational or class uniforms. The colorful, beaded, braided, patched, and fringed garments that both men and women wore turned the fashion industry upside down. Men’s clothing became more colorful and women’s clothing became more comfortable. Protest often expressed itself in clothing. The counterculture adopted military surplus attire not only because it was inexpensive, but also because it expressed rejection of materialist values. Ethnic clothing was also popular. The counterculture wore clothes patterned after Native American and African and Indian designs. Long hair was an especially potent symbol of the era. Longer hair on men and women became generally accepted even after the counterculture faded.
The nuclear arms race made many American youths uneasy about their futures, a concern that led many to become more active in social causes. As a result of the baby boom, a larger percentage of the American population was under the age of 34 in the 1960s than ever before. Because of the economic boom of the 1950s, many more families could afford to send their children to college, so enrollments soared in the 1960s. College life empowered young people with a new-found sense of freedom and independence. It was on the college campuses across the nation where the protest movements would rage the loudest.

Those in favor of passing the ERA believed that because women were human beings and Americans, they should be treated equally and have the same life opportunities as men. Opponents of the ERA feared that it would take away some of women’s traditional rights, such as the right to alimony in divorce cases or the right to attend single-gender colleges. ERA opponents also argued that the act would open the doors to women being drafted into the military and the loss of special protections that women had in the workplace. Many people also feared that the amendment would grant the federal courts too much power to interfere with state laws.

**Multiple Choice**

22. By the early 1960s, many women were increasingly resentful of old stereotypes of a world where newspaper ads separated jobs by gender, where banks routinely denied them credit, and where they often were paid less for the same work that men performed. Generally, women found themselves shut out of the higher-paying and prestigious professions, such as law, medicine, and finance. About three-fourths of the women in the workforce in the 1960s worked in lower-paying and routine clerical, sales, or factory jobs, or as cleaning women and hospital attendants.


**Short Answer**

26. Friedan is describing women in the 1960s who apparently have all they could wish for yet still feel unfulfilled.

27. Galarza is describing newly arrived Hispanic refugees to the United States. To these people, the barrio was a haven. Not only did it offer the necessities of life, but it also provided comfort by being around people who spoke the same language and who most likely endured the same hardships in their travels to the United States and who could provide help.

**UNIT 6 POSTTEST, FORM A**

**Matching**


**Multiple Choice**


**Essay**

21. The Great Society improved thousands, if not millions, of lives. Still, debate continues about its success. Many of the programs grew so quickly that they became unmanageable and difficult to evaluate. Groups eligible for aid began to expect significant and immediate benefits, but were often left frustrated. Other Americans opposed the massive growth of federal programs and criticized the Great Society for intruding too much into their lives. Lack of funding also hurt the programs, as the Vietnam War required an ever-increasing share of the federal budget. Some Great Society initiatives continue, such as Medicare and Medicaid. An important legacy of the Great society was the debate it produced—how the federal government can help its disadvantaged citizens, how much government
help a society can have without weakening the private sector, and how much help people can receive without losing motivation to help themselves.

22. President Johnson announced that North Vietnamese torpedo boats had fired on two American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. Two days later he announced another similar attack. He insisted that the attacks were unprovoked and immediately ordered American aircraft to attack North Vietnamese ships and naval facilities. He did not reveal that the American warships had been assisting the South Vietnamese in electronic spying and commando raids on North Vietnam. Johnson then asked Congress to authorize the use of force to defend American forces. Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, authorizing the president to “take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack” against United States forces. In effect, Congress handed its war powers over to the president.

UNIT 6 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching


Multiple Choice


Essay

21. Watergate was a scandal that arose from the Nixon Administration’s attempts to cover up its involvement in the break-in at Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate office complex. Five Nixon supporters broke into the headquarters in an effort to steal campaign information that might help Nixon win re-election. The burglars were caught, and as investigations and hearings proceeded, it became clear that Nixon was involved. Nixon’s own tapes of conversations in the White House helped to implicate him. When impeachment and conviction seemed inevitable, Nixon resigned the presidency in disgrace. The scandal left many Americans with deep distrust of public officials. It also proved that no one in the United States was above the law.

22. Throughout the 1960s, thousands of mostly white youths turned away from their middle- and upper-class existence and created a new lifestyle—one that promoted the virtues of flamboyant dress, rock music, and drug use—in other words, free and independent living. With their alternative ways of life, these young people became known as the counterculture and were commonly called “hippies.” Originally, hippie culture represented a rebellion against the dominant culture. This included a rejection of Western civilization, or rationality, order, and the traditional values of the middle class. Many hippies dropped out of society and set up communes, or group living arrangements in which everything was shared. Some hippies established rural communes, while others lived together in large cities. Eventually, counterculture fell apart as many of its members fell to criminal activity or drug use. Others moved on with their lives. However, its legacy still lives on in fashion and music.

UNIT 7 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching


Multiple Choice


Essay

21. Watergate was a scandal that arose from the Nixon Administration’s attempts to cover up its involvement in the break-in at Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate office complex. Five Nixon supporters broke into the headquarters in an effort to steal campaign information that might help Nixon win re-election. The burglars were caught, and as investigations and hearings proceeded, it became clear that Nixon was involved. Nixon’s own tapes of conversations in the White House helped to implicate him. When impeachment and conviction seemed inevitable, Nixon resigned the presidency in disgrace. The scandal left many Americans with deep distrust of public officials. It also proved that no one in the United States was above the law.

22. In the 1980s, technology transformed media entertainment. Music tapes and the Sony Walkman made music portable. By the end of the decade, many homes had video cassette recorders (VCRs) that allowed people to record television shows and rent movies to watch in their own homes. Cable and satellite television also expanded and dozens of new networks appeared. This gave Americans new choices as it offered programming for specialized audiences such as the Cable News Network (CNN) and MTV. Home video games also became popular and developed and advanced quickly.
The American Vision: Modern Times
use renewable energy sources. He also deregulated
the oil industry to promote drilling in the United
States. However, his taxes on that industry pre-
vented new investments by oil companies and con-
tinued the American dependence on imported oil.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Ford was trying to avoid a public trial and charges
against Nixon because he thought they would drag
on and continue a negative climate and division in
the nation.
27. The American people have lost the confidence that
made them achieve so much and that made the
country strong and successful in the past.

CHAPTER 21 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. During the 1950s and 1960s, many Americans
enjoyed tremendous prosperity in the postwar econ-
omic boom. The growth of the economy was based
in large part on easy access to raw materials around
the world and a strong manufacturing industry at
home. By the mid-1960s, the economy began to
change. President Johnson increased federal deficit
spending to fund the war in Vietnam and the Great
Society programs. However, he did not raise taxes.
This caused inflation. In the 1970s, the price of oil
began to rise, leaving Americans with less money
for other goods. This caused a recession. In addi-
tion, American manufacturing began to lag behind
that of other nations. The United States began to
import more goods than it was able to export.
American factories closed, causing unemployment
figures to rise. The economy experienced “stagnation”—a combination of inflation and a stagnant
economy with high unemployment. Throughout the
decade, various attempts were made to control
inflation and end the recession by controlling
spending, raising interest rates, and reducing the
demand on foreign oil. These efforts met with little
success.

22. An accident happened at the Three Mile Island
nuclear power plant outside Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania. A reactor overheated, and low levels
of radiation escaped from the reactor. Officials evac-
uated many nearby residents, while others fled on
their own. Citizens and community groups
expressed outrage. Officials closed down the reactor
and sealed the leak. The accident had a powerful
impact. It left the public in doubt about the safety of
nuclear energy. Such doubts have continued. Since
the accident, 60 nuclear power plants have been
shut down and no new facilities have been built
since 1973.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. He meant that the Americans’ blind faith in the
presidency allowed Nixon to expand presidential
powers and facilitated the corruption that followed.
He also meant that all Americans were touched by
the actions that took place.
27. Americans had become apathetic and pessimistic
about the future. Watergate had left many with dis-
trust for politicians. In addition, voters were faced
with economic problems and international crises.

SECTION QUIZ 22-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 22-2

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 22-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 22-4

Matching
The American Vision: Modern Times

CHAPTER 22 TEST, FORM A

Matching
1. E
2. G
3. H
4. F
5. C
6. I
7. A
8. J
9. D
10. B

Multiple Choice
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. B
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. C

Essay
21. Liberals generally support high taxes on the wealthy, partly because taxes weaken the power of the rich and partly because the government can transfer the wealth to other Americans to keep society more equal. They also believe that most social problems have roots in economic inequality. Conservatives generally oppose high taxes and government programs that transfer wealth from the rich to those less wealthy. They believe that taxes and government programs not only discourage investment and take away people’s incentive to work hard but also reduce the amount of freedom in society.

22. Ronald Reagan made the economy his first priority. He pursued “trickle-down” economics. This was a combination of strategies that kept interest rates high and taxes low. Reagan believed that cutting taxes would help corporations invest extra capital, create new jobs, and increase the supply of goods for consumers who would have more money to spend. However, cutting taxes meant that the government would be getting less revenue to fund programs. So, to keep the government deficit down, Reagan made funding cuts to government programs such as welfare benefits that included the food stamp and school lunch programs. He also cut Medicare payments, unemployment compensation, student loans, and housing subsidies. Later Reagan realized that he would never be able to cut programs enough to balance the budget. He began to accept the increasing deficit and continued to increase spending on the military and other projects.

Multiple Choice
23. C
24. C
25. B

Short Answer
26. Conservatives generally favor less government intervention in the economy. Reagan made this statement at a time when the economy was doing poorly. Like other conservatives, he believed that less government would help solve the nation’s economic problems.

27. It signified not only the end of the two separate German nations, but also the end of the Cold War and later, the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER 22 TEST, FORM B

Matching
1. I
2. F
3. B
4. G
5. A
6. J
7. D
8. E
9. H
10. C

Multiple Choice
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. C
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. C

Essay
21. The new conservative coalition held a common belief that American society had somehow lost its way. The Watergate scandal, high taxes, and special interest politics had undermined many Americans’ faith in their government. Rising unemployment, rapid inflation, and the energy crisis had eroded confidence in the economy. Riots, crime, and drug abuse suggested that society itself was falling apart. The retreat from Vietnam, the hostage crisis in Iran, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan made the nation look weak and helpless internationally. Americans were tired of change and upheaval. They wanted stability and a return to what they remembered as a better time. The “new conservatism” and its most prominent spokesperson, Ronald Reagan, offered hope to a nation in distress.

22. As the Soviet threat faded, the United States began reducing its armed forces. Many former military personnel now had to find civilian jobs. Meanwhile, the government canceled orders for military equipment. This forced defense manufacturers to lay off thousands of workers.

Multiple Choice
23. D
24. B
25. A

Short Answer
26. Reagan believed that the Soviet economy was struggling because of the centralized structure of the system. He thought that the added pressure of a military buildup would lead to the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.

27. Reagan believed that Americans could find solutions and strength within themselves, and that government should not interfere.
The American Vision: Modern Times

SECTION QUIZ 23-1

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 23-2

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 23-3

Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 23-4

Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 23 TEST, FORM A

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. In one scandal, Clinton was accused of arranging illegal loans for an Arkansas real estate development company. Later, a new scandal emerged involving a personal relationship between the president and a White House intern. Some evidence suggested that the president had committed perjury about the relationship. The independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, submitted a report that argued that Clinton had obstructed justice, abused his power as president, and committed perjury. Clinton’s supporters charged that Starr’s report was politically motivated. The House passed two articles of impeachment, one of perjury and one for obstruction of justice, moving the case to trial in the Senate. There, the vote was fairly even, but short of the two-thirds needed to remove the president from office. However, Clinton’s reputation suffered.

22. The problem of illegal immigration prompted changes in the immigration laws. During the Reagan years, Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. This law established penalties for employers who hired unauthorized immigrants and strengthened border controls to prevent illegal entry. It also set up an amnesty program for any undocumented alien who could prove that he or she entered the country before January 1, 1982 and lived in the United States since. These changes seemed to lead to increasing numbers of illegal immigrants. By 1990, about 3.5 million illegal immigrants lived in the United States. In the mid-1990s Congress debated new ways to stop illegal immigration. In 1996, it passed the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act. This required families sponsoring immigrants to have incomes over the poverty line. The law also funded efforts to stop illegal immigration. It put in place tougher penalties for smuggling immigrants and creating false papers.

Multiple Choice

Short Answer
26. Clinton was popular because he did not come from an upper-class family and could be a champion for lower- and middle-class Americans.

27. Before the Immigration Act of 1965 was passed, immigration policies favored those people coming from Northern and Western Europe. The policy seemed to be biased and racially motivated. The Immigration Act of 1965 eliminated the quota system allowing non-Europeans an equal chance of immigrating to the United States. Now immigrants come from Asia, Latin America, and other places. In this sense, current policies have achieved the goal of eliminating discrimination.

CHAPTER 23 TEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

The American Vision: Modern Times
Essay
21. Many experts believe carbon dioxide emissions from factories and power plants cause global warming, but others disagree. The issue is very controversial because the cost of controlling emissions would affect the global economy. Industries would have to pay the cost of further reductions in emissions, and those costs would be passed on to consumers. Developing nations trying to industrialize would be hurt the most, but economic growth in wealthier nations would be hurt too.

22. During Clinton’s first term, he was faced with a large budget deficit. During the Reagan and Bush administrations, the deficit grew drastically and the government borrowed large sums of money. Interest rates were high and economic growth was minimal. Clinton needed to reduce the deficit. To do so, he submitted a plan to Congress. As a part of the plan, Clinton proposed raising taxes instead of cutting social programs. The plan passed, and taxes were raised for the middle- and upper-income Americans. Taxes remained high during Clinton’s second term. However, the economy was strong and people earned more leading to a greater amount of taxes paid. In addition, the president and Congress continued to reduce the budget whenever possible. In 1997, Clinton submitted a balanced budget to Congress. Beginning in 1998, the government began running a surplus and collected more money than it spent.

Multiple Choice
23. C
24. C
25. C

Short Answer
26. One is that human action and neglect of the environment are responsible for global warming. The second perspective is that global warming and temperature shifts have occurred repeatedly, so they cannot be blamed on humans.

27. In the late 1960s, electronic mail was only available to scientists, government agencies, and defense contractors. The Internet made e-mail available to the rest of society. While the Internet and e-mail were once confined to limited networks, its uses have broadened and grown to encompass families, businesses, and organizations around the world.

SECTION QUIZ 24-1
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 24-2
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 24-3
Matching

Multiple Choice

SECTION QUIZ 24-4
Matching

Multiple Choice

CHAPTER 24 TEST, FORM A
Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. Osama bin Laden fought against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s. During that time he became convinced that superpowers could be defeated. He also believed that Western ideas had contaminated Muslim society. He was outraged after Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait when Saudi Arabia allowed American troops into Saudi Arabia. Bin Laden then dedicated himself and his terrorist organization to driving Americans and other non-Muslims out of the Middle East.

22. The voting in the 2000 election was so close in the pivotal state of Florida that officials authorized a hand recount of the votes. Problems arose, however, because of chads, which voters had to punch out of their ballot to make their votes. One problem was that vote counters had to decide how to count a ballot when the chad was still partially attached. On some ballots, the chad was still in place, and the voter had left only a dimple on the surface of the ballot. When looking at the ballots, vote counters
had to determine what the voter intended, and different counties used different standards to judge the ballots.

**Multiple Choice**


**Short Answer**

26. Rumsfeld warned Americans that the war on terrorism would be fought many in ways, on non-traditional fronts, and may take a long time.

27. Americans came together in many ways, such as donating blood, food, and supplies. Others volunteered their services to help the nation recover. Graham was commenting on this unity that the nation experienced given its recent division over the election of 2000 and other differences that arose in the 1990s.

**CHAPTER 24 TEST, FORM B**

**Matching**


**Multiple Choice**


**Essay**

21. The 2000 presidential election was one of the closest in American history. The election came down to Florida, which carried 25 electoral votes that both candidates needed to win. The vote was so close that state law required a recount of the ballots using machines. Thousands of votes were thrown out because the machines could not read them. Gore asked for a hand recount of the ballots in several counties, but the machine recount showed Bush ahead. Then a battle for hand counting began. Questions arose over how to count partially-attached chads and each county did so differently. The state required that results be certified by a certain date, so Gore went to court for more time. The Florida Supreme Court agreed to set a new deadline. Bush had the U.S. Supreme Court intervene. Before their lawyers got to that court, Florida finished the machine count and declared Bush the winner by 537 votes. However, the Florida Supreme Court allowed the hand recounts to continue. The U.S. Supreme Court stopped the hand counting and ruled that it was unconstitutional, as different vote counters used different standards. The court then ruled that there was not enough time to continue counting and finish by the federal deadline. Florida then declared Bush the winner.

22. Immediately after 9/11, a national emergency was declared and the military was mobilized. Congress authorized the use of force to fight whoever had attacked the United States. The United States then began a war on terrorism and targeted al-Qaeda, other global terror groups, and nations or regimes such as the Taliban that sponsored terrorist groups. The antiterror policy also took advantage of financial tactics by cutting off the funding sources of these groups. Finally, Bush began built an international coalition of nations to fight alongside the United States.

**Multiple Choice**


**Short Answer**

26. Rumsfeld wanted the American people to understand that only part of the war would be fought on a battlefield. The rest would be fought through cutting finances to suspect groups and increasing homeland security.

27. The journalist was expressing sympathy for and unity with the American people on the tremendous loss of life on the day of the attack. International sympathy poured in to the United States.

**UNIT 7 POSTTEST, FORM A**

**Matching**


**Multiple Choice**


**Essay**

21. Nixon believed in shaping a foreign policy rooted in practical approaches rather than ideologies. He felt that the nation’s anticommunist policy worked against the nation as it was too rigid. While he wanted to continue containing communism, he believed that engagement and negotiation offered a better way for the United States to achieve its goals. Although he was anticommunist, he rejected the idea of a bipolar world in which the superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union confronted each other. He believed that the world would soon be a multipolar world. This new world demanded a different approach to American foreign policy. Nixon began an approach called détente, or relaxation of tensions between the United States and its two major Communist rivals, the Soviet Union and China.
Conservatives fundamentally distrust the power of government, particularly the federal government. They support the original intent of the Constitution and believe that government power should be divided into different branches and split between the federal and the state levels to limit its ability to intrude on people’s lives. Conservatives believe that if the government regulates the economy, it becomes less efficient, resulting in less wealth and more poverty. They believe that free enterprise is the best way to achieve a higher standard of living for everyone. Conservatives generally oppose high taxes and government programs that transfer wealth from the rich to the poor. Taxes and programs discourage investment and take away people’s incentive to work hard. The more government regulates the economy, the more it will regulate every aspect of people’s behavior. They fear, ultimately, that the government will restrict people’s economic freedom so much that Americans will no longer be able to improve their standard of living and get ahead in life.

UNIT 7 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

Multiple Choice

Essay
21. During the Watergate hearings, White House aide Alexander Butterfield testified that Nixon had ordered a taping system installed in the White House to record all conversations. All the groups investigating the scandal sought access to the tapes. The tapes would tell exactly what the president knew and when he knew it. Nixon tried to avoid handing them over by pleading executive privilege. Special prosecutor Archibald Cox took Nixon to court to force him to give up the recordings. Nixon had Cox fired, but the new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, pressed for the tapes as well. Nixon the released edited transcripts of the tapes. Finally the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had to turn over the tapes themselves, which he did. The tapes revealed that Nixon ordered the CIA to stop the FBI’s investigation of the break-in. With this news, impeachment and conviction seemed inevitable. Nixon resigned in disgrace.

22. As oil became important to the American economy in the 1920s, the United States invested heavily in the oil industry in the Middle East. This industry brought great wealth to the ruling families in some Middle Eastern kingdoms, but it left most of the people poor. Some became angry at the United States for supporting these kingdoms and ruling families. The growth of the oil industry also increased the Middle East’s contact with Western society. As Western ideas spread through the region, many devout Muslims feared that their traditional values and beliefs were being weakened. Throughout the Middle East, new movements arose calling for a return to traditional Muslim religious laws. These movements sought to overthrow the pro-Western governments in the Middle East and hoped to establish a pure Islamic society. The Muslim fundamentalist militants of these movements began using terrorism to achieve their goals.